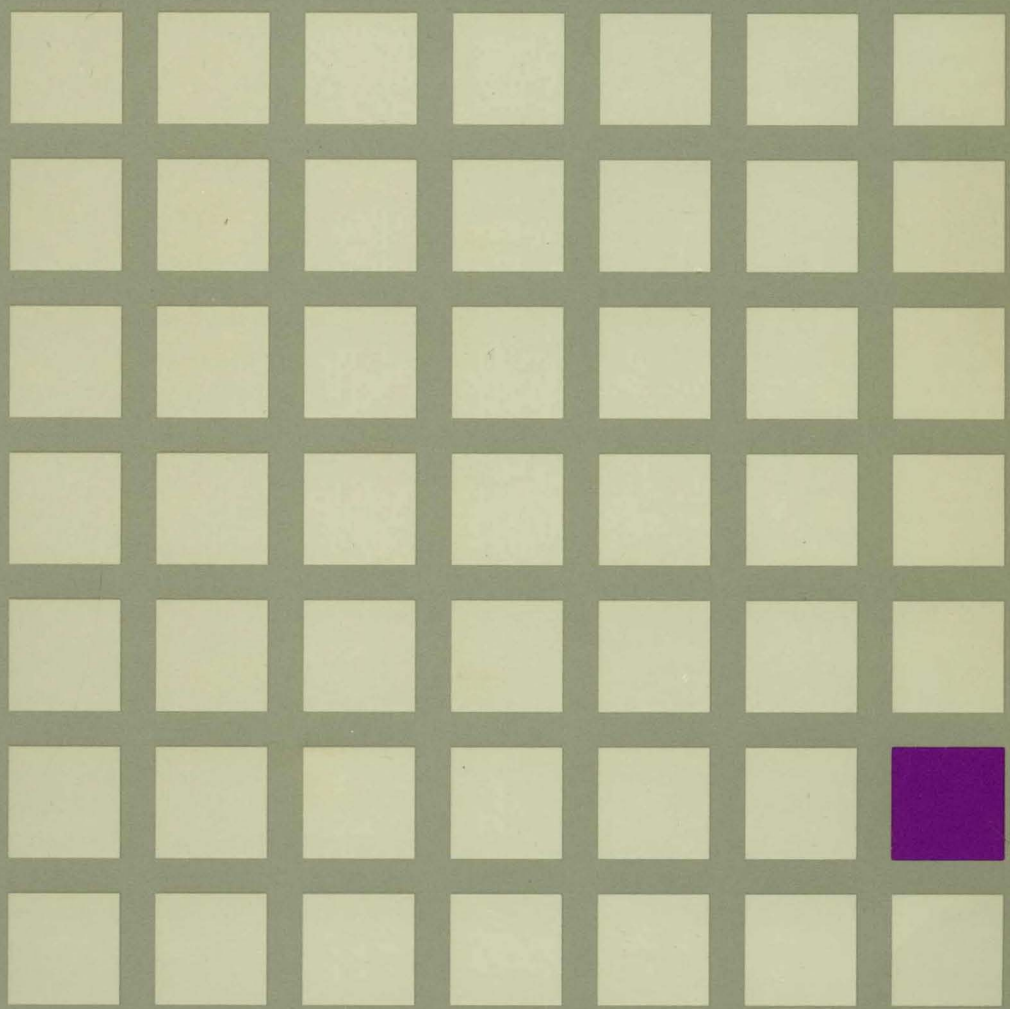
IBM

Virtual Machine/System Product

SC19-6204-05

System Messages and Codes

Release 6



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Release 6

Sixth Edition (August 1988)

This edition, SC19-6204-05, is a major revision of SC19-6204-04, and applies to the Virtual Machine/System Product Release 6, program number 5664-167 and to all subsequent releases of this product until otherwise indicated in new editions or Technical Newsletters. Changes are periodically made to the information contained herein; before using this publication in connection with the operation of IBM systems, consult the latest *IBM System/370, 30xx, 4300, and 9370 Processors Bibliography*, GC20-0001, for the editions that are applicable and current.

Summary of Changes

For a list of changes, see "Summary of Changes" on page 525.

Technical changes and additions to text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

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Preface

This publication is a reference manual designed for all users. It contains messages and codes produced by the IBM Virtual Machine/System Product (VM/SP).

This publication contains three sections: Introduction, System Codes, and System Messages.

The "Introduction" contains:

- The format of messages VM/SP generates
- Syntax conventions this publication uses
- CP problem determination procedures

The "System Codes" are divided into the following categories:

- Return Codes
- CP wait state codes
- Loader wait state codes
- Stand-alone dump facility wait state codes
- SFS reason codes
- CP abend codes
- CMS abend codes
- GCS abend codes
- TSAF abend codes
- AVS abend codes

The "System Messages" section of this publication is divided as follows:

- Control Program (CP) Messages
- Conversational Monitor System (CMS) Messages
- Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) Messages
- Group Control System (GCS) Messages
- Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF) Messages
- APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS) Messages

Contents

Introduction

This section describes:

- The format of messages VM/SP generates.
- Syntax conventions used in this publication.
- CP problem determination procedures.

VM/SP Message Format

Messages consist of a message identifier (for example, DMKCQG020E) and message text. The identifier distinguishes messages from each other. The text is a phrase or sentence describing a condition that has occurred or requesting a response from the user.

The message identifier consists of four fields: a prefix, a module code, a message number, and a severity code. The format of the message identifier is:

```
xxxmmm###s or xxxmmm####s
```

where:

`xxx` is the prefix. Messages are prefixed as follows:

- CP messages -- DMK
- CMS messages -- DMS
- IPCS messages -- DMM
- GCS messages -- CSI
- TSAF messages -- ATS
- AVS messages -- AGW

`mmm` is the module code, three characters that indicate which module generated the message. This field is usually an abbreviation of the name of the module in which the error occurred.

`### or ####` is the message number, three or four digits that are associated with the condition that caused the message to be generated.

`s` is the severity code, a letter that indicates what kind of condition caused the message. The definition of the severity codes depends on the nature of the routine producing the message.

Table 1 on page 2 summarizes the message severity codes for each of the four VM/SP components.

Table 1. Types and Meanings of Severity Codes		
Prefix	**Code**	**Meaning**
CP Commands (DMK)	R A I W E	Response[1] Immediate action required Information only Warning *or* System Wait Error
CMS Commands (DMS)	R I W E S T	Response[1] Information only Warning Error Severe Error Terminating error
IPCS Commands (DMM)	R I E S	Response[1] Information only Error Severe error
GCS Commands (CSI)	R I E S T	Response[1] Information only Error Severe error Terminating error
TSAF Commands (ATS)	I W E S T	Information only Warning Error Severe error Terminating error
AVS Commands (AGW)	I W E S	Information only Warning Error Severe error

VM/SP System Product Editor Messages

Error messages for the System Product Editor are located in the CMS section of this publication. VM/SP System Product Editor messages are spread between message numbers 497E and 700E. However, the messages within the 500 range (DMSmmm500E - DMSmmm599S) are only System Product Editor messages.

Messages With 4nxx Identifiers

All messages issued from the CMSBAM physical saved segment, as well as many of the messages issued from the CMSVSAM and CMSAMS physical saved segment are identified by a 4nxx prefix. The text of these messages is in VSE format rather than the standard CMS format. Explanations for these messages are not in this manual. The appropriate message manual to be used for reference for 4nxx prefix messages is determined by the associated access method. Messages relating to Sequential Access Method (SAM) are described in *VSE/Advanced Functions Messages*. Messages

[1] For Response (R), the system waits for a response from the user.

relating to Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) are described in *VSE/VSAM Messages and Codes.*

Unnumbered Responses

All normal, unnumbered responses indicating the successful completion of a command (such as ready messages) are included in the following publications:

- *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference*
- *VM/SP CP System Command Reference*
- *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* (CMS commands).

Unnumbered responses can also be the result of executing system generation macro instruction or service programs. These responses, referred to as MNOTES, are documented in logic listings only.

VM/SP Message Syntax Conventions

The syntax used in the VM/SP messages as printed in this book is as follows:

1. For uppercase messages (some CP, some CMS, some TSAF, and all IPCS messages), variables are denoted by lowercase; for mixed-case messages (most CP, most CMS, most TSAF, all GCS and all AVS messages), variables are denoted by italics. These variable names are replaced at execution time with the information they describe.

   Note: There may be situations where the same message is displayed in both mixed and uppercase. This happens when many modules issue the same message, but the case of the text is coded differently in each module.

   See Table 2 on page 4 for a partial list of variables used in this publication. (This table does not contain every message variable, just those that might be a little more difficult to identify.)

2. Any quote (') in message text in the manual will be displayed when the message appears on your screen.

3. Anything within braces {...|...} indicates alternate text that will be selected at execution time.

4. Anything within brackets [...] may be optionally left out, depending on the condition arising.

Table 2 (Page 1 of 2). Selected Message Variables	
Variable	**Meaning**
a...	alphabetic or numeric information
bbcchh	bin, cylinder, and head
cc	cylinder number
cchhr	cylinder, head, record
char	character
col	column
cm	command code, in hexadecimal
cpuid	central processing unit identification
csw	channel status word
date	system date
devclass	class of IBM device
devname	mnemonic name for an IBM device type
devtype	IBM device type
execname	filename of an exec
exectype	filetype of an exec
fileid	fn ft [fm]
fm	file mode
fn	file name
ft	file type
hexloc	hexadecimal location
imagelib	3800 printer image library
libname	library name
lrecl	logical record length
membername	library member name
mode	mode letter, or mode letter and mode number
mmm	module name code
n...	decimal information
nodeid	node of a user
page	page number
pathid	virtual machine path identification
prefix	prefix subcommand or macro
psw	program status word
range	range (of addresses or registers)
rdev	real device address (formerly 'raddr' or 'cuu')
recfm	record format

Table 2 (Page 2 of 2). Selected Message Variables	
Variable	**Meaning**
rid	resource identifier
routine	CMS or GCS routine
rr	record number
rstor	real storage address
segname	segment name
sense	sense bytes
spoolid	spool file identification
storarea	storage area
subl.book	a book of a sublibrary
svc	supervisor call number
sysname	system name
vdev	virtual device address (formerly 'vaddr' or 'cuu')
vname	virtual screen name
volid	volume serial number
vstor	virtual storage address
wname	window name
x...	hexadecimal information
yyyy	reason code (GCS abend)

Displaying Messages at the Terminal

When you log on to VM/SP at your terminal, the default setting for the display of messages is TEXT. This means that only the text portion of the message appears when the message is displayed. The message identifier is not displayed.

Since this book is organized by message numbers within component codes, it will be difficult for you to find the explanations of messages if you search through the book for the message text. Therefore, you should issue the CP command SET EMSG ON after you log on. This command causes the message identifier to be displayed along with the text.

Note: If you do not use the SET EMSG ON command, you can still determine the message identifier by referring to "Message Text-to-Message Identifier Cross-Reference" in *System Messages Cross-Reference*. This section has the messages listed in alphabetical order by message text, along with the identifier.

In some cases, the text of a message is longer than a line on the display screen. The message text may be divided in the middle of a word and continued on the next line.

Displaying Messages in Other Languages

All messages are documented in this book in American English; however, most messages are displayed at your terminal in the language set for your virtual machine. If your virtual machine is set to another language (either by the SET LANGUAGE command or the OPTION LANG directory statement), you will receive most VM/SP messages in that language.

CP Problem Determination

CP error messages are divided into several categories according to the message number (*nnn* of the identifier *xxxmnnnnns*). See Table 3 for a complete list of message numbers and related functions.

Table 3. CP Error Message Numbers

Numbers	Related Function	Received By
001-349	CP commands and console functions	General Users
350-399	Nucleus loading	Primary System Operators
400-424	Paging	
425-449	Spooling	
450-474	Dispatching and service routines	
475-499	Directory routine	
500-549	Input/output error recovery	
550-599	Input/output error recording	
600-649	Machine check recovery	
650-699	Reserved for IBM use only	
700-729	DDR (dump restore) service program	System Support Personnel
730-749	FMT (format) service program	
750-799	DIR (directory) service program	
800-849	Reserved for IBM use only	
850-899	DMM (VMFDUMP) service routine	
900-999	Checkpoint, warm start, dump initialization	

General User Action

If in the normal use of CP commands error messages in the range of 001 to 349 persist, you should perform the following steps before contacting your system representative for programming assistance.

1. Keep the terminal sheet that identifies the problem.
2. Attempt to reproduce the problem, making sure that the full error message function is in effect by issuing the CP command:

   ```
   SET EMSG ON
   ```

3. Obtain the virtual machine's current configuration by issuing the CP command:

   ```
   QUERY VIRTUAL
   ```

4. Where appropriate, and depending upon conditions, obtain a virtual storage dump by issuing the CP command:

   ```
   VMDUMP 0-END
       or
   DUMP 0-END
   ```

System Operator Action

System operators (classes A, B, C, and D) who observe problems with CP commands should do the following:

1. Keep the console output sheet identifying the problem.
2. Attempt to reproduce the problem with full error message by issuing the CP command:

   ```
   SET EMSG ON
   ```

3. Obtain the real machine's configuration status by issuing the CP command:

   ```
   QUERY ALL
   ```

4. Reissue the CP command that has been causing the errors. If the problem recurs, force a CP abend dump by pressing the RESTART key (*not* RESET). This technique automatically suppresses tracing while storage is being dumped. When the system restarts, use the VMFDUMP command to format and print the dump.

   Caution: This will cause a system restart and all users must log on again. The advantage of using this technique is that it provides you with a *formatted* dump.

   If it is too disruptive to log off all users, you can obtain a dump using the CP command DMCP, which allows all users to remain logged on. Such a dump goes directly to the printer and is not formatted.

   Note: You must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of both techniques.

5. If you use the DMCP command, first reissue the CP command causing the problem. Then enter "alter/display" mode and display the following:

   a. D P - PSW
   b. D G - General registers
   c. D C - Control registers

   Next, use the class A CP command MONITOR STOP CPTRACE to turn off tracing. Otherwise, the dump would show the dumping activity in the trace table.

Then obtain the dump by issuing:

```
DMCP 0-END
```

Last, turn tracing back on by issuing the CP command MONITOR START CPTRACE.

Note: If you do not have privilege class A, you can stop tracing by issuing the class C command STCP to store X'0000' at location X'400'. Resume tracing by storing X'FFFF' at location X'400'.

Refer to the *VM/SP Library Guide and Master Index*, GC19-6207, for unfamiliar terms used in this publication.

System Codes

Return Codes

Return Codes Produced by CMS

A return code of zero is passed to register 15 if no warning messages, error messages, severe error messages, or terminal error messages are generated during execution of a command.

If however, during execution of a command, a condition arises that results in the display of a warning message, error message, severe error message, or terminal error message, the command passes a nonzero return code to register 15.

Commands that invoke program products pass a nonzero return code to the user. This return code has been redefined by the program product or compiler in operation.

The following list does not contain all return codes. Other return codes are shown in the descriptive text of the issuing message.

Code	*Meaning*
-0001	No CP command with this name was found. (The CP error code of +1 is converted by CMS to -0001 for commands entered from the virtual console.)
-0002	An attempt was made to execute a CMS command while in CMS subset mode, which would have caused the module to be loaded in the user area (LOADMOD error code 32).
-0003	No CMS command issued from EXEC was found with this name, or an invalid function occurred when the SET or QUERY command was issued from EXEC with IMPCP active.
-0004	The LOADMOD failed (for example, there was an error in the module).
-0005	A LOADMOD was attempted in the wrong environment (for example, the module was generated by the GENMOD command with the OS option, and LOADMOD was attempted with DOS=ON specified).
-0006	An attempt was made to invoke a CMS function or macro from the command line (or from a REXX exec via an ADDRESS CMS or &PRESUME &SUBCOMMAND CMS).
4	The user did not specify all the conditions necessary to execute the command as intended. Execution of the command continues, but the result may or may not be as the user intended.
6	The command completed successfully, but the requested data was not found. For example, the QUERY LOCK command returns this only when the STACK or XEDIT options are specified and no locks are outstanding.
8	Device errors occurred for which a warning message is issued, or errors were introduced into the output file.
12	Errors were found in the input file.

20 There was an invalid character in the file ID. Valid characters are: 0-9, A-Z, $, @, #, and a-z, +, -(hyphen), :(colon), _(underscore) **or** Window name of "*" or "=" not allowed.

24 The user did not correctly specify the command line **or** CMS virtual screen or window cannot be deleted.

28 An error occurred while the system tried to access or manipulate a user's files **or** Virtual screen, window or queue not defined. Also, file not found or already exists, directory not found or already exists, or insufficient authority.

31 An error occurred while trying to access an SFS file, and a rollback occurred on the default work unit ID.

32 The user's file was not in the expected format, or the user's file did not contain the expected information, or an attempt was made to execute a LOADMOD command while in CMS subset mode. This caused the module to be loaded in the user area **or** Invalid position specified.

36 An error occurred in the user's devices. For example, a disk or directory was not accessed or was in read-only status, and needed to be in write status in order to write out a file **or** Window not connected or displaying virtual screen **or** No field to write data/color/exthi/PSset.

38 Invalid reentry into a module.

40 A functional error for which the user is responsible occurred during execution of the command, or the user failed to supply all the necessary conditions for executing the command or end of file, end of tape (where applicable).

41 Insufficient storage was available for execution of the command.

44 Shared segment not available.

55 Communications error. This can be for IUCV, APPC/VM, etc.

64 Architecture conflict.

68 Conflicting AMODE/RMODE.

70 File sharing conflict. This includes locking conflicts and failures caused by uncommitted changes.

74 Requested function not valid for minidisks.

76 Authorization error. The user doesn't have the authority to do the request.

80 An I/O error occurred while an OS data set or DOS file was being read or an OS or DOS disk was detached without being released.

81 The file is an OS read-password-protected data set or a DOS file with the input security indicator on.

82 The OS data set or DOS file is not BPAM, BSAM, or QSAM.

83 The OS data set or DOS file has more than 16 user labels or data extents.

84 The OS data set is unsupported.

88 A CMS system restriction prevented execution of the command, or the function requested is an unsupported feature, or the device requested is an unsupported device **or** TTY device.

99 A required system resource is not available or not installed. This could mean that the CSL library is not installed, or perhaps the server is unavailable for some reason.

100 Input/output device errors.

104 A functional error for which the system is responsible occurred during execution of the command **or** insufficient storage.

256 All unexpected errors for which the system is responsible (Terminal Error) occurred during execution of the command **or** request rejected by IUCV

2xxxx HNDIUCV

Return Codes Produced by the Callable Services Library (CSL)

DMSCSL can also generate return codes when it encounters a problem, such as parameters not matching what is in the template file. Return codes from DMSCSL are also stored in the *retcode* parameter, but they are negative values. The following list contains the return codes possible from CSL.

Code *Meaning*

-07 Routine not loaded

-08 Routine has been dropped

-09 Insufficient virtual storage available

-10 Too many parameters specified

-11 Not enough parameters specified.

Return Codes Produced by the CMS Extract/Replace Facility

For return codes produced by the CMS Extract/Replace facility, refer to the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

Return Codes Produced by the CP DIRECT Command

Return codes produced by the CP DIRECT command are listed in Table 4. xx is the CMS routine return code.

Table 4. Return Codes Produced by the CP DIRECT Command

Code	Meaning
1	Invalid filename, or file not found
2	Error loading the directory
3	Invalid option from CMS
4	Directory not swapped; user not class A, B, or C
5	Directory not swapped; system (old) directory locked
6	Directory not swapped; the directory in use by the system is not the directory that was updated
1xx	Error in the CMS RDBUF routine (the error code explanation for xx can be found under FSREAD in *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*)
2xx	Error in the CMS TYPLIN routine

Sample Return Code from a CP Command

Figure 1 shows an example of the CP LINK command invoked from CMS mode. Commands or functions of commands passed to CP, in turn, pass the return code (via CP) to register 15.

```
ipl cms
VM/SP CMS - mm/dd/yy hh:mm
------------------------------
------------------------------
cp link to * vaddr1 as vaddr2 r
```

Figure 1. Example of a CP LINK Command

The user has entered the CP LINK command to user ID *. The user's own directory will be searched for device vaddr1. Vaddr2 is the virtual address assigned to the device for this virtual machine. Read-only access is requested. No password is required because the user has linked to one of his own disks.

The result will be one of the following:

Ready; a successful execution.
R(nnnnn); indicating an error (where 'nnnnn' is the return code).

Return codes can be used by system programmers in the DEBUG subcommand and also in EXEC procedures. See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for a description of the &RETCODE special variable.

The return codes associated with each command directly correspond to the message numbers. For example, if you received a return code of 22 when executing the LINK command, you could look at the description for message number 022:

```
DMKLNM022E Virtual device address missing or invalid
```

Return Codes Produced by the CMS DDR Command

The CMS DDR command produces several return codes. These return codes along with their meanings are listed in Table 5 on page 13. *xx* is the CMS routine return code.

Table 5. Return Codes Produced by the CMS DDR Command	
Code	**Meaning**
1	Invalid file name or file not found
2	Error running the program
3	Flagged DASD track
4	Permanent tape or DASD I/O error
1*xx*	Error in PRINTIO routine
2*xx*	Error in CONREAD routine
3*xx*	Error in RDBUF routine
4*xx*	Error in TYPLIN routine
20	Error in the decoding routine.

Return Codes Produced by IPCS

There are six return codes produced by IPCS. These return codes along with their meanings are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Return Codes Produced by IPCS	
Code	**Meaning**
4	An incorrectly entered parameter.
8	System failure; a read/write error or an invalid internal parameter.
12	IPCS Processing Error.
100	CMS error reading file.
200	CMS error writing file.
500	CMS error writing to the printer.

001

Explanation: The machine check handler has encountered an unrecoverable failure. Probable hardware error. Issued by module DMKMCH and DMKMCT.

Note: This wait state is also loaded if a malfunction alert occurred on the main processor.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before restarting the system. To restart, clear storage and IPL the system, specifying CKPT start. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

002

Explanation: The channel check handler has encountered an unrecoverable failure. Probable hardware error. Issued by module DMKCCH.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before restarting the system. To restart, clear storage and IPL the system, specifying CKPT start. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

003

Explanation: A system failure occurred during dump processing or restart processing. Issued by module DMKDMP upon detecting one of the following conditions:

1. No printers defined in the system (DMKRIO) and dump trying to go to printer.
2. All printers are offline and dump was trying to go to printer.
3. Unable to restart system - fatal I/O error condition on IPL device.
4. Fatal I/O error condition on dump device (tape or printer).
5. Abend was on non-IPL processor but system not genned for AP/MP.

The specific failing condition can be found by looking at register 14 at the time of the wait. This register is a BAL register within DMKDMP and is used when entering the wait state.

Operator Response: Reload (via IPL) the system. If the error persists, check to see if error message DMK908I appeared. If this message did appear, it displays an abend code; look up this abend code in Figure 11 on page 82 and then follow the instructions in the 'Action' column. If message DMK908I did not appear, you can get the abend code by looking in the CPABEND field of absolute page 0, location X'374'; once you find the abend code, look it up in Figure 11 on page 82 and then follow the instructions in the 'Action' column.

004

Explanation: A console or an output device is not operational, or a console or output device has produced an inexplicable error status. Probable hardware error. Issued by module DMKDMP.

Operator Response: Reload (via IPL) the system. To restart, clear storage and IPL the system, specifying CKPT start. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

005

Explanation: During CP initialization, no operational primary or alternate console could be located, or a terminal error occurred while writing to the console, or a sense operation failed attempting to obtain sense data for either a primary or any alternate consoles. Possible hardware error. This wait state may also occur if the primary and alternate console addresses are defined incorrectly during system generation in DMKRIO, or if there is a discrepancy in the CONMODE and DMKRIO console definitions when running second level. Issued by DMKCPJ, DMKOPE, and DMKTOD.

Operator Response: Verify that the console addresses are correctly defined in DMKRIO. Reload the system via IPL. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

006

Explanation: This is a normal wait when a system shutdown is completed. Issued by module DMKCPJ.

Operator Response: Follow normal operating procedures.

007

Explanation: A program check, a machine check, a permanent I/O error, invalid warm start data, an invalid warm start cylinder, or a full warm start cylinder was encountered by the checkpoint program. Issued by module DMKCKP.

Operator Response: For message DMKCKP901W, run CPEREP or SEREP, depending on your processor support, to document the machine check, then contact your system support personnel. For message DMKCKH902W, which indicates an unrecoverable I/O error, move the SYSRES volume if possible and try to checkpoint the system. For message DMKCKP910W, if more than one SYSRES volume is mounted, check to see that the correct volume is loaded (via IPL) and try a checkpoint operation. If the operation fails again use the following procedure. This procedure is to be used for all other DMKCKP messages as well.

1. Dump the first 55,296 (hexadecimal D800) storage locations.
2. Dump the warm start cylinders.
3. Contact program support personnel.
4. To restart, clear storage and initialize the system, specifying CKPT start.

The following storage locations contain information related to wait state 007 for the non-V=R user.

Hexadecimal Location	Contents
10	Sense data up to 24 bytes
40	Channel status word (8 bytes)
48	Channel address word (4 bytes)
FF8	Length of error message (4 bytes)
FFC	Pointer to error message (4 bytes)
1016	Cylinder address of the first nucleus cylinder (2 bytes) (CKD only)
1018	Cylinder address of the last nucleus cylinder (2 bytes) (CKD only)
1000-6FFF	Checkpoint program
7000-D800	Checkpoint work area

If the SYSRES device is FB-512 (RDEVTYPC=CLASFBA), the contents of the following hexadecimal locations are changed:

1016 Block address of the first page of the CP nucleus (4 bytes)
1022 Block address of the last page of the CP nucleus (4 bytes)

An error message preceding the wait state may or may not be displayed, depending upon the status of the console. If the error message is not displayed, location X'FF8' - X'FFB' contains the message length and location X'FFC' - X'FFF' contains the message address.

008

Explanation: Checkpoint and system shutdown are complete or system recovery has failed. Issued by module DMKCKP.

Operator Response: If messages preceded the wait, follow normal operating procedures prescribed by your installation after shutdown. If messages did not precede the wait, either:

1. The console printer was unavailable for some reason. Before initializing a new system, make sure the console printer has been made operational, or
2. The system is running from the alternate console. Messages DMKCKH910W, DMKCKH911W, DMKCKP960I, and DMKCKP961W do not appear on the alternate console. Follow normal operating procedures prescribed by your installation after shutdown.

009

Explanation: An error condition occurred which prevents a warm start. Issued by module DMKWRM or DMKCPJ.

Operator Response: If the message is DMKWRM904W or DMKWRM921W, immediately retry warm start system initialization. If the error message recurs, move the VM/SP SYSRES pack to another location and try a warm start again. If message DMKWRM903W, DMKWRM912W or DMKCPJ912W is encountered, ensure that all system volumes (Warm start, Checkpoint, and Error- recording volumes), are correctly mounted with no duplicate labels, and then attempt a warm start.

If warm start errors persist, force a system dump to the printer by pressing the system console RESTART key, and save the results for the installation support personnel.

If the message is DMKWRM920W, restart the system using CKPT start. Otherwise, use a FORCE or COLD start.

00A

Explanation: A machine check occurred while DMKSAV was attempting to save or restore a page image copy of the nucleus on a SYSRES device. Probable hardware error. Issued by module DMKSAV.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before reloading. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

00B

Explanation: A machine check error occurred during system initialization. Probable hardware error.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program depending on your processor support, before performing another IPL. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

00C

Explanation: An IPL was performed on a system volume that had never had a nucleus written on it.

Operator Response: Follow normal operating procedure.

00D

Explanation: The generated system is larger than the real machine size, or else a hardware malfunction has occurred which inhibits the system from using the necessary storage. Issued by modules DMKSEG and DMKOPE.

Operator Response: Take a standalone dump and notify the system programmer.

00E

Explanation: An error condition prevents a CKPT start. Issued by module DMKCKS.

Operator Response: If message DMKCKS915E is issued, try CKPT start again. If the error persists, move the VM/SP SYSRES pack to another DASD and try again. If message DMKCKS916E is issued, reload (via IPL) the system, using the FORCE option of the START command. If message DMKCKS903E or DMKCKS912E is issued, ensure that all system volumes (no duplicate labels) are correctly mounted, and then attempt a CKPT start. If message DMKCKS917E is issued, reload (via IPL) the system via a COLD start.

00F

Explanation: Hardware errors are being received on the system paging device(s). Issued by module DMKPAG.

Operator Response: This wait state is preceded by message

```
DMKPAG415E CONTINUOUS PAGING ERRORS FROM DASD xxx
```

If there are multiple paging devices on the system, disable the device causing the error condition and reload (via IPL) the system. Or, move the paging volume pack to another physical device. This error condition results if the system paging volume has not been formatted correctly.

010

Explanation: A recoverable error occurred during a system nucleus save operation. Issued by module DMKSAV.

Operator Response: This wait state is preceded by either the message DMKSAV350W or DMKSAV351W. Correct the problem stated in the message and present an external interrupt to initiate a retry.

011

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred. Issued by module DMKSAV.

Operator Response: This wait state is normally preceded by message DMKSAV352W, DMKSAV353W or DMKSAV354W, and it can occur while attempting to read or write the nucleus. Correct the problem and save or restore the nucleus again.

012

Explanation: This is a normal wait state on completion of a nucleus load. Issued by module DMKSAV.

Operator Response: Follow normal operating procedure.

013

Explanation: The machine check handler encountered an unrecoverable error on the attached processor. Probable hardware error. Issued by module DMKMCT.

Notes:

1. This wait state is also loaded if a malfunction alert occurred on the attached processor and CP was in control.
2. This wait state is also issued by DMKAPI during Attached Processor initialization: either because of a malfunction alert or unrecoverable machine check on the attached (being varied on) processor.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before restarting the system. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

To restart, clear storage and IPL the system, specifying CKPT start.

Note: VM/SP cannot checkpoint and warm start after a machine check error on System/370 Models 165 and 168. The inability to warm start is caused by running the 165 or 168 SEREP program.

014

Explanation: A failing storage frame was encountered during a CP system save or check point operation. Issued by DMKSAV and DMKCKP.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before restarting the system. To restart the system, clear storage and initialize (via IPL) the VM/SP system, specifying CKPT start. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

015

Explanation: A SIGP issued to the attached processor during system initialization by DMKCPI or DMKAPI was unsuccessful. The following information is made available:

- R0 = SIGP order code
- R1 = SIGP status information when the SIGP condition code is 1
- R2 = Processor address that was signalled

Note: The wait state PSW will contain the condition code returned from the SIGP. The PSW is in the BC format. Refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation* for a functional description of the SIGP instruction.

Operator Response: If hardware errors are present, run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor, before retrying. If the status information indicates an operator intervention, clear the condition on the attached processor and reinitialize CP. If the status indicator of the required microprogram is not loaded, load the microprogram and reinitialize CP. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. Do not use the SEREP program on 3081 and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

016

Explanation: (1) The CP initialization module (DMKCPI) could not connect the channel set to the main processor or the IPL device is not accessible through any available channel set. Probable hardware error. Issued by DMKCPI. (2) A hardware error occurred on the I/O processor or the I/O processor was being varied offline. An attempt to disconnect, then connect the channel set to the attached processor failed. Probable hardware error. Issued by DMKCPU.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP or the System Environment Record Edit and Print (SEREP) program, depending on your processor support, before restarting the system. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

To restart, clear storage and initialize the VM/SP system, specifying checkpoint start.

017

Explanation: An I/O error or any other type of program check occurred while attempting to read page 2 of the DMKCKP module from the system residence volume during an IPL or restart.

Operator Response: Correct the I/O error and re-IPL.

018

Explanation: Invalid TOD clock. The clock must be set before an IPL can be completed. Issued by module DMKCPI.

Operator Response: Manually do a clock set; if that fails, call IBM for hardware assistance.

019

Explanation: (1) This processor is being terminated, and its new PSWs have been set up by the processor termination routine to load disabled wait PSWs with code X'019'. This processor then took an interruption. (2) The processor termination routine was entered on this processor while processor termination was in process for this processor (issued by DMKMCT). (3) Processor termination was in process for the other processor, but the other processor continued to run and obtained a system lock (issued by DMKCPP and DMKMCT.)

Operator Response: Usually caused by bad status received during a SIGP, which initiates processor termination actions. The bad status may have been caused by hitting the STOP button on one processor in the configuration. If STOP is to be hit, both processors in the configuration must be STOPed. If neither processor has been manually stopped, there is probably an hardware error associated with the SIGP function.

01B

Explanation: A wrong or inconsistent allocation extent was found on during IPL. Issued by DMKCPI.

Operator Response: Use IPL FMT program to check the allocation extent map (use END statement only to display current status). In case of error, correct it and IPL the system again.

Note: The problem can occur even when the allocation extent map looks correct, if the system residence volume was restored or copied from a different sized FB-512 device (for example, from 3370 to 3310). Running IPL FMT's allocation function with END as the sole entry will fix this.

01C

Explanation: The device type code generated in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO does not match the actual code obtained from the RDC data during IPL of the SYSRES device.

Operator Response: Correct the DEVTYPE operand in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO so that it matches the actual device type. Then rebuild the CP nucleus and re-IPL.

01F

Explanation: This wait state is preceded by message DMKSAV972E. The CP nucleus you are trying to install is too big and cannot fit into its designated area. As a result, the SYSNUC area of the target disk is not updated. This problem could happen, for example, when service is added to the system, causing the nucleus to grow beyond the defined storage area. Issued by module DMKSAV.

Operator Response: Notify the system programmer and indicate the number of PAGES or CYLINDERS (from DMKSAV972E) that would be required for this nucleus.

027

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred or system input is incorrect. Issued by module DMKSSP.

Operator Response: Correct the input/output error or the system input, and reload (via IPL) the starter system.

028

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error has occurred while trying to write the warm start data area. Issued by module DMKOPE.

Operator Response: Clear the first record of warm start data and re-IPL the system to attempt a CKPT (checkpoint), FORCE, or COLD start.

Loader Wait State Codes

The loader (DMKLD00E) is a service program that loads a CP or CMS nucleus and produces a load map. The loader loads the object modules (TEXT files) supplied with it, resolves CCW addresses, and resolves address constants.

If the loader is terminated, one of the wait codes shown in Table 7 is indicated in the instruction counter.

Table 7. Wait Codes Upon Loader Termination

Code	Meaning
X'111111'	A program check occurred. When loading a nucleus with a V=R area, the user area must include: loader + nucleus that is being loaded + the V=R area = total storage requirement. The area must be larger than this total to use the loader. (Refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*.)
X'222222'	A unit check occurred while the bootstrap routine was reading in the loader.
X'999999'	An SVC was issued.
X'AAAAAA'	A failing storage frame was entered during loading of the CP nucleus. This is a hardware error. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.
X'BBBBBB'	A machine check occurred.
X'CCCCCC'	An I/O error occurred on the card reader.
X'FFFFFF'	An I/O error occurred for the console (X'00' contains the message UNRECOVERABLE ERROR), or the control card for changing the default I/O addresses for the printer or terminal is invalid (X'00' contains the message BAD DEVICE CARD or INVALID DEVICE SPECIFIED).

If the instruction counter contains X'999999', indicating an SVC wait state, examine the interruption code (the third and fourth bytes of the supervisor old PSW). The interruption codes (shown in hexadecimal below) indicate the error condition.

64

Explanation: An error occurred during conversion of a value from hexadecimal to binary format. This can be caused by invalid input in one of the loader statements, or by an error in the loader.

Operator Response: Validate the copy of the loader you are currently using against the copy on the original distribution tape. If the current copy is no longer valid, replace it. If the input in the statements is invalid, correct it. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

65

Explanation: There is no more free storage available for the loader.

Operator Response: Define a larger storage size for the virtual machine and reexecute the loader.

66

Explanation: A duplicate type 1 ESD (External Symbol Dictionary) entry has been encountered. The loader cannot resolve this reference. This may be the result of a duplicate text deck in the input stream, or of having the same label in two different text decks in the same input stream.

Operator Response: Close the printer to get the load map printed. Look at the load map to see which text deck and which entry are causing the problem. If you can correct the problem, do so; otherwise, contact your system support personnel.

67

Explanation: The "name" in the LDT (Loader Terminate) statement is undefined.

Operator Response: Verify that the name in the LDT statement is correct; if it is, make sure that it is defined as an entry point in the program to be loaded.

68

Explanation: The control section named in the ICS (Include Control Section) statement was not found by end of file.

Operator Response: Verify that the control section name in the ICS statement is correct; if it is, make sure that the control section is defined in the program to be loaded.

69

Explanation: The loader attempted to add another entry to the reference table, which would have caused the table to overflow. Since the reference table supplied by VM/SP is large enough to allow the CP nucleus to be generated, it must be assumed that the inclusion of local additions to the CP nucleus have caused the excessive references to be generated.

Operator Response: Increase the size of the reference table by changing the MAXREF equate field in the source code for the loader program, reassembling it, and then reexecuting the loader. Once the size of the reference table has been increased, error code 6A may occur. In that case, define a larger storage size for the virtual machine. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

6A

Explanation: The object modules being loaded are about to overlay the loader.

Operator Response: Define a larger storage size for the virtual machine. To see which module was about to overlay the loader, close the printer to get the load map printed. The last line of the load map indicates the last module that was loaded.

6B

Explanation: The object modules being loaded are about to overlay an address between 0 and 100 (hexadecimal). This state can result if an SLC card changed the address at which loading was to start.

Attempting to load an incorrectly-assembled text deck can also cause this wait state to occur.

Operator Response: Check the SLC card to make sure it does not specify an address between 0 and 100 (hex). If you must place data at an address in that range, do not do so with the loader; instead use a program containing a Move Character instruction after the loaded system has started execution. The loaded program is responsible for initializing that part of storage.

If the wait state results from an attempt to load an incorrectly-assembled text deck, the load map will indicate this. The last deck in the load map will be flagged with an error message.

6D

Explanation: The loader is trying to release storage that is not on a doubleword boundary. This is an internal loader error.

Operator Response: Reexecute the copy of the loader that is in your reader. If the problem persists, regenerate the system to be loaded and try to execute it again. If the problem still persists, the current copy of the loader itself may be damaged; replace it with the loader on the distribution tape. If the problem still persists, contact your system support personnel.

The 3CARD LOADER is a service program used for the following stand-alone utilities:

- DDR DASD Dump Restore
- DSF Device Support Facility (Initializing DASD)
- DIR Directory
- FMT Format (CP Format)

If the loader is terminated, the wait state code shown in Table 8 is indicated in the instruction counter.

Table 8. 3CARD LOADER Wait Codes Upon Loader Termination

Code	Meaning
X'123'	A unit check occurred while the 3CARD LOADER was loading one of the stand-alone utilities. This is a hardware error. If the problem persists, have hardware support personnel check the device.

Stand-Alone Dump Facility Wait State Codes

Communications from the stand-alone dump facility to the user is done through wait state codes in the PSW. If the system enters the wait state while generating or executing the stand-alone dump program, the user can display the current PSW to determine if the dump was successful or to determine the cause of the error.

One set of wait states is used during generation of a stand-alone dump program. Another set of wait states is used during execution of the stand-alone dump program. Intervention required results in an enabled wait state.

The following information may also be of value when error conditions are detected:

- The Channel Status Word is at location X'40'
- The I/O address is at location X'BA'
- 32 bytes of sense data are at location X'2E0'
- The starting and ending addresses of the CP Trace Table are stored in the PSA at X'7B0' and X'7B4', respectively, in addition to the low storage locations.

Stand-Alone Dump Program Generation Wait State Codes

912

Explanation: The stand-alone dump facility has been successfully placed on the IPL device.

User Response: None.

991

Explanation: An error occurred while reading from the DASD. Register 15 should contain the DIAGNOSE X'20' reason code for the failure.

User Response: Display general register 15, which indicates what the error condition is, then take the appropriate action to correct the problem and retry the Stand-Alone Dump Utility.

992

Explanation: The name of the volume owner in the volume label on record 3 is not CP370. This indicates that the volume is not CP formatted.

User Response: CP format at least cylinder 0 and allocate it as permanent space.

993

Explanation: The DASD is not a CP formatted volume with cylinder 0 allocated as permanent space.

User Response: Allocate cylinder 0 as permanent space.

994

Explanation: The DASD device type specified at the time the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck was generated does not match the DASD device at the address given as the IPL device.

User Response: Either obtain the DASD device type specified at the time the Stand-Alone Dump was configured, or rebuild the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck to match the current DASD device type.

995

Explanation: The tape device type specified at the time the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck was generated does not match the device at the address given as the IPL device.

User Response: Either obtain the tape device type specified at the time the Stand-Alone Dump was configured, or rebuild the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck to match the current tape device type.

996

Explanation: The device class specified at the time the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck was created does not match the device class at the address given as the IPL device.

User Response: Either obtain the proper device of the class specified at generation time, or rebuild the Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck to match the current device class.

997

Explanation: There is no device corresponding to the IPL device address specified in the SAD MACRO.

User Response: You must obtain a device at the address specified at generation time or build a new Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck to match the existing devices.

999

Explanation: An error occurred while writing the stand-alone dump facility onto the IPL device. Register 15 should contain the DIAGNOSE X'20' reason code for the failure.

User Response: Display general register 15, which indicates what the error condition is, then take the appropriate action to correct the problem and retry the Stand-Alone Dump Utility.

Stand-Alone Dump Program Execution Wait State Codes

905

Explanation: A program check occurred during stand-alone dump program execution.

User Response: This action should be the same as for a PRG001 abend. Examine the Program Check Old PSW to determine where the problem occurred.

906

Explanation: A machine check occurred during stand-alone dump program execution.

User Response: A possible hardware problem exists. You can RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

909

Explanation: Intervention required on the dump output device.

User Response: Correct the intervention required condition and the Stand-Alone Dump will continue.

912

Explanation: Successful completion.

User Response: None.

913

Explanation: An operational dump device is not available.

User Response: Make one of the devices specified in the dump device list, created at Stand-Alone Dump Configuration time, ready. Then RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

Note: Do NOT re-IPL the Stand-Alone Dump Facility, this will cause the dump to dump itself.

914

Explanation: An error occurred while reading the pre-dumped pages from the IPL device.

User Response: If there is something obviously wrong with the IPL device, for example dropped power, correct the problem and RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

Note: Do NOT re-IPL the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

915

Explanation: The dump output device is neither tape nor printer.

User Response: The Stand-Alone Dump Configuration deck indicates that the dump output device is neither a tape nor printer. Reconfigure the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

916

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred on tape.

User Response: Mount another tape to be used as the dump output device and RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

If the error occurs on the IPL tape, do not remove it; READY another tape at one of the addresses specified in the dump device address list and RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

Note: Do NOT re-IPL the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

917

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred while writing a record to tape.

User Response: If the error occurs on the IPL tape, do NOT remove it; READY another tape at one of the addresses specified in the dump device address list and RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

If the error occurs on a tape device other than the one holding the IPL tape, replace the output tape with another dump output tape and RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

Note: Do NOT re-IPL the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

918

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred while printing.

User Response: READY another printer specified in the the dump out list and make the printer causing the error not-READY. Then RESTART the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

Note: Do NOT re-IPL the Stand-Alone Dump Facility.

1909

Explanation: File Protect/Intervention required on the dump output tape.

User Response: Place a write-ring in the dump output tape and ready it.

Normal Waits

These are normal waits for I/O to complete and are for informational purposes only. No action is required from the user.

920

Explanation: SIO resulted in condition code 0.

User Response: None

921

Explanation: SIO resulted in a condition code 1 with BUSY and Status Modifier posted.

User Response: None

922

Explanation: SIO resulted in a condition code 1 with BUSY posted.

User Response: None

923

Explanation: SIO resulted in a condition code 2.

User Response: None

924

Explanation: An unsolicited Channel Available Interrupt was received.

User Response: None

Note: Additional wait-state messages with numbers over 999 are documented in the *IBM SYSTEM/370 Principles of Operation*, number GA22-7000-10.

SFS Reason Codes

This section lists SFS reason codes in numerical order. For reason codes that might be issued by any SFS callable services library (CSL) routine, "Common Reason Code" is shown in the "CSL Routine" column. If the reason code is returned only by a subset of the CSL routines, the CSL routine name is listed.

Although the reason codes are listed by CSL routine, they may also be returned in various system messages. In this case, any of the meanings for a particular reason code could apply. Note that a particular reason code has the same general meaning no matter which CSL routine or message returns it.

Table 9 (Page 1 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
02000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Your attempt to use an object in a file pool conflicted with an explicit lock held on that object or another object. Usually, this means you attempted to open a file for write that another user already has open for write.
02050	WARNING	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The specified lock is not held.
02050	WARNING	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	The specified lock is not held.
02050	WARNING	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	The specified lock is not held.
02080	WARNING	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	You already hold the requested lock.
02080	WARNING	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	You already hold the requested lock.
02080	WARNING	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	You already hold the requested lock.
02100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	You attempted to acquire an explicit lock, the lock request failed, and a deadlock condition was detected.
02102	ERROR	Common Reason Code	File pool has encountered a deadlock. System tried to get a lock that was already held.
02200	ERROR	Common Reason Code	You attempted to acquire an implicit lock, and the lock request failed because the requested lock conflicts with an implicit lock held by another user. Usually, this means that you attempted to open a file for write that is already open for write.
02400	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	You already hold a SHARE lock on the object and you have requested an UPDATE or EXCLUSIVE lock.

Table 9 (Page 2 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
02400	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	You already hold a SHARE lock on the file space and you have requested an EXCLUSIVE lock.
02400	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	You already hold a SHARE lock on the storage group and you have requested an EXCLUSIVE lock.
02500	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	You already hold an UPDATE lock on the object and you have requested a SHARE or EXCLUSIVE lock.
02600	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	You already hold an EXCLUSIVE lock on the object and have requested a SHARE or UPDATE lock.
02600	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	You already hold an EXCLUSIVE lock on the file space and you have requested a SHARE lock.
02600	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	You already hold an EXCLUSIVE lock on the storage group and you have requested a SHARE lock.
02700	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Another user holds a SHARE lock on the object and you have requested an UPDATE or EXCLUSIVE lock.
02700	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Another user holds a SHARE lock on the file space and you have requested an EXCLUSIVE lock.
02700	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Another user holds a SHARE lock on the storage group you have requested an EXCLUSIVE lock.
02800	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Another user holds an UPDATE lock on the object.
02900	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Another user holds an EXCLUSIVE lock on the object.
02900	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Another user holds an EXCLUSIVE lock on the file space.
02900	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Another user holds an EXCLUSIVE lock on the storage group.
03000	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	Another user has a directory or file locked.
03100	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified file or directory, or a file in the specified directory is explicitly locked by the requestor.

Table 9 (Page 3 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
10000	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	System error. Attempt to write a block but the file is not open for NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
10000	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error. Attempt to write a block but the file is not open for NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
10000	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	System error. File is not open.
10000	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	System error. File is not open.
10000	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	File is not open with intent NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
10000	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	File is not open with intent NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
10050	WARNING	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	No write was done for a new file created as a result of OPEN NEW or OPEN WRITE. Upon closing, the file no longer exists.
10050	WARNING	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	No write was done for a new file created as a result of OPEN NEW or OPEN WRITE. Upon closing, the file no longer exists.
10070	WARNING	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Open intent was REPLACE, but no write was issued. Original file is kept.
10070	WARNING	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Open intent was REPLACE, but no write was issued. Original file is kept.
10100	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	System error. Conflicting file attributes. Number of blocks does not match MAXBLOCK or not all blocks have been written.
10100	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error. Conflicting file attributes. Number of blocks does not match MAXBLOCK or not all blocks have been written.
10100	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	System error. Conflicting file attributes. Number of blocks does not match MAXBLOCK or not all blocks have been written.
20000	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only when COMMIT parameter is specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you.

Table 9 (Page 4 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
20000	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT parameter was specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only when COMMIT option is specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you.
20000	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Alias name already exists as a base file or an alias in the same directory.
20000	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Directory with the same name already exists.
20000	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	A specified user ID is already enrolled.
20000	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT option was specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object with the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT option was specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT option was specified.

Table 9 (Page 5 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
20000	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT option was specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The target file already exists and REPLACE was not specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT parameter was specified.
20000	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Intent was NEW, but the file already exists.
20000	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Intent was NEW, but the file already exists.
20000	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The directory to be relocated already exists in the target directory.
20000	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The specified 'new' directory name already exists in the specified file pool.
20000	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Duplicate object found in a file pool catalog. This can happen if you have created a file pool object within the current unit of work, and another user created an object of the same name and committed the update before you. Applicable only if the COMMIT parameter was specified.
20010	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The file to be relocated already exists in the target directory.
20010	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The file IDs are identical. The source file or directory name is the same as the target.
30000	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	You do not have administrator authority and the request was to delete a lock held by another user.
30000	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	You are not a file pool administrator, and the request is to enable a file space that was disabled by another user.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
30000	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	You are not a file pool administrator, and the request is to enable a storage group that was disabled by another user.
30000	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	You do not have administrator authority. Administrator authority is required when the request is for another user or for "ALL" users.
30000	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	You do not have administrator authority.
30000	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	You do not have administrator authority.
30100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	You do not have connect authority to the specified file pool. You are not enrolled in the file pool, and PUBLIC is not enrolled.
30200	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	NOACCOUNT specified as a file pool server start-up parameter.
30300	ERROR	Common Reason Code	You have attempted a remote connection to a file pool server that was started for local use only.
32000	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Specified user ID is not enrolled in the file pool.
32010	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	The userid part of the file space identifier parameter is missing or is longer than 8 characters.
32010	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	The userid part of the file space identifier parameter is missing or is longer than 8 characters, or the userid parameter is longer than 8 characters.
32010	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	The userid parameter is longer than 8 characters.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
32010	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	The *userid* part of the file space identifier parameter is missing or is longer than 8 characters.
32040	WARNING	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	One or more of the specified user IDs is not enrolled.
32050	WARNING	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	A specified user ID is not enrolled.
32100	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	A specified user cannot be deleted because the user's file space is currently being accessed.
32640	WARNING	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	One or more specified user IDs does not have authority to the specified file pool object.
32650	WARNING	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Read authority granted to a user ID who already has write authority.
32680	WARNING	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	One or more specified user IDs is your userid. You cannot revoke authority from yourself.
44000	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Authorization or existence failure due to one of the following conditions: • The base file, its parent directory, or the target directory does not exist. • You do not have read or write authority to the base file. • You do not have write authority to the target directory. • The owner of the target directory does not have read or write authority to the base file.
44000	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Parent directory does not exist or you are not the owner of it.
44000	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The file pool object to be locked does not exist or you are not authorized to lock it in the requested mode.
44000	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The specified file pool object does not exist or you are not authorized to it.
44000	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	The file space to be locked does not exist or you are not authorized to it.
44000	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	The file space does not exist or you are not authorized to enable it.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
44000	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	The storage group does not exist or you are not authorized to enable it.
44000	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified directory or file does not exist or you are not authorized to erase it.
44000	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	The specified directory does not exist or you are not authorized for it.
44000	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The specified file or directory does not exist or you are not authorized for it.
44000	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	File does not exist or you are not authorized to grant authority to it.
44000	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Intent was NEW, and the directory does not exist or you are not authorized to create a file in the directory, OR, Intent was WRITE or REPLACE, and the file does not exist and you are not authorized to create a file in the directory, or you are not authorized to write to the file, or the directory does not exist, OR, Intent was READ, and the file does not exist or you are not authorized to read the file.
44000	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Specified file space does not exist, or you are not the owner of the file space and you do not have administrator authority.
44000	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	For Open Directory for AUTH, LOCK, or ALIAS, the specified directory or specified file does not exist or you are not authorized to read the directory.
44000	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	• Intent was NEW, and the directory does not exist or you are not authorized to create a file in the directory, **or**, • Intent was WRITE or REPLACE, and the file does not exist and you are not authorized to create a file in the directory, or you are not authorized to write to the file, or the directory does not exist, **or**, • Intent was READ, and the file does not exist or you are not authorized to read the file.
44000	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The directory or file to be relocated does not exist or you are not authorized to relocate it.
44000	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The directory or file to be renamed does not exist or you are not authorized to rename it.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
44000	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Specified file or parent directory does not exist or you are not authorized to revoke authorities granted on the file.
44010	WARNING	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Object is protected by external security manager (revoke successful).
44030	WARNING	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Intent was WRITE or REPLACE, and the file did not previously exist.
44030	WARNING	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Intent was WRITE or REPLACE, and the file did not previously exist.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDA - SFS Get Directory - Searchall	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDD - SFS Get Directory - Dir	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDF - SFS Get Directory - File	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDK - SFS Get Directory - Lock	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDL - SFS Get Directory - Alias	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDS - SFS Get Directory - Searchauth	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSGETDT - SFS Get Directory - Auth	All of the selected data has been returned. Subsequent Get Directory requests will result in reason code 90275.
44040	WARNING	DMSRDCAT - SFS Read Catalog	No more entries to follow.
44060	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The source file does not exist or you are not authorized to read it.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
44100	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	REPLACE was not specified and the target directory does not exist or you are not authorized to create a file in the target directory, or REPLACE was specified and the target directory does not exist or you are not authorized to create a file in the target directory or the target file does exist but you are not authorized to write to the target file.
44100	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The target directory does not exist or you are not authorized to write to it.
44150	WARNING	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	REPLACE was specified, but the target file did not previously exist. The target file was created.
44200	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	You have the target file open for NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
44200	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	You already have the file open for NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
44200	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	You already have the file open for NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
44300	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Grant failed because object is protected by external security manager.
50100	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Specified storage group number is invalid (less than 2 or greater than MAXDISKS server parameter).
50100	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	Invalid storage group specified.
50100	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Specified storage group number is invalid (less than 0 or greater than MAXDISKS server parameter).
50100	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Specified storage group number is invalid (less than 2 or greater than MAXDISKS server parameter).
50100	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	Specified storage group number is invalid (less than 2 or greater than MAXDISKS server parameter).
50105	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid storage group number. When opening a directory or a file space, the specified storage group number must be zero.
50200	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Specified storage group does not exist.
50200	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Specified storage group does not exist.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
50200	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Specified storage group does not exist.
50200	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	Specified storage group does not exist.
50300	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Specified storage group does not exist and MAXDISKS limit reached by file pool server.
50400	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	You cannot assign a file space to storage group 1.
50500	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Attempt to exceed the number of committed 4K file blocks allowed for the user. Applicable only when COMMIT parameter is specified.
50500	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	Attempt to exceed the number of committed 4K file blocks allowed for the user.
50500	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Attempt to exceed the number of committed 4K file blocks allowed for the user.
50500	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Attempt to exceed the number of committed 4K file blocks allowed for the user (COMMIT option only).
50500	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Attempt to exceed the number of committed 4K file blocks allowed for the user. Applicable only if the COMMIT option is specified.
50500	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
50500	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
50500	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Attempt to exceed the maximum number of 4K file space blocks allowed for this user.
51000	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Storage group space limit exceeded. Applicable only when COMMIT parameter is specified.
51000	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	Storage group space limit exceeded.
51000	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Storage group space limit exceeded.
51000	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Storage group space limit exceeded.
51000	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	Storage group space limit exceeded.
51000	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Storage group space limit exceeded.
51010	ERROR	Common Reason Code	No data space left in catalog space.
51020	ERROR	Common Reason Code	No index space left in catalog space.
51050	WARNING	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	File space warning threshold reached or exceeded.
51050	WARNING	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	File space warning threshold reached or exceeded.
51050	WARNING	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Still exceeding file space warning threshold after erasing the file or directory.
51050	WARNING	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	File space warning threshold reached or exceeded.
51050	WARNING	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Read was successful, but your file space warning threshold was reached or exceeded. This can occur on a read request due to CMS buffering.
51050	WARNING	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	File space warning threshold reached or exceeded.
51050	WARNING	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	File space warning threshold reached or exceeded.
51055	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Specified warning threshold percentage is invalid.
51100	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error. No minidisks assigned to the storage group.
54000	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error. Attempt to read logical block number not associated with the file. This can occur on a close request due to CMS buffering.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
54000	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	Attempt to read logical block number not associated with the file.
54000	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	System error. Attempt to read logical block number not associated with the file.
54000	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	System error. Attempt to read logical block number that is not associated with the file. This can occur on a write request due to CMS buffering.
55000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Insufficient virtual storage in the file pool server machine to process your request.
56000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Request denied because you have a file pool catalog open for WRITE for the specified work unit ID. The only requests that will be accepted for that work unit ID are Write Catalog, Close Catalog, and Rollback.
56100	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Required explicit lock not in effect. Prior to the Open Catalog, the object being opened must have been locked SHARE or higher for READ, or EXCLUSIVE for WRITE.
56300	ERROR	DMSWRCAT - SFS Write Catalog	Invalid record type.
56400	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	System error. The catalog is not open.
56400	ERROR	DMSRDCAT - SFS Read Catalog	Catalog is not open, or is not open with intent READ.
56400	ERROR	DMSWRCAT - SFS Write Catalog	Catalog is not open, or the requested operation conflicts with the open intent.
57050	WARNING	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	You attempted to restore user ID(s) that are currently enrolled in other storage group(s). These user IDs are returned in a list as described in Close Catalog output. The file spaces of the listed user IDs were not restored into the storage group.
57080	WARNING	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	User ID(s) were deleted from the storage group. If a user ID was found in the storage group but not in the restore file, the file space of the user ID was deleted from the storage group. These user IDs are returned in a list as described by Close Catalog output.
60000	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified directory contains one or more files or aliases and the FILES option was not specified.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
60100	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	You have the specified file or one or more files in the specified directory open.
60100	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	You have the directory or file open.
60200	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Attempt to create top-level directory.
60200	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	You cannot erase a top-level directory.
60200	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	You have attempted to relocate a top-level directory.
60200	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	You have attempted to rename a top-level directory.
60300	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Specified directory contains one or more subdirectories.
60400	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	You have the specified directory open.
61000	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Your Relocate request would have resulted in a directory name having more than 8 levels.
61200	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The parent of the directory to be relocated has the same name as the specified target directory.
61300	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The directory to be relocated has the same name as the specified target directory.
61400	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	You have attempted to relocate a directory such that the directory would be a subdirectory of itself.
61500	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The directory to be relocated and the target directory are not in the same directory hierarchy.
61600	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Attempt to rename other than the lowest level of a directory name.
61700	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Attempt to rename a file to a directory or a directory to a file.
61800	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Attempt was made to change file mode number of an alias. The file mode number of the alias remains the same as the file mode number of the base file.
61900	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	You cannot change file mode numbers when renaming aliases.
71000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server reading a file pool catalog.
71100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server writing to a file pool catalog.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
71200	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server file access function.
71300	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server locking function.
71400	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server query function.
71500	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server storage management function.
71600	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in file pool server system services function.
73000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. Invalid request input to file pool server.
73100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. Conflicting count of connected communication paths between user machine and server machine.
73200	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	System error. For a Close Catalog request for a file space opened with intent to write, an EXCLUSIVE explicit lock on the storage group was not found.
74000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. Inconsistent file pool catalogs.
75000	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Service level of your machine is not compatible with the service level of the SFS server machine.
76000	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back. Applicable only when COMMIT parameter is specified.
76000	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back (COMMIT option only).
76000	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back (COMMIT parameter only).

Table 9 (Page 16 of 52). SFS Reason Codes			
Reason Code	**Severity**	**CSL Routine**	**Description**
76000	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back. Applicable only if the COMMIT option was specified.
76000	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back. Applicable only if the COMMIT option is specified.
76000	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back. Applicable only if the COMMIT parameter is specified.
76000	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.

Table 9 (Page 17 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
76000	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76000	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back. Applicable only if the COMMIT parameter was specified.
76000	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	System error in file pool server commit function. The current unit of work has been rolled back.
76002	ERROR	Common Reason Code	I/O error encountered while reading the file pool catalog.
76004	ERROR	Common Reason Code	A file pool system limit has been reached.
76010	WARNING	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	A failure occurred after some file pool changes were committed. The request is partially successful.
76050	ERROR	Common Reason Code	An implicit rollback occurred. This code will appear only as part of the work unit error information that is provided when you specify the wuerror parameter.
76055	ERROR	DMSWUERR - SFS Wuerror Deblocker	Invalid FPERROR number specified. It is < 1 or > number of FPERROR returned.
76056	ERROR	DMSWUERR - SFS Wuerror Deblocker	No FPERROR is returned in the *wuerror* buffer. Return code 0 and reason code 0 was returned from the server on the call.
90101	WARNING	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Read was successful, but the output buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The data is truncated to the buffer size.
90102	WARNING	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Read was successful, but the output buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data, and your file space warning threshold was reached or exceeded. The data is truncated to the buffer size.
90103	WARNING	DMSREAD - SFS Read	No records read. End of file was reached, or the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.
90105	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Invalid record format.
90105	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Invalid record format.

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Reason Code	**Severity**	**CSL Routine**	**Description**
90105	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Invalid record format.
90105	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Invalid record format.
90106	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Number of records to read is not greater than zero.
90106	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Number of records to write is not greater than zero.
90107	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file containing variable length records.
90107	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Number of records to write is not exactly one for a file containing variable length records.
90108	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Size of output buffer is not greater than zero.
90108	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Size of input buffer is not greater than zero, or you have attempted to write a null record to a file containing variable length records.
90109	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Size of input buffer is not evenly divisible by the number of records to be written to a file containing fixed length records.
90110	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Size of input buffer is greater than 65535 for a file containing variable length records.
90111	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Invalid buffer address.
90111	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Invalid buffer address.
90112	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Position specifies a negative record number.
90112	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Position specifies a negative record number.
90113	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Position plus the number of records to read exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, which is the file system capacity.
90113	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Position plus the number of records to write exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, the file system capacity.
90114	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	Position specifies a record number that is more than one greater than the current number of records in a file containing variable length records.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90115	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	File system capacity exceeded; a write operation attempted to put more than 2^{31} - 1 times blocksize bytes of data in a file, requiring a logical block number greater than 2^{31} - 1. This can occur for files having either fixed-length records or variable-length records: • For a file with fixed-length records, it occurs when the product of the record number of the last record to be written and the logical record length is greater than 2^{31} - 1 times the block size. • For a file with variable-length records, it occurs when the sum of the byte offset of a variable-length record and the length of that record is greater than 2^{31} - 1 times the block size.
90117	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length).
90120	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	You have attempted to alter the record length of a file containing fixed length records.
90121	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	You have attempted to replace an existing variable length record with one of a different length.
90128	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Unable to obtain space on the system stack for a file system module's dynamic storage.
90129	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	There are already 2^{31} - 1 blocks in the file, therefore a new logical block is not available.
90129	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	There are already 2^{31} - 1 blocks in the file.
90129	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	File system capacity exceeded: the design limit does not permit more than 2^{31} - 1 blocks to be allocated to the file.
90130	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks.
90200	WARNING	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Specified file mode number does not match the file mode number of the specified file.
90200	WARNING	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Specified file mode number does not match the file mode number of the specified file.
90210	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	Extraneous characters in file pool ID specification.
90210	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Extraneous characters in input parameter.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90210	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Extraneous characters in one of the following parameters: SHARE|EXCLUSIVE, or DETACH|NODETACH.
90210	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	Extraneous characters in an input parameter.
90210	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Extraneous characters in file pool ID specification.
90210	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Extraneous characters in input parameter.
90210	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Extraneous characters in input parameter.
90210	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Extraneous characters in input parameter.
90215	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Invalid buffer length.
90215	ERROR	DMSRDCAT - SFS Read Catalog	Invalid buffer length.
90215	ERROR	DMSWRCAT - SFS Write Catalog	Invalid buffer length.
90215	ERROR	DMSWUERR - SFS Wuerror Deblocker	Invalid buffer length specified for input *wuerror* buffer.
90216	ERROR	DMSCHECK - SFS Check	The specified request ID does not match any active request.
90220	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified file does not exist or you are not authorized to erase it.
90220	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The specified file or directory does not exist or you are not authorized to it.
90220	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The specified file does not exist in the specified directory, or no files exist that match the specified wildcard pattern.
90221	ERROR	DMSQLIMD - SFS Query Limits - Deblocker	Invalid user number specified. It is less than 1 or greater than the returned number of users enrolled.
90222	WARNING	DMSCHECK - SFS Check	The asynchronous request(s) has (have) not completed.
90230	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified directory does not exist or you are not authorized to it.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90230	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The specified directory does not exist or you are not authorized to it.
90230	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Directory does not exist or you are not authorized to grant authority to it.
90230	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The specified directory does not exist or you are not authorized to it.
90230	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Specified directory does not exist or you are not authorized to revoke authorities granted on it.
90240	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	You already have the directory open.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDA - SFS Get Directory - Searchall	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of SEARCHALL.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDD - SFS Get Directory - Dir	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of DIR.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDF - SFS Get Directory - File	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of FILE.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDK - SFS Get Directory - Lock	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of LOCK.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDL - SFS Get Directory - Alias	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of ALIAS.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDS - SFS Get Directory - Searchauth	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of SEARCHAUTH.
90245	ERROR	DMSGETDT - SFS Get Directory - Auth	Directory was opened for a different intent. It must be opened with intent of AUTH.
90250	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The file name and file type (or *namedef*) are required but were not specified.
90250	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	File ID must be specified for Open Directory for SEARCHALL, SEARCHAUTH, ALIAS, or FILE.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90255	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	A file name, file type, or file mode number may not be specified in a *dirname* parameter.
90255	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	File ID cannot be specified for Open Directory for DIR.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDA - SFS Get Directory - Searchall	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDD - SFS Get Directory - Dir	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDF - SFS Get Directory - File	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDK - SFS Get Directory - Lock	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDL - SFS Get Directory - Alias	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDS - SFS Get Directory - Searchauth	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90260	ERROR	DMSGETDT - SFS Get Directory - Auth	The directory has been closed. The directory was erased, or your authority to it was revoked.
90270	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	Output buffer was too small to contain all of the requested output. The output has been truncated to the buffer length.
90270	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Output buffer is too small to contain the requested fixed length output.
90270	ERROR	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	Output buffer is too small to contain one record.
90270	WARNING	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Output buffer was too small to contain all of the requested output. The output has been truncated to the buffer length.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90270	WARNING	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Output buffer is too small. Data has been truncated.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDA - SFS Get Directory - Searchall	No data found for this Get Directory request. Your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDD - SFS Get Directory - Dir	No data found for this Get Directory request. Your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDF - SFS Get Directory - File	No data found for this Get Directory request. Your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	No data found for this Get Directory request. For Open Directory LOCK or ALIAS, no locks or aliases were found. For other types of Open Directory, your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDK - SFS Get Directory - Lock	No data found for this Get Directory request. No locks were found or your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDL - SFS Get Directory - Alias	No data found for this Get Directory request. No aliases were found, or your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDS - SFS Get Directory - Searchauth	No data found for this Get Directory request. Your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90275	ERROR	DMSGETDT - SFS Get Directory - Auth	No data found for this Get Directory request. Your previous Get Directory request issued warning 44040 to indicate that all of the requested data has been returned.
90276	ERROR	DMSCPYBF - SFS Copy Buffer	No response data available for the previous Open Catalog or Close Catalog.
90280	WARNING	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	More data was requested than will fit in the output buffer. There is more data to be returned.
90290	ERROR	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	Invalid number of records specified. Number of records must be equal to or greater than one.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90300	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	Illegal parameter specified. The COMMIT/NOCOMMIT parameter was missing or specified incorrectly, or extraneous parameters were found.
90300	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Illegal parameter specified. The COMMIT/NOCOMMIT parameter was missing or specified incorrectly, or extraneous parameters were found.
90300	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list. Must be COMMIT or NOCOMMIT.
90300	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list. Must be COMMIT or NOCOMMIT.
90300	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Invalid lock description parameter - (SHARE, UPDATE, or EXCLUSIVE, and SESSION or LASTING).
90300	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	Invalid input parameter in CSL parameter list. Specified user ID is longer than 8 characters.
90300	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Invalid input parameter in CSL parameter list. Specified user ID is longer than 8 characters.
90300	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Illegal parameter specified. The COMMIT/NOCOMMIT parameter was missing or specified incorrectly, or extraneous parameters were found.
90300	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Illegal parameter specified. The COMMIT/NOCOMMIT parameter was missing or specified incorrectly, or extraneous parameters were found.
90300	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Illegal parameter specified. The COMMIT/NOCOMMIT parameter was missing or specified incorrectly, or extraneous parameters were found.
90300	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	Invalid parameter specified. Type of Open Directory is invalid, or extraneous keywords are present.
90300	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list.
90300	ERROR	DMSPOPWU - Pop Default Workunitid	Invalid input parameter in CSL parameter list. The parameter was not ALL.
90300	ERROR	DMSPURWU - Purge Workunitids	Invalid input parameter in CSL parameter list. The only valid input parameter is FORCE.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90300	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Invalid input parameter in CSL parameter list. Specified *userid* is longer than 8 characters.
90300	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list.
90300	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list. File mode number erroneously specified, or file name/file type specified in target dirname.
90300	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Invalid parameter in CSL parameter list. Must be COMMIT or NOCOMMIT.
90305	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	FILES option is invalid when you are erasing a file.
90310	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Invalid option in CSL parameter list. Specified userid is greater than 8 characters in length.
90310	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Invalid parameter: COMMIT, NOTCOMMIT, or FILES not specified correctly.
90310	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Invalid option in CSL parameter list. Valid options are COMMIT, NOCOMMIT, REPLACE, OLDDATE, and NEWDATE.
90310	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Invalid option in CSL parameter list.
90310	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Invalid option in CSL parameter list.
90310	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Invalid option in CSL parameter list.
90315	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Missing option in CSL parameter list. Specified userid is all blanks.
90315	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Missing parameter: COMMIT or NOCOMMIT not specified.
90315	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Missing option in CSL parameter list.
90315	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Missing option in CSL parameter list.
90320	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list. COMMIT and NOCOMMIT are mutually exclusive options.
90320	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list. COMMIT and NOCOMMIT are mutually exclusive parameters.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90320	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list. The following options are mutually exclusive: UPDATE vs. EXCLUSIVE vs. SHARE SESSION vs. LASTING
90320	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Conflicting options. DETACH was specified and the lock type was not EXCLUSIVE.
90320	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Conflicting parameter: COMMIT and NOCOMMIT both specified.
90320	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list. COMMIT and NOCOMMIT, or OLDDATE and NEWDATE were both specified.
90320	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list.
90320	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list.
90320	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Conflicting options in CSL parameter list.
90330	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list. COMMIT or NOCOMMIT was specified more than once.
90330	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list. COMMIT or NOCOMMIT specified more than once.
90330	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list. UPDATE, EXCLUSIVE, SHARE, SESSION, LASTING was specified more than once.
90330	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Duplicate parameter: COMMIT, NOCOMMIT, or FILES already specified.
90330	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list.
90330	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list.
90330	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list.
90330	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Duplicate options in CSL parameter list.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90350	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the dirname parameter.
90350	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1, and no more than 4, tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and no more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fn ft* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 3 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the fileid or dirname parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90350	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 4 tokens in the string.
90350	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Incorrect number of blank-delimited tokens in the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter. There must be at least 1 and not more than 3 tokens in the string.
90380	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Missing parameter in CSL parameter list. COMMIT or NOCOMMIT must be specified.
90380	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Missing parameter in CSL parameter list. COMMIT or NOCOMMIT is required.
90380	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Missing parameter in CSL parameter list. One of each of the following sets of options must be specified: • UPDATE or EXCLUSIVE or SHARE • SESSION or LASTING
90380	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Missing parameter in CSL parameter list.
90410	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Invalid length specified for COMMIT or NOCOMMIT parameter or file ID parameter.
90410	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Invalid length specified for COMMIT or NOCOMMIT parameter or for directory ID parameter.
90410	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Invalid length specified for the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter or the lock description parameter (UPDATE, EXCLUSIVE, or SHARE, and SESSION or LASTING).
90410	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Invalid length specified for file ID or directory name.
90410	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Invalid length specified for COMMIT, NOCOMMIT, or FILES parameter.
90410	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Invalid length specified for COMMIT or NOCOMMIT parameter.
90410	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Invalid parameter length specified.
90410	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Invalid parameter length specified.
90420	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90420	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The file name in the fileid parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90420	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The file name in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file name is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90430	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The file type in the fileid parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90430	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The file type in the *fileid* parameter is invalid. The file type is longer than eight characters or contains an invalid character.
90440	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90440	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90440	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90440	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90440	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90440	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90440	ERROR	DMSQFMOD - Query Filemode	The specified file mode is invalid. It must be an alphabetic character.
90440	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The specified file mode number is invalid. It must be a single-digit numeral between 0 and 6.
90450	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part
90450	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Special characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the fileid parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.
90450	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type part of the *fileid* parameter.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90450	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type.
90450	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Wildcard characters (* or %) were found in either the file name or file type.
90460	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	File pool IDs in source and target directory names are not the same.
90460	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	File pool IDs in source and target directory are not the same.
90460	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	File pool IDs in source and target directory names are not the same.
90460	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	File pool IDs in source and target directory names are not the same.
90470	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid Open Catalog parameter, must be FILESPACE, GROUP, or DIRECTORY.
90472	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Invalid request ID specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Invalid request ID specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90472	ERROR	DMSQCONN - SFS Query Connect	Invalid mode specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Invalid mode specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSRDCAT - SFS Read Catalog	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90472	ERROR	DMSWRCAT - SFS Write Catalog	Invalid requestid specified, must be 0 or 1.
90476	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	Invalid file pool ID specified.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90476	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSQCONN - SFS Query Connect	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Invalid file pool ID specified.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90476	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90476	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	Invalid file pool ID specified.
90477	ERROR	DMSCHECK - SFS Check	Invalid wait option specified, must be WAIT or NOWAIT
90478	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Invalid parameter, must be DETACH or NODETACH.
90479	ERROR	DMSCPYBF - SFS Copy Buffer	Invalid keyword specified, must be DMSOPCAT or DMSCLCAT.
90480	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Invalid lock type, must be SHARE or EXCLUSIVE.
90480	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Invalid lock type, must be SHARE or EXCLUSIVE.
90482	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Attributes parameter was not specified for a file opened with intent of NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
90482	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Attributes parameter was not specified for a file opened with intent of NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
90483	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	WRITE option is not valid when opening a catalog for a directory.
90484	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Invalid open type, must be READ, WRITE, REPLACE, or NEW.
90484	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid open type, must be READ or WRITE.
90485	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	Invalid buffer length specified.
90485	ERROR	DMSCPYBF - SFS Copy Buffer	Invalid buffer length specified.

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Reason Code	**Severity**	**CSL Routine**	**Description**
90485	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Invalid buffer length specified.
90485	ERROR	DMSQCONN - SFS Query Connect	Invalid length specified for server status parameter.
90488	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	Invalid number of buffers specified.
90488	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	Invalid number of buffers specified.
90490	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Invalid number of file space blocks specified.
90490	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	Invalid number of blocks specified.
90490	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	Invalid number of blocks specified.
90492	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Invalid parameter, must be COMMIT or NOCOMMIT.
90494	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Invalid date format; must be in the form YY/MM/DD.
90494	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Invalid date format; must be in the form YY/MM/DD.
90494	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Invalid date format; must be in the form YY/MM/DD.
90494	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Invalid date format; must be in the form YY/MM/DD.
90496	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Non-numeric value in date specification.
90496	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Non-numeric value in date specification.
90496	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Non-numeric value in date specification.
90496	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Non-numeric value in date specification.
90498	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Invalid time format; must be in the form HH:MM:SS.
90498	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Invalid time format; must be in the form HH:MM:SS.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90498	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Invalid time format; must be in the form HH:MM:SS.
90498	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Invalid time format; must be in the form HH:MM:SS.
90499	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	Non-numeric value in time specification.
90499	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	Non-numeric value in time specification.
90499	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Non-numeric value in time specification.
90499	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Non-numeric value in time specification.
90500	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	The specified dirname is invalid.

Table 9 (Page 38 of 52). SFS Reason Codes			
Reason Code	**Severity**	**CSL Routine**	**Description**
90500	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The specified dirname is invalid.
90500	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The specified dirname is invalid.
90505	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is, therefore, a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a filemode, such as "+A", and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as "+A", and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as "+A," and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90505	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as "+A," and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90505	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The specified dirname is of a form that represents a file mode, such as '+A', and is therefore a dirid but not a dirname. Only dirnames are allowed on program function calls.
90510	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The namedef part of the *fileid* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	The namedef parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90510	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The *namedef* part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	The namedef part of the *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The namedef part of the fileid or dirname parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	The namedef part of the dirname parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90510	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter is longer than 16 characters.
90530	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	The namedef part of the *fileid* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	The specified namedef does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a file name/file type was used where a dirname namedef was expected.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90530	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	The *namedef* part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	The namedef part of the *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	The namedef part of the fileid or dirname parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a filename/filetype namedef was expected.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90530	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	The namedef part of the dirname parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a filename/filetype was found where a dirname namdedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90530	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	The namedef part of the *fileid* or *dirname* parameter does not exist or was used incorrectly. For example, a namedef that was created for a dirname was used where a file name/file type namedef was expected.
90540	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	Specified work unit ID is invalid.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90540	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSPUSWU - Push Default Workunitid	Specified work unit ID is invalid.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90540	ERROR	DMSQCONN - SFS Query Connect	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
90540	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	Invalid work unit ID specified.
90540	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSROLLB - SFS Rollback	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90540	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	Specified work unit ID is invalid.
90550	ERROR	DMSGETWU - Get Workunitid	Work unit ID counter has wrapped; no more work unit IDs are available. You must re-IPL your virtual machine to reset the counter.
90555	ERROR	DMSCHECK - SFS Check	0 was specified for the request ID, but there are no active asynchronous requests.
90590	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	There is no default file pool currently defined, and file pool ID was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
90590	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	There is no default file pool currently defined, and file pool ID was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSOPDIR - SFS Open Directory	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	There is no default file pool currently defined, and file pool ID was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90590	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	There is no default file pool currently defined, and *filepoolid* was not specified as part of the dirname.
90600	ERROR	DMSGETFM - Get Filemode	No free file modes available.
90700	ERROR	DMSQFMOD - Query Filemode	Minidisk or directory not accessed.
95100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. Invalid request type passed to the SFS file pool server communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
95200	ERROR	Common Reason Code	A fatal communication error occurred during a previous request. Any attempt to communicate with a file pool server will be rejected until your virtual machine is re-IPLed.
95300	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. An invalid link management function was requested internally by the SFS communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
95400	ERROR	DMSCRLOC - SFS Create Lock	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSDELOC - SFS Delete Lock	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSDEUSR - SFS Delete User	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSDISFS - SFS Disable File Space	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSDISSG - SFS Disable Storage Group	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSENAFS - SFS Enable File Space	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSENASG - SFS Enable Storage Group	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSENUSR - SFS Enroll User	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSRELBK - SFS Release Blocks	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSRELOC - SFS Relocate	A logical unit of work is already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95400	ERROR	DMSWRACC - SFS Write Accounting Record	Logical unit of work already in process for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.

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Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
95500	ERROR	DMSOPBLK - SFS Open Blocks	Intent was NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE, and you have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSOPCAT - SFS Open Catalog	Intent was WRITE, and you have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSOPEN - SFS Open	Intent was NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE, and you have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95500	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	You have made uncommitted changes to another file pool for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	You have another file pool object open and specified "COMMIT."
95600	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	You have another file pool object open for the specified work unit.
95600	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have another file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	You have another file pool object open and specified COMMIT.
95600	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	You have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	COMMIT option specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	COMMIT option specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.

Table 9 (Page 48 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
95600	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95600	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have a file pool object open for the specified work unit ID.
95700	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	System error. No open file found for internal token passed to the SFS communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDA - SFS Get Directory - Searchall	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDD - SFS Get Directory - Dir	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDF - SFS Get Directory - File	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDI - SFS Get Directory	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDK - SFS Get Directory - Lock	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDL - SFS Get Directory - Alias	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDS - SFS Get Directory - Searchauth	No open directory found for the specified token.

Table 9 (Page 49 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
95700	ERROR	DMSGETDT - SFS Get Directory - Auth	No open directory found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSRDBLK - SFS Read Blocks	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSRDCAT - SFS Read Catalog	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	System error. No open file found for internal token passed to the SFS communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
95700	ERROR	DMSWRBLK - SFS Write Blocks	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSWRCAT - SFS Write Catalog	No open file pool object found for the specified token.
95700	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	System error. No open file found for internal token passed to the SFS communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
95750	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	No open file found for the specified token.
95750	ERROR	DMSREAD - SFS Read	No open file found for the specified token.
95750	ERROR	DMSWRITE - SFS Write	No open file found for the specified token.
95777	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	The ERASE function issued by DMSCLOSE for a filemode number 3 file failed.
95800	ERROR	DMSPURWU - Purge Workunitids	System error. Incorrect work unit range passed to the SFS communication adapter. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
95900	ERROR	DMSPURWU - Purge Workunitids	Logical unit of work in process for an active work unit ID and FORCE option not specified. No communication paths were severed.
95950	WARNING	DMSPURWU - Purge Workunitids	Logical unit of work was in process for an active work unit ID and FORCE option was specified. Any active work has been rolled back.

Table 9 (Page 50 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
96100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Insufficient virtual storage in the user machine to satisfy a storage request from the Shared File System.
96100	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Insufficient virtual storage for a get storage request from a user's machine.
96100	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Insufficient virtual storage for a get storage request from a user's machine.
96200	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error in storage management while trying to satisfy a storage request from the Shared File System.
96200	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	Error while trying to acquire virtual storage in a user's machine.
96200	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	Error while trying to acquire virtual storage in a user's machine.
96400	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error. Error in APPC/VM IDENTIFY function.
96500	ERROR	DMSCLBLK - SFS Close Blocks	COMMIT was specified, and there is an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit.
96500	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	There is an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit.
96500	ERROR	DMSCLDIR - SFS Close Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSCLOSE - SFS Close	COMMIT was specified, and there is an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit.
96500	ERROR	DMSCOMM - SFS Commit	You have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSCRALI - SFS Create Alias	COMMIT option specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSCRDIR - SFS Create Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSERASE - SFS Erase	COMMIT option specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.

Table 9 (Page 51 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
96500	ERROR	DMSEXIDI - SFS Exist - Directory	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSEXIFI - SFS Exist - File	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSEXIST - SFS Exist	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSFILEC - SFS Filecopy	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSGRANT - SFS Grant Authority	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSRENAM - SFS Rename	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96500	ERROR	DMSREVOK - SFS Revoke Authority	COMMIT parameter specified, and you have an asynchronous request in process for the specified work unit ID.
96600	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Error from CSL when attempting to call the SFS user accounting exit.
96700	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Request issued while a commit is in process for the specified work unit ID.
96800	ERROR	DMSCLCAT - SFS Close Catalog	One or more files or directories are open for the specified work unit ID.
97100	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Non-zero return code received from CMS/SFS user accounting exit.
97200	ERROR	Common Reason Code	System error detected by APPC/VM.
97250	ERROR	Common Reason Code	You have attempted to establish more APPC/VM connections than the maximum allowed for your virtual machine, as determined by the MAXCONN value in your CP directory.
97280	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Your attempt exceeds the number of APPC/VM connections allowed for the file pool.

Table 9 (Page 52 of 52). SFS Reason Codes

Reason Code	Severity	CSL Routine	Description
97400	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Sever condition returned from APPC/VM communication request. If your application receives this reason code intermittently, but the file pool is still available and other commands execute successfully, the file pool server may be improperly configured. Notify your file pool administrator of this condition. (Ask him or her to check the USERS start-up parameter value.)
97480	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Communication path severed due to an error detected by a file pool server. This code will appear only as part of the workunit error information that is provided when you specify the wuerror parameter.
97500	ERROR	Common Reason Code	Specified file pool is unavailable (no resource identified to APPC/VM for the specified file pool ID).
97500	ERROR	DMSQLIMA - SFS Query Limits	File pool not available or unknown.
97500	ERROR	DMSQLIMU - SFS Query Limits - Single User	File pool not available or unknown.
97600	ERROR	Common Reason Code	A function other than DMSCHECK was invoked while an outstanding asynchronous request was in process for the specified file pool ID and work unit ID.
97700	ERROR	Common Reason Code	A DMSCHECK request was passed to the SFS communication adapter when no asynchronous request was in process for the specified file pool ID and work unit ID. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.
97800	ERROR	Common Reason Code	For a DMSCHECK request passed to the SFS communication adapter, the request type did not match the request type of the outstanding asynchronous request. The SFS communication adapter is the part of CMS in a user machine that communicates with file pool server machines.

CP Abend Codes

System Operator Action

When an abend occurs, the system operator must follow several steps:

1. Collect information about the error.
2. Collect information about the system status.
3. Recover from the abend so processing can continue.

Collecting Information

Unless the operator has issued the SET DUMP command and changed the default (which he generally should not do), the system is set for SET DUMP AUTO CP. When an abend occurs, the dump will be written on disk as a spool file. This spool file is automatically spooled to the virtual reader of the operator who was designated at system generation time to receive all dumps. This operator should then IPL CMS and issue the IPCSDUMP command (see the *VM/SP Operator's Guide*). This moves the dump to the operator's A-disk so that it can be processed by the following VM/SP IPCS commands:

- IPCSPRT to print a copy of the dump.
- IPCSSCAN to display view the dump.

This procedure should be followed for every abend.

For problem determination, the operator should save and submit:

1. The formatted dump.
2. The console sheet, as far back as the last IPL of the system.
3. The output of any monitor program running at the time.

If an APAR (authorized program analysis report) is to be submitted, the documentation provided with it should include, in addition to the above, a load map showing applied updates and resolved locations. You can obtain as many copies of the load map as you need if, at system generation time, you respond "RDR" to the prompting message:

```
ROUTE LOAD MAP TO PRINTER OR READER? --
RESPOND (RDR|PRT)
```

This sends to your virtual reader a copy of the load map, which can be read in as a CMS file named, for example, LOAD MAP.

To take a dump to tape and send the dump to another location (for example, when submitting an APAR by mail), use the following procedure:

1. Allow the dump to be written to a spool file by issuing

   ```
   SET DUMP CP
   ```

2. Format this spool file and write it onto a CMS disk by issuing

   ```
   IPCSDUMP
   ```

3. Write this disk file on tape by issuing the CMS command

   ```
   TAPE DUMP
   ```

You can then send this tape to another location, where the file can be recreated on disk using the TAPE LOAD command.

Recovering from the Abend

The system usually reloads itself (self-IPL). If it does not, you must attempt to warm start the system. You may get errors from which you can recover; if so, correct the cause of the error and try again to warm start. If unrecoverable errors occur, clear storage and try to checkpoint (CKPT) start. If this fails, try to force start. If this also fails, as a last resort you must cold start the system.

System Programmer Action

Table 10 on page 83 describes the reasons for each of the CP abend codes and discusses what the system programmer should do to locate and correct the error that caused the abend.

Table 10 (Page 1 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
API001	The global system lock or the system operator's VMBLOK lock could not be obtained by the main processor during IPL.	Check DMKLOKSY. If the attached processor owns the system lock, check R12 value in DMKLOKSY+4 to determine who obtained the lock. If the global system lock is held by the main processor, check the system operator's VMBLOK to see if the VMBLOK is locked by the attached processor. If so, VMLOCKER contains the base address of the obtainer of the lock and can be used to determine why the lock was obtained.
APS001	The LPRTBLOK chain ended before finding the LPRTBLOK with the matching IUCV pathid.	Verify the Print Driver Machine is operational. Check that the LPRTBLOK chain has not been altered.
ATS001	DMKATS was called to make a shared named system unshared. However, the SHRTABLE associated with the shared page that was changed could not be located.	The SHRTABLE may have been overlaid or the shared page that was changed was altered by another virtual machine. If the SHRTABLE was not overlaid, find out which virtual machine altered the shared page and why it was not detected.
ATS002	A shared page was changed and the corresponding VMABLOK could not be found.	A shared page was altered by another virtual machine without being detected. Investigate the system routines that could allow an undetected alteration of a shared page.
ATS003	During the unshare of a user from a shared named system, DMKSNTBL was brought back in to reconstruct the SWPTABLE of the violator. The named system could not be found in DMKSNTBL.	The SHRTABLE, SAVEWRK2 and SAVEWRK3 area of DMKATSs save area (R13 contains address of save area) or DMKSNTBL (R4 contains its address) have been altered. Investigate the routine that would allow alteration.
ATS004	During the unshare of a user from a shared named system, the system volume containing the named system could not be found.	The system name table entry (R4 contains its address), the SYSOWN list or the RDEVBLOKs have been altered. Investigate the routine that would allow alteration.
ATS005	During the unshare of a user from a shared named system, a shared CORTABLE entry (R7 contains its address) was found with the I/O lock bit on.	The CORTABLE, SHRTABLE, PAGTABLE, or ACCRETBL have been altered. Investigate the routine that would allow alteration.
ATS006	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) does not match the number of CORTABLE entries.	Inspect modules that update VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Check the routine to determine why it is inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.

Table 10 (Page 2 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
BLD001	R8 should contain a pointer to the RDEVBLOK for the user's terminal. DMKBLDVM attempts to create and partially initialize a VMBLOK for a user. DMKBLDVM abnormally terminates if R8 does not contain a pointer to the user.	Verify that R8 points to an RDEVBLOK for a terminal. If it does not, there is probably an error in the calling program. Identify the calling routine by means of the return address and the base register in the save area pointed to by R13. Then, attempt to identify the source of the incorrect RDEVBLOK address.
BLD002	Pages are being released but the page invalid bit is not on in the page table entry.	Examine the dump and determine why the page was released without the page invalid bit turned on.
BLD003	A request was made to build a page table for more than 16 pages.	R13 points to a save area. SAVER13 contains the base address of the module issuing the request. SAVER1 contains the beginning and ending address range of the page table being built. Examine the calling module to determine why R1 is invalid.
BLD004	The routine calling BLD has not cleared all the segment table activity before calling BLD.	Examine R6 to ensure that it contains the address of a segment table entry. If it contains the address of a segment table entry, R13 contains the address of the module calling BLD. Examine this module to determine why this segment table entry has not been cleared.
BLD005	An attempt is being made to release a segment whose page table has been migrated.	Examine R6 to ensure that it contains the address of a segment table entry. If it contains the address of a segment table entry, R13 contains the address of a save area. SAVER12 contains the base address of the module calling BLD. Examine this module to determine why the page table was migrated or why the migration bit was not reset.
CFG010	DMKCFGCL was called to perform an unsupported function. Supported values are: • X'01' LOAD SYS • X'02' FIND SYS • X'04' PURGE SYS	Identify the caller by the return address and base register in the save area pointed to by R13 to identify the source of the unsupported function request.
CFR001	An I/O task is waiting for a RELEASE and the CPEXBLOK for the waiting task cannot be found on the VRRCPEX queue.	Examine the dump and determine why the virtual device block is marked as waiting for access to the device but CPEXBLOK does not exist on the VRRCPEX. Queue to resume the task.

Table 10 (Page 3 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
CFR002	DMKSCNVU was unable to locate all of the virtual I/O control blocks for the virtual unit address.	Determine whether the unit address in register 1 is valid for the user. R11 contains the address of the user's VMBLOK. If invalid, the user's virtual I/O configuration has been altered because of the abend. Examine the dump to determine how it was altered.
CKS001	The map for a dynamic checkpoint was not allocated prior to a call to DMKCKSPL.	The map should be allocated via a call to entry points DMKCKSIN or DMKCKVWM from DMKWRM. Check DMKWRM for called entry points and that they do allocate a map.
CKS002	The spool file identification in the map and in the checkpoint area do not match.	DMKCKVWM or DMKCKSIN did not set up the map properly, a call to DMKCKSPL caused the mismatch, or the SFBLOK was released but the map was not updated.
CKS003	No function was specified in the call to DMKCKSPL.	Check SAVERTN in the save area pointed to by R13. This indicates which routine called DMKCKSPL with insufficient data.
CKV001	The map for dynamic checkpoint was previously allocated prior to a call to DMKCKVWM.	The map should not be allocated before DMKCKVWM was called. Map pointer field is probably being overlaid.
CKV004	A spool file to be deleted cannot be found on the system printer, punch, or reader file chains.	The SFBLOK for the file should have been queued previously on by DMKCKVWM when performing a CKPT start. Check for an error in this logic.
CLK003	The system TOD clock is not operational on the main processor or attached processor. The wait state can only be received when it is configured with an attached processor.	Examine the CPABEND code in each processor's PSA to determine the unit receiving the clock error. Call IBM for hardware support to fix the clock.
CPI002	A valid system directory file could not be located. You may have reallocated the volume containing the directory, but did not reinitialize the directory.	Display the volume labels for all owned volumes. If the volumes do not contain an active directory pointer, run DMKDIR (the standalone directory program) to recreate the system directory on an owned volume. If an active directory pointer is present in at least one volume label, verify that the device is online and ready before trying to IPL the system. Verify that a valid allocation record is present on the volume containing the directory.

Table 10 (Page 4 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
CPI005	A valid CP message repository could not be found during system initialization.	Check the load map. If DMKMES is missing, rebuild the system and ensure that DMKMES is included in the nucleus when you build the system. If DMKMES is found, then the contents of the text deck may be invalid. A valid message repository contains the identifier 'MSGREP' in the first six bytes of the text deck. Obtain a valid message repository and rebuild the system.
CPJ001	The system TOD clock is not operational.	Call IBM for hardware support to fix the clock.
CPO003	DMKACRO returned a nonzero condition code to DMKCPO. A VARY OFFLINE PROCESSOR command was issued in MP mode; prior to accepting the VARY OFFLINE command as valid, DMKCPO verified that online paths would still exist to all mounted system-owned devices. Between that time and the call to DMKACRCO, the configuration has changed and a path has been lost. The system cannot continue operation if there are not paths to all system-owned devices.	Examine the storage dump. From the list of system-owned devices located by DMKSYSOW, find the online path information for these devices. The online path information in REDEVPTHS may be overlaid.
CPP001	The user page count in the VMBLOK was incorrectly decreased to less than zero.	Examine the storage dump. The VMBLOK has probably been overlaid.
CPP002	During the VARY processor offline function, DMKSNTBL was brought back in to reconstruct the attached processor's SWPTABLE for shared pages. The named system could not be found in DMKSNTBL.	Examine the storage dump. The SHRTABLE or DMKSNTBL has probably been overlaid.
CPV001	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) is reduced to a negative value.	Inspect modules that update VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Check the routine to determine why it is inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.
CQP001	DMSCNRA was called and unable to determine the device address in cuu format from real device block address in R6, R7, and R8.	Examine the storage dump. DMKSNRA returns an error if it cannot find the address of the real control unit block from the real device block. The control unit block address in register 7 probably invalid.

Table 10 (Page 5 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
CQQ001	DMSCNRA was called and unable to determine the device address in cuu format from real device block address in R6, R7, and R8.	Examine the storage dump. DMKSNRA returns an error if it cannot find the address of the real control unit block from the real device block. The control unit block address in register 7 is probably invalid.
CQU001	During QUERY TERMINAL command processing, VCONBRK in the user's VMBLOK did not contain a valid terminal break key value.	Examine the storage dump. The VMBLOK has probably been overlaid.
CVT001	The system TOD clock is in error or is not operational.	Call IBM for hardware support to fix the clock.
DRD001 DRE001	The device code index in the compressed DASD address for the system dump file points to an RDEVBLOK for an invalid DASD. The valid DASDs are 2305, 2314/2319, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3375, and 3380.	Verify that the contents and order of the owned list have not been altered since the dump was taken. If these fields have not been altered, the SFBLOK for the dump file may have been destroyed. The owned list is specified by the SYSOWN macro in DMKSYS.
DSP001	During I/O interruption, unstack, and reflection, DMKSCNVU could not locate all of the virtual control blocks for the interrupting unit.	The integrity of the user's virtual I/O configuration has probably been violated. The unit addresses or indexes in the virtual control blocks are in error, or the virtual configuration has been altered by ATTACH/DETACH while I/O was in progress. Check for a device reset failure in DMKCFQRD.
DSP002	The dispatcher (DMKDSP) is attempting to dispatch a virtual relocate user whose shadow segment tables or virtual extended control register 0 are invalid.	Most likely, a free storage violation has occurred. First look at the DMKPRV and DMKVAT modules. Examine the real, virtual, and shadow translation tables for consistency of entry size and format. Also compare page and segment size.
DSP003	The interval timer was not incremented properly. This is most likely a hardware error. The dispatcher tests for interval timer errors and abnormally terminates if such an error occurs. Results would be unpredictable if CP continued when the interval timer was in error.	Check the timer fields in real storage. The value of the real interval timer is at real storage location X'50'. The dispatcher loads the value of the real interval timer in real storage location X'54' when a user is dispatched. The value of the real interval timer is loaded into real storage location X'4C' when an interrupt occurs. If the value stored at X'4C' is not less than the value stored at X'54', the dispatcher abnormally terminates. Check the routines that control the value of the time fields at X'4C', X'50', and X'54'.

Table 10 (Page 6 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
DSP004	While tracing SIOs or I/O interrupts, the virtual device was detached. Now, the VDEVBLOK cannot be found.	Examine the operator's console sheet and the user's terminal sheet to see who detached the device. Warn the person responsible that devices should not be detached during I/O tracing.
DSP005	During extend, a block is found to be unstacked, but the lock for the associated VMBLOK is not available, or count of priority CPEXBLOKs in a VMBLOK is less than 0, but no priority CPEXBLOK is found for the virtual machine, or during post-extend processing, either the expected processor-related priority CPEXBLOK is not found or the lock for the associated VMBLOK is not available.	R1 contains the VMBLOK address at the time of the abend. Check VMLOCK to see if the VMBLOK is locked by the other processor. If this is the case, VMLOCKER gives the base address of the obtainer of the lock and can be used to determine why the lock was not released. If the VMBLOK is not locked by the other processor, check VMPRRCT, (the count of priority CPEXBLOKs). If this is nonzero but there are no priority CPEXBLOKs on the dispatcher's stack, this field has probably been overlaid and other methods must be used to determine the cause of the overlay.
DSP006	DMKDSPRU, the run-user entry to the dispatcher was entered when the system was not in attached processor mode.	Use the trace table to help determine the caller of DMKDSPRU.
DTS001	The CPTRAP facility has fielded an SVC 28 interrrupt from a location that does not correspond to the TRPRADDR field in any of the defined TRPBLOKs.	Search the internal CP trace table for the last SVC code X'1C' to find the location of the SVC that caused the abend. If the SVC call came from a location where a trap of type DATA is located, then there is something wrong with the TRPBLOK chain. If not, then there was an error in storage in the SVC location.
EXT001	A serial signal request has been received and the global system lock is not held.	In the PSA of the abending processor, the work/save area SIGSAVE contains the return address of the caller of DMKEXTSP; this address is at offset X'8' into SIGSAVE. At offset 0 into SIGSAVE is the base address of the caller.

Table 10 (Page 7 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
EXT004	A CPU timer interrupt occurred either while the system was in a wait state or when an enable window was opened.	Check CPSTATUS in the PSA to determine whether the interruption occurred while in a wait state or during an enable window. If the interruption occurred while in a wait state (CPWAIT on in CPSTATUS), the timer value at the time of the interruption is stored in the PSA's WAITEND. If the interrupt occurred during an enable window (CPEX on in CPSTATUS), the timer value is stored in the first two words of PSA's TEMPSAVE. If the timer value is negative, it is probably a programming error. Try to determine why the timer was set to a negative value. If the timer value is positive, obtain hardware support to determine why the interrupt occurred.
FRE006	A module is requesting a block of storage whose size (contained in R0) is less than or equal to zero.	Using FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA, identify the module. Check for an error in calculating the block size. Improper use of the instructions ICM and STCM can cause truncation of high order bits that result in a calculation error.
FRE010	A program is attempting to extend free storage while storage is being extended. This can be caused by I/O interruptions or channel programs involving channels other than channel 0.	If the storage requests that caused the abend are due to channel activity, place the device involved on channel 0, which is disabled during free storage extension.
FRE012	An extend was entered while extending. The free storage extend buffer is unavailable.	The system workload requires more free storage than is available. Either: (1) Reassemble DMKSYS with a larger value for FREE in the SYSCOR statement and reinstall the CP nucleus, (2) Restrict the number of users on the system, or (3) Add more real storage.
FRE014	DMKFRE must defer satisfying a free storage request when it is necessary to call DMKPRTFR and the global supervisor lock cannot be obtained. The free storage extend buffer reserved for this purpose is not available.	Examine the internal trace table and storage dump to determine why the free storage extend buffer was not previously replenished.
FRT001	The size of the block being returned (via R0) is less than or equal to 0.	Using FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA, identify the CP module releasing the storage. Check for an error in calculating the size of the block or for a modification to the stored block size for variable-size blocks.

Table 10 (Page 8 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
FRT002	The address of the free storage block being returned matches the address of a block already in the free storage chain.	Identify the CP module returning the storage by means of the return address and base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA). The most common cause of this type of failure is a module that returns a free storage block but fails to clear a pointer to the block that has been saved elsewhere. All modules that return blocks via a call to DMKFRET should first verify that the saved pointer is nonzero; after returning the block, any saved pointers should be set to zero.
FRT003	The address of the free storage block being returned overlaps the next lower block on the free storage chain.	A free storage pointer may have been destroyed. Also, the module releasing the lower (overlapped) block may have returned too much storage. Examine the lower block and determine its use and former owner, or identify the CP module returning the storage by means of the return address and base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA). The most common cause of this type of failure is a module that returns a free storage block but fails to clear a pointer to the block that has been saved elsewhere. All modules that return blocks via a call to DMKFRET should first verify that the saved pointer is nonzero; after returning the block, any saved pointers should be set to zero.
FRT004	The address of the free storage block being returned overlaps the next higher block on the free storage chain.	A free storage pointer may have been destroyed. Also, the module releasing the higher (overlapped) block may have returned too much storage, or the module may be attempting to release storage at the wrong address.
FRT005	A module is attempting to release storage in the resident system nucleus.	A module is probably attempting to release location 0. Check for the module picking up a pointer to the free storage block without first testing the pointer for 0. Use FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA to identify the module.
FRT007	A module is attempting to release a block of storage whose address exceeds the size of real storage.	A free storage pointer may have been destroyed. Attempt to identify the owners of the free storage blocks adjacent to the one containing the pointer that was destroyed. Check for moves and translation where initial counts of zero have been decremented to minus 1, thus generating an executed length code of X'FF', or an effective length of 256 bytes.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
FRT008	The address of the free storage block being returned matches the address of the first block in the subpool for that size.	Identify the CP module returning the storage by means of the return address and stored base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the free storage save area in the PSA).
FRT009	The address of the free storage block being returned matches the second block in the subpool for that size.	The common cause of this type of failure is a module that returns a free storage block but fails to clear a pointer to the block that has been saved elsewhere. All modules that return blocks via a call to DMKFRET should first verify that the saved pointer is nonzero; after returning the block, any saved pointers should be set to zero.
FRT011	A CP module has attempted to return a block of storage that is in the user dynamic paging area.	Identify the program returning the storage by means of the return address and stored base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA). The common cause of this type of failure is a module that returns a free storage block but fails to clear a pointer to the block that has been saved elsewhere. All modules that return blocks via a call to DMKFRET should first verify that the saved pointer is nonzero; after returning the block, any saved pointers should be set to zero.
FRT013	The CP FRET Trap has detected that a module is attempting to release storage and the trap extension area cannot be located.	Identify the module returning the storage by means of the return address and base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA). The size to return in FREER0 or the free storage pointer in FREER1 may have been destroyed. Also, the extension may have been overlaid by the use of more storage than was given. This may also be an illegal attempt to return only a portion of the original storage obtained.

Table 10 (Page 10 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
FRT015	The CP FRET Trap has detected that a module is attempting to release storage and the size in FREER0 does not match the size found in the trap extension area.	Identify the module returning the storage by means of the return address and base registers (FREE14 and FREER12 in the PSA). If the system running is UP generated or AP/MP generated but not running, examine the extension to the storage at FREER1 + the value of FREER0 in bytes. Consult "Trapping Improper Use of CP Free Storage" in the *VM Diagnosis Guide* for problem determination information in the extension. The value in FREER1 is in error. Examine the trace table for entries for storage requests by the same VMBLOK that have not been returned. Examine the code for destruction of the free storage pointer in FREER1. If the system running is AP/MP, the abend could have been caused by an illegal attempt to return only a portion of the original storage obtained. Examine storage for the ALLO tag at FREER1 + the value of FREER0 in bytes. If the tag is found, examine the problem determination information in the rest of the extension. The free storage pointer in FREER1 could be incorrect or the abend could have been caused by an illegal attempt to return the back portion of the storage. If the ALLO tag is not found at FREER1 + FREER0, examine the trap extension area at FREER1 + the value of FREER0 in bytes + X'C0' bytes. The free storage pointer in FREER1 could be incorrect or the abend could have been caused by an illegal attempt to return the front portion of the storage.
FRT016	The CP FRET Trap has detected that a module is attempting to release storage that contains the FRET tag in the trap extension area.	Identify the module returning the storage, by means of the return address and base registers (FREER14 and FREER12 in the PSA). Examine the extension to the storage at FREER1 + the value of FREER0 in bytes. Consult "Trapping Improper Use of CP Free Storage" in the *VM Diagnosis Guide* for the problem determination information in the extension area. The most common causes for this type of failure are: the storage may have been previously returned, or the free storage pointer in FREER1 may have been destroyed.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
GRC001	DMKGRCUP was called to generate the order required to update the 3270 screen, but the CONTASK supplied was too small for the data stream required.	The registers at entry to DMKGRCUP are saved in BALRSAVE; the calling module can be identified from BALR14, the input CONTASK address is in BALR6 and the input parameters in BALR2 define the type of screen updating to be done. See the GRTBLOK macro for definitions of these parameters and of the screen orders that are used.
HPS001	A routine process was called to a device that was not a logical device.	Check the trace for activity to the device.
HVD001	The user pointed to by R11 issued a DIAGNOSE instruction while attempting to format the I/O error, channel check, or machine check recording areas; the SYSRES device is unrecognizable.	The RDEVBLOK for the SYSRES device was probably destroyed, or a volume with the same serial number as the SYSRES volume was mounted. If a volume with the same serial number was mounted, check the ATTACH processing in the DMKVDB routine.
HVE001	The user pointed to by R11 issued a DIAGNOSE instruction while attempting to format the I/O error, channel check, or machine check recording areas; the SYSRES device is unrecognizable.	The RDEVBLOK for the SYSRES device was probably destroyed, or a volume with the same serial number as the SYSRES volume was mounted. If a volume with the same serial number was mounted, check the ATTACH processing in the DMKVDB routine.
HVG001	The system was built incorrectly and modules are missing from the load deck.	Check the load map for missing modules. Update the load list and rebuild the system.
IOQ003	DMKIOQ is attempting to remove an IOBLOK from a queue, but that IOBLOK contains an invalid address.	Register 2 points to the RCHBLOK, RCUBLOK, or RDEVBLOK from whose queue the IOBLOK is being removed. Register 10 points to the IOBLOK. Use the CP internal trace table to determine which module called DMKIOS twice to start the same IOBLOK.
IOQ005	DMKIOQ was called to find a channel path for an IOBLOK dequeued from the control unit. If the I/O request was for a fixed path and IOQ was not entered on the requested processor path, IOQ must go to the requested processor's channel index table to calculate the address of the requested RCHBLOK. The abend occurs when the index value for the requested channel is invalid (X'FFFF').	Examine the IOBLOK to determine its second-level interrupt handler (IOBIRA). should make it possible to determine which module was responsible for initializing fields in the IOBLOK before the original call to IOS. IOBRADD or IOBPROC may have been set up incorrectly, or the IOBLOK may have been overlaid.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
IOQ006	DMKIOS was called to perform I/O to a device that is logically online, but for which there is not available path online. That is, the online path status in RDEVPTHS does not match the status indicated by RDEVDISA.	Examine the trace table and storage dump to determine what routine has incorrectly altered either RDEVDISA or RDEVPTHS.
IOQ007	In attempting to start an I/O request, IOQ must remove all alternate path IOBs that exist on paths to the device except the one that is about to be started. In scanning the chain of these IOBs, two were not marked as mini-IOB, indicating two real requests for the same I/O.	Examine the trace table to determine the sequence of events that led to two IOBs being passed to IOS and then having both IOBs occur on the same request chain.
IOS001	The caller is trying to reset an active IOBLOK from the RCHBLOK queue, but that IOBLOK contains an invalid address.	The IOBLOK may have been returned (via DMKFRET) or destroyed. Verify that the IOBLOK was valid and use the IOBLOK and RDEVBLOK to determine the last operation.
IOS002	DMKIOS is attempting to restart an IOBLOK from the RCHBLOK queue, but that IOBLOK contains an invalid address.	The IOBLOK may have been returned (via DMKFRET) or destroyed. Verify that the IOBLOK was valid and use the IOBLOK and RDEVBLOK to determine the last operation.
IOS004	DMKIOSHA was called to halt I/O associated with an IOBLOK pointed to by register 10. However, register 10 points to an IOBLOK that is marked as a mini-IOB. A mini-IOB is not allowed to exist outside the control of DMKIOS.	Examine the trace table in the storage dump and determine what routine built and called DMKIOSHA with IOBLOK marked as a mini-IOB. That routine is in error.
IOS005	DMKIOS was called to do a fixed path I/O request and one of the following occurred: 1. The RDEVBLOK located by using the cuu address in IOBRADD is not equal to the RDEVBLOK pointed to by R8 at entry point DMKIOS. 2. In an MP environment, the real channel block requested for the fixed path could not be located.	Examine the trace table and determine who called IOS to request fixed path I/O. Either an incorrect call was made to DMKIOS, R8 did not point to the correct real device block, or the IOB that is pointed to by R10 was overlaid.
IOS009	A Start I/O is attempted for a sense CCW after a short busy sequence from a 3270. This causes the IOBLOK to be queued. The IOBSNSIO is on and there is no IOERBLOK address in IOBIOER.	Examine the dump to determine why there is no IOERBLOK address in IOBIOER.

Table 10 (Page 13 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
IOS010	In attempting to restart pending I/O requests after an I/O interrupt has made an I/O unit available, DMKIOS finds that the current RCHBLOK does not belong to the current processor.	Examine the CP trace table to find upon which channel, control unit, and device path the I/O interrupt occurred. Examine DMKIOT and DMKIOS logic to see why DMKIOS is trying to restart I/O on a different channel. If the trace table shows that DMKIOS received control as a result of a call, examine DMKIOS logic to see how its internal indicators were changed to show entry due to an I/O interruption.
IUA001	A program check occurred on the last system-initiated IUCV function.	Locate the last IUCV instruction from the trace table and determine the type of IUCV function requested. Determine what IUCV exceptions are generated by that IUCV function (see the *VM/SP System Facilities for Programming* manual).
IUC001	The path of the target communicator contained inconsistent or conflicting status flags.	Locate the path description for the specified path ID. Then locate the corresponding path ID for the target communicator and determine why the entry has been marked invalid.
IUC002	A pending connection for the path specified could not be found on the pending connection chain.	Locate the path ID that was specified to determine why no corresponding entry can be found on the pending connection chain.
IUE001	On a Receive, IUCV has located a message block on the queue with the specified message ID. The path ID in the message block is invalid (as returned from DMKIUAPD).	Locate the message block with the specified message ID and determine the path ID that it contains. Search the path description segment for the corresponding path description and determine why the entry has been marked invalid.
IUG001	On a Reject, IUCV has located a message block on the queue with the specified message ID. The path ID in the message block is invalid (as returned from DMKIUAPD).	Same as IUE001.
IUG002	No room was found for a new path in the CCT. When the CCT was built (by the Declare Buffer function), enough room was allocated for all possible connections.	Compare the number of current connections with the number of connections from the directory. One possible reason for this error is if the directory is modified dynamically and the connection limit for a user is increased, the space that was allocated for CCT is no longer large enough.
IUJ001	The path of the target communicator contained inconsistent or conflicting status flags.	Locate the path description for the specified path ID. Then locate the corresponding path ID for the target communicator and determine why the entry has been marked invalid.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
IUJ002	A pending connection for the path specified could not be found on the pending connection chain.	Locate the path ID that was specified to determine why no corresponding entry can be found on the pending connection chain.
IUJ003	An error was encountered on a IUCV Reject for a message that is supposed to be valid but was not found on the message queues.	Locate the message block that was to be rejected or purged and determine on which queue it should be located. Search the message queue to determine why it could not be located.
IUJ004	An error was encountered on a IUCV Purge for a message that is supposed to be valid but was not found on the message queues.	Locate the message block that was to be rejected or purged and determine on which queue it should be located. Search the message queue to determine why it could not be located.
IUL001	On a Test Completion, IUCV has located a message block on the queue with the specified message ID. The path ID in the message block is invalid (as returned from DMKIUAPD).	Locate the message block with the specified message ID and determine the path ID that it contains. Search the path description segment for the corresponding path description and determine why the entry has been marked invalid.
IUP001	The path of the target communicator contained inconsistent or conflicting status flags.	Locate the path description for the specified path ID. Then locate the corresponding path ID for the target communicator and determine why the entry has been marked invalid.
LOK001	An OBTAIN request has been made for a lock that is held by the requesting processor.	R1 contains the lockword address at the time of the abend. In the PSA of the abending processor, the save area LOKSAVE contains the return address of the caller at offset X'38' and the entry point address into DMKLOK at offset X'3C'.
LOK003	A RELEASE has been issued for a lock that is not owned by the requesting processor. DMKLOK does not get control for a RELEASE request.	Use the supervisor old PSW in the PSA of the abending processor to identify the module where the error occurred. R1 contains either the lockword address (in the case of a global lock) or the address of the VMBLOK (in the case of a VMBLOK lock) at the time of the abend.
MCT001	Automatic Processor Recovery (DMKMCTPR) has received control on the main processor without the global system lock and the lock could not be obtained.	Check DMKLOKSY to determine if the system lockword has been overlaid. If the attached processor owns the lock, check the R12 value in DMKLOKSY+4 to determine who obtained the lock. The system should not be in automatic processor recovery if the attached processor was in supervisor state.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
MHC001	A MSSFCALL Diagnose instruction was issued and a nonzero condition code was returned. **Note:** Possible condition codes are 0 and 2. A condition code of 2 indicates that the MSSF is busy. This condition should not occur since CP never issues a request if an interrupt for the MSSF is pending.	This is not an error condition. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.
MHC002	An unsolicited MSSF interrupt has been received. **Note:** Unsolicited MSSF interrupts should not occur.	This is an error condition, if the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.
MIA003	An unrecoverable DASD I/O error occurred on a paging device.	In most cases, location X'BA' will contain the unit address of the failing device. For certain errors, it may be necessary to scan the trace table (from the current entry) looking for an I/O interrupt from a paging device with a CSW error. Call IBM hardware support.
MNT001	The RDEVBLOK corresponding to the address of the IPLed device cannot be located.	Verify that an entry for the IPLed device has been made in DMKRIO and that the defined address matches the IPLed address.
NLE001	During execution of a NETWORK DUMP command, or during an automatic dump of a 3704 or 3705, the system detected sufficient DASD spool space to contain the information from the 3704 or 3705. The MODEL operand of the RDEVICE macro describing the 3704 or 3705 was not specified correctly. VM/SP determines the storage size of a 3704 or 3705 by the model specified on the RDEVICE macro.	Correct the RDEVICE macro specifying the 3704 or 3705, reassemble the DMKRIO module, and regenerate the CP nucleus with the corrected module.
PGS001	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) is reduced to a negative number.	Inspect module that updated VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Check the routine to determine why it is inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PGT001	The number of cylinders in use stored in the allocation block (ALOCBLOK) is less than the maximum but the DMKPGT module was unable to find available cylinders. Also see below.	The RDEVALLN field of the RDEVBLOK is the anchor for ALOCBLOK/ALOFBLOK chain for the device in question and points to either the ALOCPGFH (RECBLOK anchor for preferred FH paging cylinders), ALOCPGMH (RECBLOK anchor or preferred MH paging cylinders), ALOCRECS (RECBLOK anchor for non-preferred cylinders), or ALOCRECP (RECBLOK anchor for temporary cylinders on the page chain). Verify that a RECBLOK exists for each cylinder marked and allocated in the ALOCBLOK. If RECBLOKs for some cylinders are missing, it is possible that the bit map in the ALOCBLOK has been destroyed. If all cylinders are accounted for, the updating of the count field is in error.
PGT001	For FB-512 devices (DMKPGT is allocating on an FB-512 device) the number of pages in use (ALOFUSED) is less than the maximum (ALOFMAX), but DMKPGT could not find a RECBLOK containing an available page. Also see above.	Inspect the extents of TEMP space stored in the ALOFBLOK. The ALOFBLOK has a 24-byte extension for each extent of TEMP space pages on the volume. Anchored in this extension are the RECBLOKs that describe the availability of each page in this extent. Inspect each RECBLOK to see if all the pages in each RECBLOK are used. It is possible that the RECBLOK chain or the ALOFBLOK extension has been destroyed. If all pages are accounted for, the number of available pages in all RECBLOKs should add up to the number of available pages stored in the ALOFBLOK extension (ALOFNUMA). Also, the ALOFNUMA fields of all ALOFBLOK extensions should agree with the number of available pages described in the ALOFBLOK root ALOFMAX-ALOFUSED). If these count fields do not agree, the updating logic in DMKPGT is in error.
PGT002	The count of pages in a page allocation block (RECBLOK) is less than the maximum but the DMKPGT module was unable to find available pages.	If the RECBLOK in question is in use for paging, then locate a SWPTABLE entry for each page represented by this RECBLOK. FB-512 RECBLOKs describe the range of page numbers in fields RECSTRT and RECEND. However, if the pages are in use for spooling, it is possible that the RECBLOK itself has been destroyed or that the updating of the use count is faulty.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PGU001	The DASD page slot being released is not marked allocated.	Identify the module attempting to release the page by means of the caller's return address and base register stored in BALR14 and BALR12 in the BALRSAVE save area in PSA. Locate the source (control block or SWPTABLE entry) of the DASD address being released to verify that they have not been destroyed. If the DASD page is in a spool file, it is possible that the file or the RECBLOK chain has been incorrectly checkpointed and warmstarted after a system shutdown or a system crash.
PGU002	The dummy RECBLOK indicating the spooling DASD pages on the cylinder that are to be released contains a page count greater than the number of pages allocated on the cylinder.	The spool file pointers may have been destroyed while the file was being processed, or the allocation chain may be in error. A cold start may be necessary. If feasible, use the DASD dump/restore program to print the DASD areas containing the affected file, and try to locate the incorrect pointers.
PGU003	A module is trying to release a DASD page slot on a cylinder or FB-512 extent for which no page allocation block (RECBLOK) exists.	Use BALR14 and BALR12 in the BALRSAVE save area of the PSA to identify the module attempting to release the page. For count-key-data DASD, verify that the DASD cylinder address is valid for the device in question. If it is and the rest of the DASD address is valid, verify that the cylinder is in the dynamically allocatable area. For FB-512 DASD, verify that the page number is valid and in the dynamically allocated area. If these restrictions are met, the DASD page must have been used by more than one user.
PGU004	The last DASD page slot in a RECBLOK has been deallocated but the bit representing the cylinder in the cylinder allocation block (ALOCBLOK) is not currently set to one, indicating that the cylinder was not allocated. **Note:** Because allocation of pages on an FB-512 device does not use this bit map, this code is not applicable to FB-512 devices.	The ALOCBLOK has probably been destroyed, or the chain pointer in the RDEVBLOK is in error.
PGU005	The system's virtual storage buffers have been exhausted because of an excessive number of open spool files.	Request users to close all spool files that are no longer active.

Table 10 (Page 18 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PGU006	A module is trying to release a page of virtual storage in use by the VM/SP control program that has not been marked allocated.	Use BALR14 and BALR12 in the BALRSAVE save area of the PSA to identify the module attempting to release the page. Locate the control block containing the virtual page address that is being released. It is possible that the address has been destroyed, or a pointer to a virtual page has been retained after the page was destroyed.
PRG001	Program check (operation) in the control program.	Examine the old PSW and identify the module having the program check.
PRG002	Program check (privileged operation) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG003	Program check (execute) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG004	Program check (protection) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG005	Program check (addressing) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG006	Program check (specification) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG007	Program check (data) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG008	Program check (fixed-point overflow) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG009	Program check (fixed-point divide) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG010	Program check (decimal overflow) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG011	Program check (decimal divide) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG012	Program check (exponential overflow) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG013	Program check (exponential underflow) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG014	Program check (significance) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG015	Program check (floating-point divide) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG016	Program check (segment) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG017	Program check (paging) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PRG018	Program check (translation) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG019	Program check (special operation) in the control program.	Same as PRG001.
PRG254	A translation specification exception has been received for a virtual machine that is not in extended control mode.	If the set of translation tables pointed to by RUNCR1 is correct, a hardware failure has occurred, possibly with dynamic address translation. Otherwise, call IBM for software support.
PRG255	A PER (program event recording) has been received for a virtual machine that is running with PER disabled in its virtual PSW.	Retry the program causing the error; if the problem persists, call IBM for software support.
PSA002	The "System Restart" console key was pressed. The operator normally takes this action when an unusual system condition occurs, such as a system loop or slow machine operation.	Examine the resulting abend dump for a dynamic picture of the system's status.
PSA003	An unrecoverable DASD error occurred on a paging device, or the paging device is offline.	Check the trace table for a Start I/O in the paging device with a condition code 3 to verify device is offline. If offline, vary paging device online. Check the unit address at X'B9' in the PSA to find paging device in error. This is a hardware error.
PSA004	A CPU timer interrupt occurred either while the system was in a wait state or when an enable window was opened.	Check CPSTATUS in the PSA to determine whether the interrupt occurred while in a wait state or during an enable window. If the interrupt occurred while in a wait state (CPWAIT on in CPSTATUS), the timer value at the time of the interrupt is stored in the PSAs WAITEND. If the interrupt occurred during an enable window (CPEX on in CPSTATUS), the timer value is stored in the first two words of the PSAs TEMPSAVE. If the timer value is negative, it is probably a programming error. Try to determine why the timer was set to a negative value. If the timer value is positive, obtain hardware support to determine why the interrupt occurred.
PTR002	A program is attempting to unlock a page frame whose address exceeds real storage size.	Use the values of register 14 and register 12 at the time of the abend to identify the module attempting to unlock the page frame. Check for the source of the invalid address.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PTR003	A program is attempting to unlock a real storage page frame whose CORTABLE entry is not flagged as locked.	Same as PTR002.
PTR004	The lock count in the CORTABLE entry for the page frame being unlocked has been decremented to a value that is less than 0.	Check the routines that update the lock count field and CORTABLE entry.
PTR007	DMKFRE requested a page for fixed free storage but DMKPTR determined that there were no pages left in the dynamic paging area.	Examine the dump for one of the following conditions: 1. Excessive amounts of free storage have been allocated by CP and not released via DMKFRET. Look for blocks of identical data and determine which modules built that data. 2. A block of storage greater that 4096 bytes was requested. Requests for large blocks of free storage require contiguous pages from DMKPTR and as a result have a higher probability of failure than requests for one page or less. If possible, change the application to reduce the size of storage requests. Otherwise schedule the application when storage is less fragmented.
PTR008	A CORTABLE entry on the free list points to a valid PTE (page table entry), but the page is allocated.	Pages on the free list should not contain valid PTEs. Examine the dump to determine which module called DMKPTRFR. The module that called DMKPTRFR probably contains an error.
PTR010	The count of the number of resident reserved pages incorrectly decremented so that the count is now less than zero.	The field DMKPTRRC contains the number of reserved pages. DMKPTRRC must always be less than DMKDSPNP. Check the routines that update these two count fields (DMKDSPNP and DMKPTRRC).
PTR011	A CORTABLE entry to be placed on the free list points to a valid PTE (page table entry), but the page is allocated. An abend occurs trying to honor a deferred request.	Pages to be put on the free list should not contain valid PTEs. Examine the dump to determine why the page was not marked invalid before the call the DMKPTRFT.
PTR012	A CORTABLE entry to be placed on the free list points to a valid PTE (page table entry), but the page is allocated.	Pages on the FREELIST should not contain valid PTEs. Examine the dump to determine which module called DMKPTRFT, it probably contains an error.

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Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
PTR014	DMKPRTFT was called to put a page on the FREELIST that is already on the FREELIST.	A page that is already on the FREELIST should not be specified in a call to DMKPPTFT. Check the FREELIST and flush list for validity. Restart the system and, if the problem persists, call IBM for software support.
PTR015	The core table entry for a flush list page does not contain a page table pointer.	Examine the storage dump to determine either how the page was placed on the flush list without a PTE pointer or what module subsequently modified the core table entry.
PTR018	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) is reduced to a negative value.	Inspect modules that update VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Examine the routine to determine why is it inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.
QCO001	An I/O buffer is being returned to FREE storage but the CORFPNT for the page does not contain the character string CONB. This means QCO is trying to return a page to the free list which was not used as an I/O buffer for a CONMODE 3270 SCRNSAVE operation.	Search the trace table to determine why the storage being released does not have CONB in CORPFNT. The page is obtained by a call to DMKPTRFR and is released by a call to DMKPRTRFT.
RNH001	An unrecoverable I/O error occurred during read or write for the 3704/3705. Status indicates program failure.	Retry. If the problem persists, ensure that the 3704/3705 and channel hardware are functioning correctly.
RNH002	A response that should not occur was received from the 3704/3705 control program.	Verify that the 3704/3705 NCP is operating correctly. Use the NETWORK TRACE command to determine the exact cause of the response.
RPA001 RPA002	For RPA001, the virtual address supplied to DMKRPAGT is outside of the virtual storage being referenced. For RPA002, the virtual address supplied to DMKRAPT is outside of the virtual storage being referenced.	The virtual storage belongs either to the user whose VMBLOK is pointed to by R11 or, if R2 in the SAVEAREA indicates a PARM of SYSTEM, to the system VMBLOK. Identify the calling program by means of the return address and base registers in the SAVEAREA pointed to by R13. If the virtual address was obtained from the system's virtual storage, examine the virtual page allocation routine, DMKPTRVG. If the virtual page refers to a user's storage, attempt to identify the routine that generated the incorrect address. Verify that the VMSIZE in the relevant VMBLOK reflects the correct storage size for the system or user being referenced.

Table 10 (Page 22 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
RPA003	The user page count in the VMBLOK became negative.	A module has attempted to release more pages than it originally received. The module that last called DMKRPA is probably the module in error.
SCH001	The total number of interactive users plus batch users in the scheduler's queue is less than zero. A counter was probably decremented incorrectly.	The field SCHN1 is the count of the number of interactive users and the field SCHN2 is the count of the number of batch users. Check the routines that update these two count fields (SCHN1 and SCHN2) to determine why their sum was negative.
SCH002	A call was made to DMKSCHDL that resulted in an attempt to drop a user from a runable list, but the global system lock was not held by the caller.	Examine the registers in BALRSAVE to find the caller to DMKSCHDL. See why the caller did not hold the global system lock.
SCN002	RDEVDISA equals zero but DMKSCNEP can find no online path to the device.	Check trace table for activity to the device. Try to determine why RDEVPATHS has no online paths yet RDEVDISA indicates that the device is online.
SCO001	The VDEVLINK chain is invalid. A VDEVBLOK has a link field that points to another VDEVBLOK associated with the same real device. The first VDEVBLOK is not pointed to by any other link field in the chain.	IPL to restart. If the problem persists, examine the VDEVBLOKs in the link chain as well as the one whose link field points into the chain but is not in the chain. Determine what the owner of the VDEVBLOK was doing at the time.
SEG001	None of the devices defined in DMKRIO and available to the system match the label defined in the SYSRES macro in DMKSYS.	Verify that the SYSRES volume serial number is the same as that specified in the SYSRES macro. If it is not the same, it may have been altered by the LABEL option of the FORMAT function of the stand alone CP format program (IPL FMT or DMKFMT). Otherwise, the image of the nucleus saved on the SYSRES may have been altered. Restore the nucleus to the SYSRES volume from a backup copy and try to IPL.
SEG002	The label on the IPLed device does not match the label defined in DMKSYS.	Since Abend Code SEG001 did not occur, a device with the correct label does exist. Verify that the correct device was IPLed; otherwise, verify that the SYSRES volume serial number is the same as that specified in the SYSRES macro in DMKSYS. If it is not the same, it may have been altered by the LABEL option of the FORMAT function of the stand alone CP format program (IPL FMT or DMKFMT). Otherwise, the image of the nucleus saved on the SYSRES may have been altered. Restore the nucleus to the SYSRES volume from a backup copy and try to IPL.

Table 10 (Page 23 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
SEG003	An error occurred attempting to page out DMKVMI or DMKSYM, or while attempting to read in a pageable module.	Try to determine whether the errors are being caused by the paging device or by the paging volume. If the device is failing, disable it and reload (via IPL) the system; call IBM for hardware support. If the volume is failing, try reformatting it. If the error condition recurs, discontinue using that volume and call your system support personnel.
SPT001	DMKSPT was attempting to allocate an SPTAPE operation number but the bit map pointed at DMKSPSOP indicates that there are already 255 SPTAPE DUMP operations active.	255 simultaneous SPTAPE DUMP operations is the limit that can be handled. If this is not the case, than there is a probable overlay in DMKSPS at label DMKSPSOP or a logic error in the code that maintains the bit map.
STK001	DMKSTK was attempting to stack an IOBLOK, a TRQBLOK, or a CPEXBLOK for a particular virtual machine and the counter in the VMBLOK overflowed its half-word boundary making the counter appear negative. Since this will happen only when the counter exceeds 32,767, the probable cause of this error is either a program loop that includes the stacking of a CPEXBLOK, IOBLOK, or TRQBLOK, or an overlay of the VMBLOK.	Verify that the counters in the VMBLOK reflects the correct number of BLOKs stacked for this virtual machine. If they do not, determine who has overlaid either VMSTKCNT (the count of IOBLOKs, TRQBLOKs, and normal CPEXBLOKs) or VMPRRCT (the count of processor related CPEXBLOKs). If the VMBLOK counters are accurate, identify the caller of DMKSTK by looking in SWTHSAVE in the PSA of the abending processor. The R14 value in the save area contains the return address of the caller of DMKSTK.
STR001	LRA gets a translation or length condition code for a valid page.	If the problem persists, obtain a dump and call IBM for software support.
STR003	An attempt is being made to migrate a table into storage for a segment that is already valid.	Same as STR001.
STR004	An attempt is being made to bring a page into storage that does not exist.	Same as STR001.
STR007	The save area stack chain is invalid or the specific request could not be found on the chain.	Same as STR001.
SVC001	No free storage is available for save areas.	Try to identify the extreme load condition that caused the problem. If the storage requests are valid and the problem occurs regularly, alter the DMKCPI module to allocate more than six pages of free storage per 256K bytes of storage.
SVC002	A supervisor state SVC was issued without the global system lock.	Use the supervisor old PSW in the PSA of the abending processor to identify the module that issued the SVC without the system lock.

Table 10 (Page 24 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
SVC003	An unrecoverable DASD I/O error occurred on a paging device.	In most cases, location X'B9' will contain the unit address of the failing device. For certain errors it may be necessary to scan the trace table (from the current entry) looking for an I/O interrupt from a paging device with a CSW error. Call IBM for hardware support.
SVC004	Error in SVC 24 CPEXBLOK maintenance. An SVC 24 has been issued during the EXTEND process. There is no preallocated CPEXBLOK available for use by SVC 24. Most likely the system is attempting to enter EXTEND while already performing EXTEND processing.	Examine the internal trace table to determine why the two preallocated SWITCH CPEXBLOKs have not been dequeued.
TDK001 TDK002	For TDK001, a program is attempting to deallocate a cylinder or FB-512 extent(s) of T-disk space for which no cylinder allocation block (ALOCBLOK) exists. For FB-512 devices, the allocation control block is called ALOFBLOK. For TDK002, A program is attempting to deallocate cylinder(s) of T-disk space that are not marked allocated.	Verify that R8 points to a RDEVBLOK for a CP-owned volume. If it does not, the error may originate in the calling program. Identify the caller by the return address and base register in the SAVEAREA pointed to by R13, and try to identify the source of the incorrect RDEVBLOK address. If the RDEVBLOK is valid, it may be that the cylinder number passed is incorrect. The VDEVBLOK for the device which the T-disk was defined may have been destroyed. If the cylinder number appears valid, examine the allocation record on the real volume by running DMKFMT (Format program), invoking the ALLOCATE option without allocating any new space. If the output shows deallocated cylinder falls within an area defined for T-disk allocation, the ALOCBLOK or ALOFBLOK chained to the RDEVBLOK may be destroyed.
TOD001	The system TOD clock is not operational.	Call IBM for hardware support to fix the clock.
UDR001	The user directory module is looping trying to read all of the UDIRBLOK page buffers from the directory device, or a directory containing over 10,816 users was loaded.	Use the DASD Dump Restore program to print the UDIRBLOK page buffers from the directory device. Determine whether the chain pointers are valid.
UDR002	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) is reduced to a negative number.	Inspect modules that update VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Check the routine to determine why it is inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.

Table 10 (Page 25 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
VCX001	DMKVCX issues this abend if the Inter-User-Communication Vehicle (IUCV) paths for SNA Console Communications Services (SNA CCS) are invalid.	Check the IUCV paths and SNA CCW control blocks to determine what is in error.
VCX002	DMKVCX issues this abend if SNA Console Communication Services (SNA CCS) control block structure is invalid.	Examine the control block structure and SAN CCS trace table entry for the abend to determine what is in error.
VDR002	DMKSCNVU was unable to locate all of the virtual I/O control blocks for the virtual unit address.	Determine whether the unit address in register 1 is valid for the user. R11 contains the address of the users VMBLOK. If invalid, the user's virtual I/O configuration has been altered after losing control. Examine the dump to determine how it was altered.
VDR003	The DASD link chain is invalid. In the case of minidisks, detaching a minidisk that points to an RDEVBLOK whose count of users is already zero causes this abend.	IPL to restart. If the problem persists, examine the RDEVSYS flag. If the RDEVSYS flag is off, the problem is especially serious; print and examine the dump. Examine the VDEVBLOK and RDEVBLOK checking the link chain.
VDS001	A virtual device definition has been requested for a minidisk that is already defined to the system (either as a different device to the user or a device to another user on the system). The directory indicates that the minidisk uses the virtual reserve release logic, but there is no existing VRRBLOK.	Examine the virtual blocks for the existing links to the minidisk and determine why the existing virtual device block pointed to by R3 does not point to a VRRBLOK.
VIO002	DMKSCNVU was unable to locate all of the virtual I/O control blocks for the virtual unit address associated with the interrupt just stacked.	Verify that the unit address in the field IOBVADD in the IOBLOK pointed to by R10 is valid for the user who initiated the I/O. The field IOBUSER contains the address of the user's VMBLOK. If the address is valid, the integrity of the user's virtual I/O configuration has probably been destroyed. If the address is not valid, the IOBLOK has been altered, or was built incorrectly in the first place.
VIO003	DMKIOS has returned an IOBLOK indicating a condition code of 2 was received from the START I/O for the operation.	Condition code 2 should never be returned to the virtual I/O interrupt handler. Its presence indicates either a failure in the I/O supervisor (DMKIOS), or that the status field in the IOBLOK (IOBSTAT) has been destroyed.

Table 10 (Page 26 of 26). CP Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason for Abend	Action
VIO0C4	DMKSCNVU was unable to locate all of the virtual I/O control blocks for the virtual unit address.	Determine whether the unit address in register 1 is valid for the user. R11 contains the address of the users VMBLOK. If invalid, the user's virtual I/O configuration has been altered after losing control. Examine the dump to determine how it was altered.
VMA008	The resident page count in the VMBLOK (VMPAGES) is reduced to a negative value.	Inspect modules that update VMPAGES for the virtual machine. Check the routine to determine why it is inconsistent with the number of CORTABLE entries assigned to this virtual machine.
VME001	The dump chain anchored DMKRSPDP has lost the in-process VMDUMP.	Initialize the system to restart. If the problem persists, notify the system programmer.
VSP001	The virtual spooling manager could not locate all virtual control blocks for an interrupting unit.	Verify that the unit address (IOBVADD) in the IOBLOK is valid. If the address is valid, the integrity of the virtual I/O configuration has probably been destroyed. If the address is not valid, the IOBLOK has been altered or was built incorrectly.
VSV001	DMKVSVLD was called to analyze a 3800 printer op-code and the CCW op-code in VSPCCW was not a valid 3800 printer Load CCW.	Determine the caller of DMKVSRLD and see why it was called when VSPCCW could not be handled by this module.
WRN001	The map for a dynamic checkpoint was not allocated prior to a call to DMKWRNPL.	The map should be allocated via a call to entry points DMKCKSIN or DMKCKVWM from DMKWRM.

CMS Abend Codes

When a CMS abend occurs, you must do the following:

1. Either enter DEBUG mode and issue the DUMP subcommand, or get a CP read on your terminal (or type #cp), and issue the DUMP command.

   Either of these actions causes a storage dump. Do not issue the DUMP command in CMS mode, because abend processing will take place before the dump is performed and the indications of the error will be lost.

2. Save the console sheet. If you are using a display terminal as your virtual console, it is a good idea to spool your console output to the printer by issuing the CP command SPOOL CONSOLE START either at the start of the session or by having the command in your PROFILE EXEC. Then if a problem does arise, a copy of your terminal activity will be available for reference. If the session is uneventful, the resulting printer file can be purged.

3. After the DUMP command is executed, the system automatically initiates recovery procedures, so it should not be necessary to IPL CMS again. If, however, an error message is displayed indicating that error recovery has failed, you should reinitialize (via IPL) CMS.

4. To report a CMS problem, give the dump, the console sheet (or printed console file, if it was spooled), and copies of the CMS files involved to system support personnel.

Table 11 on page 110 lists the CMS abend codes and the modules that issue them, the cause of the abnormal termination, and the action the user should take to recover and continue.

Table 11 (Page 1 of 5). CMS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
001	DMSSCT	The problem program encountered an input/output error processing an OS macro. Either the associated DCB did not have a SYNAD routine specified or the I/O error was encountered processing an OS CLOSE macro.	Message DMSSCT120S indicates the possible cause of the error. Examine the error message and take the action indicated.
034	DMSVIP	The problem program encountered an I/O error while processing a VSAM action macro under VSE/AF for which there is no OS equivalent. An internal error occurred in a VSE/VSAM routine.	Refer to the *VSE/VSAM Messages and Codes* to determine the cause of the VSAM error.
035	DMSVIP	An error occurred in VSE/VSAM processing while running an OS/VSAM program for which there is no equivalent OS/VSAM error code.	Refer to the VSE/VSAM documentation for the error and return codes indicated in the CMS error message preceding the ABEND.
09F	DMSITP	A vector operation exception (program interrupt code X'19') occurred at a specified location.	Type DEBUG to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception. Use the CP DISPLAY command to examine the Vector Registers. Refer to the *IBM System/370 Vector Operations*, SA22-7125 for a description of the vector operation exception.

Table 11 (Page 2 of 5). CMS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
0Cx	DMSITP	The specified hardware exception occurred at a specified location. "x" is the type of exception: **x Type** 1 Operation 2 Privileged operation 3 Execute 4 Protection 5 Addressing 6 Specification 7 Data 8 Fixed-point overflow 9 Fixed-point divide A Decimal overflow B Decimal divide C Exponent overflow D Exponent underflow E Significance F Floating-point divide	Type DEBUG to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception.
0D3	DMSITP	A special operation exception (program interrupt code X'13') occurred at a specified location.	Type DEBUG to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception.
0E0	DMSITP	A hardware exception occurred at a specified location.	Type DEBUG to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception. Bytes 2 and 3 of the BC Mode Program Old PSW are the program interrupt code. This indicates the type of exception that occurred. Refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000 or the *IBM System/370 Vector Operations*, SA22-7125 for a description of the hardware exception.
0F0	DMSITS	Insufficient free storage is available to allocate a save area for an SVC call.	If the abend was caused by an error in the application program, correct it; if not, use the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of virtual storage and then restart CMS. Refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000 or the *IBM System/370 Vector Operations*, SA22-7125 for a description of the hardware exception.
0F1	DMSITS	An invalid halfword code is associated with SVC 203.	Enter DEBUG and type GO. Execution continues.
0F2	DMSITS	The CMS nesting level of 20 has been exceeded.	None. Abend recovery take place when the next command is entered.

Table 11 (Page 3 of 5). CMS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
0F3	DMSITS	CMS SVC (202 or 203) instruction was executed and provision was made for an error return from the routine processing the SVC.	Enter DEBUG and type GO. Control returns to the point to which a normal return would have been made.
0F4	DMSITS	The DMSKEY key stack overflowed.	Enter DEBUG and type GO. Execution continues and the DMSKEY macro is ignored.
0F5	DMSITS	The DMSKEY key stack underflowed.	Same as 0F4.
0F6	DMSITS	The DMSKEY key stack was not empty when control returned from a command or function.	Enter DEBUG and type GO. Control returns from the command or function as if the key stack had been empty.
0F7	DMSFRE	Occurs when TYPCALL=SVC (the default) is specified in the DMSFREE or DMSFRET macro.	When a system abend occurs, use DEBUG to attempt recovery.
0F8	DMSFRE	Occurs when TYPCALL=BALR is specified in the DMSFREE or DMSFRET Macro calls.	When a system abend occurs, use DEBUG to attempt recovery.
101	DMSSVN	The wait count specified in an OS WAIT macro was larger than the number of ECBs specified.	Examine the program for excessive wait count specification.
104	DMSVIB	The OS interface to VSE/VSAM is unable to continue execution of the problem program.	See the additional error message accompanying the abend message, correct the error, and reexecute the program.
155	DMSSLN	Error during LOADMOD after an OS LINK, LOAD, XCTL, or ATTACH. The compiler switch is on.	See the last LOADMOD (DMSMOD) error message for error description. In the case of an I/O error, recreate the module. If the module is missing, create it.
15A	DMSSLN	Severe error during load (phase not found) after an OS LINK, LOAD, XCTL, or ATTACH. The compiler switch is on.	See last LOAD error message (DMSLIO) for the error description. In the case of an I/O error, recreate the text deck or TXTLIB. If either is missing, create it.
160	DMSXSU	Xedit has failed because; an error occurred while the editor was reading from the CMS console stack, or the editor was unable to allocate a save area.	Issue the XEDIT command again. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

Table 11 (Page 4 of 5). CMS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
174	DMSVIB	The OS interface to VSE/VSAM is unable to continue execution of the problem program.	See the additional error message accompanying the abend message, correct the error, and reexecute the program.
177	DMSVIB DMSVIP	The OS interface to VSE/VSAM is unable to continue execution of the problem program.	Same as 174.
200	DMSSFF	There is an error in the overlay process.	Find out what caused the error and rerun the job.
240	DMSSVT	No work area was provided in the parameter list for an OS RDJFCB macro.	Check RDJFCB specification.
305 30A 378	DMSSMN	The request to freemain was invalid. **Reason Code Explanation** 14 The storage address was not in the specified subpool. 18 An attempt was made to subpool FREEMAIN on an unallocated subpool. 1C An attempt was made to subpool FREEMAIN with a specified length not equal to zero.	Check the macro specification and correct the problem. If the problem still persists, contact your system programmer.
400	DMSSVT	An invalid or unsupported form of the OS XDAP macro was issued by the problem program.	Examine program for unsupported XDAP macro or for SVC 0.
40A 478	DMSSMN	A request was issued to FREEMAIN (40A, 478, both Reason Code 8) subpool 0.	Examine the program to determine where the error occurred. Fix and re-run the program.
500	DMSTLB	A block count error was detected when reading a SL tape. User replied 'cancel' to message 425R or the user's program contained a block count error routing that returned a code of 0 under OS simulation.	Find out what caused the block count error. Then reload CMS and rerun the job.

Table 11 (Page 5 of 5). CMS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
704	DMSSMN	An OS GETMAIN macro (SVC 4) was issued specifying the LC or LU operand. These operands are not supported by CMS.	Change the program so that it specifies allocation of only one area at a time.
705	DMSSMN	An OS FREEMAIN macro (SVC 5) was issued specifying the L operand. This operand is not supported by CMS.	Change the program so that is specifies the release of only one area at a time.
804 80A 878	DMSSMN	An OS GETMAIN macro (see list below) was issued that requested more storage than was available. **Code SVC** SVC 4 804 SVC 10 80A SVC 120 878, dependent on the following Reason Code: **Code Explanation** 0 Storage unavailable 14 SVC issued with a negative size 18 SVC issued with a negative size	Check the program for a valid GETMAIN request. If more storage was requested than was available, increase the size of the virtual machine and retry. If you ran out of storage while trying to acquire a large GETMAIN area, and your virtual machine size is above the start of the CMS nucleus, you should IPL a CMS system generated at a higher virtual address than the one you are using.
905 90A 978	DMSSMN	An OS FREEMAIN macro (905 - SVC 5, 90A - SVC10, 978 - SVC 120, Reason Code 4) was issued specifying an area to be released whose address was not on a doubleword boundary.	Check the program for a valid FREEMAIN request; the address may have been incorrectly specified or modified.
A05 A0A A78	DMSSMN	An OS FREEMAIN macro (A05 - SVC 5, A0A - SVC 10, A78 - SVC 120, Reason Code 0) was issued specifying an area to be released that overlaps an existing free area.	Same as 905 and 90A.
B04 B05 B0A B78	DMSSMN	An invalid subpool was specified in a GETMAIN/FREEMAIN request (all abend codes are Reason Code 8).	Check subpool specifications and retry. Valid subpools are within the range 0 to 127.

GCS Abend Codes

Responding to Abends in GCS

If an abend occurs in a Group Control System application program:

1. The GCS supervisor will clean up the GCS system resources that the failed application was using. In addition, the application can specify exit routines to do further cleaning up and to try to resume processing.
2. If the application has no exit routines that try to restart it, the operator must manually restart it. If the GCS system itself has failed, the operator must re-IPL the system.
3. If the application includes the ERRET parameter on the LOAD macro, the application branches to the specified address instead of abending.

GCS provides several aids for diagnosing and correcting the problem that caused the abend.

For some problems, you may find that Table 12 on page 117 will provide all the information you need. Entries in the table explain the causes of GCS abends and list steps you can take to recover and continue. The table is arranged numerically by abend code.

For more difficult problems, GCS provides trace and dump facilities, interactive dump analysis under CMS, and interactive debugging under CP. An overview of these facilities follows; for more detailed information, please see the *VM/SP Group Control System Command and Macro Reference.*

Overview of Problem Determination Facilities

GCS supports both internal and external tracing for error analysis. Internally, the GCS trace table automatically records GCS supervisor activity. With the ITRACE command and GTRACE macro, you can record other activity in particular GCS virtual machines or in the GCS group as a whole. External tracing, using the CP CPTRAP and GCS ETRACE commands, records activity in a spool file. This file can then be formatted for viewing using the Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) of VM/SP.

If a GCS application program fails, GCS will automatically produce a dump when:

1. The GCS supervisor terminated the program by issuing the ABEND macro.
2. The failing application program issued ABEND with the DUMP operand.
3. The exit routine specified in an ESTAE, TASKEXIT, or MACHEXIT macro requested a dump.

The dump will be sent to the designated dump receiver, if there is one, or to the reader of the virtual machine in which the application failed. You can manually request a dump of GCS storage by issuing the GDUMP command from the GCS console.

Your installation may want to set up application programs to produce dumps automatically if they abend. Dumps produced during abend processing may capture more information about an error than dumps produced with GDUMP or VMDUMP, after abend processing has been completed.

If a severe error occurs and the GCS supervisor abends, the GCS machine termination module will try to take a dump of GCS storage. If the machine termination module is unable to get the dump, you can use the CP VMDUMP command to get it. The CP command SYSTEM RESTART will also produce a dump of GCS storage.

Once storage has been dumped, you can interactively analyze the dump using the VM/SP Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS).

If you are authorized to do so, you can also use CP debugging commands such as BEGIN, DISPLAY, DUMP, PER, and STORE to trace GCS execution interactively.

Table 12 (Page 1 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
001		CSISCT	An input/output error occurred during BSAM or QSAM processing.	Error message CSI306S (input errors) or CSI307S (output errors) will have preceded this abend message. Look up the error code from the error message under message 306 or 307 in the GCS message reference. Use the error code tables for 'SER' or 'SCT' messages, and respond accordingly.
005		CSISQS, CSISBS	An error occurred during GET, PUT, READ, or WRITE macro processing. A required address was not specified or was not valid. The required address may have been the DCB address, the DCBRECAD address, the DCBEOBAD address or the area address.	Correct the invalid address
00A		CSISCT	An error occurred during CHECK, NOTE, or POINT macro processing. A required address was missing or was invalid. The required address may have been the DCB address or the DECB address.	Correct the invalid address.
010		CSISBS	An error occurred during READ macro processing because the SB option was specified. This option is not supported by GCS.	Remove the 'SB' option.
013		CSISOP	An error occurred during the execution of an OPEN macro instruction.	Error message CSI308E or CSI348E (OPEN errors) will have preceded this abend. Please see the 'User Response' sections for those messages and respond as indicated.
014		CSISCL	An error occurred during execution of a CLOSE macro instruction.	Error message CSI309E or CSI349E (CLOSE errors) will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' sections for those messages and respond as indicated.
035		CSIVIP	An error was detected by VSE/VSAM for which there is no equivalent OS/VS VSAM error code.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.

Table 12 (Page 2 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
036		CSIVIB, CSIVSI	An error was detected while trying to access the VSAM, BAM, or VTAM shared systems.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
037		CSIDAS, CSIDOS, CSIVIP	A disk defined for use with a VSAM program could not be used. The disk was in the wrong format, was not accessed, or was not attached.	For modules CSIDAS and CSIVIP, a GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated. There is no preceding error message when this abend is issued from module CSIDOS.
038		CSIDOS	An I/O error occurred on a disk being used for VSAM processing.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
039		CSIVIP, CSIDAS, CSIDOS, CSILDF	An internal error occurred during VSAM processing.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
03A		CSIVIP	The number of exits defined for use with VSAM exceeded the limit of 128 exits.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
03B		CSIVIP, CSIVIR	An invalid address was detected in a VSAM control block or VSAM parameter list. The address is not located in storage that the current program has access to.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
03B		CSIVIP	A TYPE parameter of CHK or DRBA was specified and those parameters are not supported.	A GCS error message will have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.

Table 12 (Page 3 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
0Cn		CSIITP	A program check has occurred. The 'n' in the Abend Code column for this entry stands for the number of the program check that has occurred. 'n' should be one of the following in your message: **Code Meaning** **0** A program check other than 1-F has occurred. **1** Operation **2** Privileged operation **3** Execute **4** Protection **5** Addressing **6** Specification **7** Data **8** Fixed-point overflow **9** Fixed-point division **A** Decimal overflow **B** Decimal divide **C** Exponent overflow **D** Exponent underflow **E** Significance **F** Floating-point divide	Examine the Program Old PSW at location 40 (X'28') to find out the cause of the program check.
0F3		CSIITS	An SVC 202 or 203 routine indicated that an error occurred in processing the SVC, but no provision has been made for an error return from the routine processing the SVC.	Find out why the error occurred, or indicate that an error return is desired. To allow for an error return, provide an error address for the SVC 202, or negate the halfword code for the SVC 203 and reissue the command.
0F8		CSIITS	A task has issued an SVC 202, but register 1 was pointing to non-addressable storage.	Find out why the contents of register 1 were invalid and correct the problem.
0FA		CSIITS	GCS could not process an SVC issued by a user program that was running in problem state. The failure occurred because the DOS bit-- a flag controlled by the GCS supervisor--was on when the SVC was issued. This bit must always be off when a problem state program issues an SVC.	Find out why the DOS bit was on and correct the problem. The DOS bit may have been turned on by mistake by an authorized GCS program, or the GCS supervisor may have malfunctioned.

Table 12 (Page 4 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
101		CSIWAI	Invalid parameter list for the WAIT macro. WAIT was issued with other than 0 or 1 entered as the number of events to be completed before the waiting task can proceed.	Correct the WAIT macro parameter specifying the number of events. That parameter must be either 0 or 1.
102		CSIWAI	A POST macro has been issued with an invalid ECB address. The user is not authorized to access the storage specified by the ECB address.	Check to see that the ECB address is correct. If you are posting an ECB that is part of an ECBLIST, check that the task that issued the WAIT is still authorized over it's storage area. The ECBLIST addresses may have been overwritten.
106		CSILOS, CSIPMC, CSIPML	The supervisor was unable to fetch the program requested in a LINK, LOAD, or XCTL macro into virtual storage. Register 15 contains a reason code: **Code** **Meaning** 0B I/O error while loading the module. 0C Insufficient virtual storage available. This abend can result when a user program issues a LINK, LOAD, or XCTL macro directly. But the failure may also occur when an ATTACH macro or an OSRUN or LOADCMD command is issued, since these call LINK or LOAD.	If the reason code is 0B, correct the cause of the I/O errors. If the reason code is 0C, use a larger virtual storage size, delete unneeded modules, or take other steps to make more efficient use of storage.
112		CSIPMB	Invalid input was passed to a BLDL macro. The problem may have been that (1) the start or end of the BLDL list referred to an address that was in a different key than that of the calling program; or (2) the number of entries was less than 1; or (3) the length of a list entry was less than 58 bytes.	Check that the parameter list is not being incorrectly modified. Make sure that the starting address, number of entries, and length-of-entry fields are correct.

Table 12 (Page 5 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
12C		CSIATT	The task id that has been passed to a CHAP macro is invalid for one of the following reasons: • The task id is associated with a system task instead of a user task. That is, the task id was 1 or 2. • The task id does not exist. • The task identified by the task id is not an immediate descendant of the task that issued the CHAP. A task must have ATTACHed a sub-task in order to issue a CHAP for the sub-task. • The task identified by the task id has already terminated.	Correct the faulty CHAP parameter. Make sure that the task id address is a fullword with the task id in the two low-order bytes. Make sure that the task id matches the task id that was returned when the ATTACH macro was issued for this sub-task.
12F		CSITIM	The time interval address passed to the STIMER macro is invalid for one of the following reasons: • The storage key for the time interval address differs from that of the task that issued the STIMER macro, and the address is located in fetch-protected storage. • The time interval passed in the DINTVL or TOD parameter was not in unpacked decimal format.	Correct the time interval addresses.
130		CSIENQ	The resource to be released by a DEQ macro was not previously obtained by an ENQ from the same task, and the RET=HAVE operand was not coded in the call to DEQ.	Issue ENQ to obtain the resource before issuing DEQ, or include the RET=HAVE operand as a DEQ parameter.
138		CSIENQ	Two ENQ macros were issued in the same task for the same resource without a DEQ macro call in between. The second ENQ did not specify TEST, USE, CHNG, or HAVE in the RET operand.	Check to see if you intended to use another resource name for the second ENQ. If not, you can (1) issue a DEQ to release the resource after the first ENQ; or (2) specify TEST, USE, CHNG, or HAVE in the RET operand in the second ENQ macro.

Table 12 (Page 6 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
13C		CSIABD	An invalid parameter list was specified on an ESTAE macro by a problem state program. The storage key for the parameter list differed from the storage key for the problem state program.	Check to see if the correct parameter list was passed to ESTAE.
13E		CSIATT	A DETACH has been issued for a sub-task that has not yet terminated. The sub-task has abnormally terminated with this code. The sub-task's ETXR (exit routine) was not executed.	Be sure that the subtask completes execution before a DETACH is issued. To synchronize the DETACH with task completion, you can use the ECB or ETXR parameter on the ATTACH macro. This ECB is posted or the ETXR exit runs when the sub-task terminates.
144		CSISER	An error occurred during execution of the SYNADAF macro. An invalid access method code was specified in the high order byte of register 15.	Make sure that the ACSMETH parameter on the SYNADAF macro is correctly coded, or that the high order byte of register 15 contains a valid access method code, before SVC 68 SYNADAF is issued.
1CB		CSIITS	An unauthorized caller issued an SVC 203. Either a system-only SVC 203 was requested, or a program running in problem state tried to issue the SVC 203. An SVC 203 can only be issued by a program running in supervisor state.	If a system-only SVC was attempted, find out what SVC should have been issued and correct the problem. Otherwise, find out if the calling program should have been running in supervisor state or should have issued another SVC.
201		CSIWAI	The user is not authorized to access the storage specified by the ECB in a WAIT macro parameter list.	Check the ECB address entered in the WAIT macro.

Table 12 (Page 7 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
202		CSIWAI	The state block address in an ECB that is being POSTed does not refer to a state block in the caller's task block/state block structure. The state block address loaded into the WAIT ECB may have been altered, or the state block may have been destroyed. The POST routine will reduce the state block's wait count--allowing the waiting program to move out of the wait state--only if the state block address that was loaded into the WAIT ECB is still valid.	Make sure that ECB contents are not being changed, and that the waiting program state block has not been destroyed.
206		CSIPMC, CSIPMD, CSIPML, CSILOS	The parameter list address or an address in the parameter list (1) was undefined; or (2) was in a different key than that of the calling program and was located in fetch-protected storage. **Code Meaning** **04** Address is not within caller's private storage location. A reason code of 04 occurs only when the ERRET parameter of the LOAD macro is specified.	Make sure that no parameter list is being incorrectly modified. Ensure that all addresses are correct.
20D		CSIABD	A subtask of the current program has ended abnormally with the STEP parameter. STEP causes GCS to abnormally end all tasks and commands that are related to the ABENDed subtask.	Correct the problem in the subtask that failed.
22A		CSIATT	Invalid parameters were passed to an ATTACH macro. A share subpool value greater than 127 was specified on the SHSPV parameter, or a share subpool value greater than 127 was included in a list whose address was coded in the SHSPL parameter.	Correct the SHSPV or SHSPL parameter. Make sure that the parameter address is correct if an SHSPL parameter is used.

Table 12 (Page 8 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
22C		CSIATT	The storage key for the id address passed to a CHAP macro differs from that of the task that issued the CHAP, and the address is located in fetch-protected storage.	Provide a valid task id address.
230		CSIENQ	A length of zero was specified for the name representing a resource in a call to the DEQ macro.	First, check to see if the RNAME LENGTH parameter for the DEQ macro is zero. If it is zero, then the first byte of the minor name field should contain the length of the minor name field and must not be zero. Note that no explicit length need be coded; RNAME length defaults to the assembled length of RNAME if the value is not given elsewhere.
233		CSIDUM	A user program has called the SDUMP macro with an invalid parameter list address.	Correct the user program to pass a valid parameter list address.
238		CSIENQ	A length of zero was specified for the RNAME in an ENQ macro parameter list.	First, check to see if the RNAME LENGTH parameter is zero. If it is zero, then the first byte of the minor name field must contain its length and must not have a value of zero. A non-zero length must be coded in one of these fields.
23E		CSIATT	The address of the task id supplied to the DETACH macro is invalid for one of the following reasons: • The storage key for the task id address differs from that of the issuing task and the address is in fetch-protected storage. • The task id is zero. • The task id does not exist. • The sub-task identified by the task id is not a direct descendant of the task that issued the DETACH. Tasks may DETACH only tasks that they ATTACHed.	Correct the parameter on the DETACH macro. Make sure that the task id address is a fullword with the task id in the two low- order bytes. Also make sure that this task id matches the task id returned when the ATTACH macro was issued for this sub-task.

Table 12 (Page 9 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
244		CSISER	The address of the caller's savearea (in register 13) was found to be invalid during execution of the SYNADAF macro.	Make sure that register 13 points to a register savearea within user storage when SYNADAF SVC 68 is issued. If SYNADAF is issued from a SYNAD routine, make sure that register 13 has not been altered since the SYNAD routine was entered, and that register 13 contained the address of a valid register savearea when the last data management macro was issued.
2CB		CSIITS	An SVC 203 was issued, but the halfword code issued with the SVC did not match any valid SVC 203 function.	Correct the halfword code so that it specifies the desired function.
301		CSIWAI	The wait flag is already on for the ECB coded in a WAIT macro parameter list.	Check to see if two WAIT macros are unintentionally being issued for the same ECB. Zero out the ECB before it is used by a WAIT macro.
305		CSIFSV	An error occurred when (1) an SVC 5 FREEMAIN tried to release storage belonging to an unsupported subpool; or (2) an SVC 5 FREEMAIN tried to release storage belonging to a subpool requiring authorization, and the program that issued the request is not authorized; or (3) the storage being released has a subpool number different from the number of the subpool from which the storage was obtained.	Check the FREEMAIN causing the error and make sure that the subpool specified is correct.
30A		CSIFSV	A program has issued an SVC 10 FREEMAIN, and one of the following three errors has resulted: (1) the task has released storage belonging to an unsupported subpool; (2) the task has released storage belonging to a subpool for which authorization is required, and the program is not an authorized program; or (3) the storage being released has a subpool number different than the number of the subpool from which the storage was obtained.	Make sure that the subpool is coded correctly in the FREEMAIN.

Table 12 (Page 10 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
344		CSISER	An invalid DCB address or DCB DEB (DCBDEBAD) address was encountered during execution of the SYNADAF macro.	Correct the invalid address. For QSAM, the DCB address should be passed to SYNADAF as the PARM1 operand on the SYNADAF macro instruction. (For BSAM and QSAM, the DCB address is in register 1 on entry to the user's SYNAD routine.)
378		CSIFSV	A program has issued an SVC 120 FREEMAIN and (1) has tried to release storage belonging to an unsupported subpool; (2) the task has tried to release storage belonging to a subpool for which authorization is required, and the task is not authorized; or (3) the storage being released has a subpool number that is different from the number of the subpool from which it was obtained.	Make sure that the subpool being passed to the FREEMAIN is correct.
406		CSIPMC	The module that was to be LINKed, XCTLed, ATTACHed or OSRUNed was marked 'Only Loadable' by the linkage editor. The failure may have occurred when the user program issued a LINK or XCTL macro directly. But the failure may also have resulted when an ATTACH macro or an OSRUN command called the LINK macro.	LOAD should be used to bring a module marked 'Only Loadable' into storage before other operations are performed. If the module is not only loadable, relink the module to remove the attribute.
42A		CSIATT	The ECB address specified in the ECB parameter for an ATTACH macro is invalid. The address is in a different storage protection key than that of the program that issued the ATTACH.	Provide a valid address for the ECB parameter.
430		CSIENQ	An invalid parameter list was coded in a call to the DEQ macro. The calling program is not authorized to access the storage area specified in the parameter list.	Check the list address and the addresses of major and minor names in the DEQ parameter list.

Table 12 (Page 11 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
438		CSIENQ	An invalid parameter list was entered in a call to the ENQ macro. The calling task is not authorized to access the storage area specified in the parameter list.	Check the list address input parameter and the addresses of major and minor names in the ENQ parameter list.
43E		CSIATT	An invalid address was passed to a DETACH macro. The ECB address was valid, but now is not in the same storage key as the task that issued the ATTACH.	GCS system storage has been modified since your sub-task was attached. Contact your system programmer.
444		CSISER	An invalid DECB address was encountered during execution of the SYNADAF macro.	For BSAM, the DECB address should be passed to SYNADAF as the PARM2 operand on the macro instruction. (The DECB address is in register 0 on entry to the user's SYNAD routine.)
530		CSIENQ	A DEQ has been issued before an ENQ for the same resource could be filled. The same task issued both the ENQ and the DEQ, and RET=HAVE was not coded in the DEQ call.	Try coding RET=HAVE as a DEQ parameter. The DEQ request will not be honored and a return code will be produced if the ENQ has not been completed before the DEQ is issued. But with RET=HAVE, the task will not abend.
604		CSIGSV	The GETMAIN macro just issued had (1) an invalid address in the A or LA operand; or (2) an invalid parameter list address. The address in the A or LA operand was invalid because it specified a location outside the the virtual storage assigned to the task.	Check the coding of the GETMAIN macro instruction, and re-execute the program after correcting the instruction.
605		CSIFSV	A program has issued an SVC 5 FREEMAIN (E-type or V-type FREEMAIN), but the FREEMAIN parameter lists were protected by a storage key that the issuing program could not read from.	Check to see that the storage protection key for the FREEMAIN parameter lists is correct.
638		CSIENQ	The storage requested by the ENQ macro was not available. GETMAIN could not get the storage necessary for control blocks.	Re-execute the program.

Table 12 (Page 12 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
704		CSIGSV, CSIATT	An uncorrectable machine, system or indeterminate error occurred while processing a GETMAIN macro call. An improper mode byte may have been sent to the GETMAIN entry module, or there may not be sufficient system storage to process the GETMAIN.	Check to see if the mode byte is correct if the user is coding his own mode byte. Otherwise, increase the size of the virtual machine and re-IPL it.
705		CSIFSV, CSIATT	There was not enough storage available to meet the internal processing needs of an SVC 5 FREEMAIN.	Increase the size of the virtual machine and re-IPL it.
706		CSILOS	The module requested in a LINK, LOAD, XCTL, or ATTACH macro, or OSRUN or LOADCMD command could not be used. Either the module was marked as not executable by the linkage editor, or the module is an overlay module, which is not allowed in GCS. This abend can result when a user program issues a LINK, LOAD, or XCTL macro directly. But the failure may also occur when an ATTACH macro or an OSRUN or LOADCMD command is issued, since these call LINK or LOAD. A reason code of 04 occurs only when the ERRET parameter of the LOAD macro is specified.	Correct the problem in the requested load module and relink-edit it into a LOADLIB.

Table 12 (Page 13 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
70A		CSIFSV, CSIGSV	An uncorrectable machine, system or indeterminate error occurred while processing an R-type GETMAIN or FREEMAIN (an SVC 10 GETMAIN or FREEMAIN). The abnormal end may have occurred because an improper mode byte was sent to the GETMAIN entry module, or because there was not enough storage to process the GETMAIN.	Check to see that the mode byte is correct if the user is coding his own mode byte. Otherwise, increase the amount of storage and re-IPL the virtual machine.
72A		CSIATT	An address passed to the ATTACH macro is invalid because the storage key for the address differs from that of the calling program, and because the address is in fetch-protected storage. The address is one of the following: • the address of the ATTACH parameter list • the EPLOC or DE address • the SHSPL address (the address is invalid or the first byte in the list has a value of zero).	Provide a valid address for the incorrect parameter.
778		CSIFSV, CSIGSV, CSIATT, CSITIM	(1) An uncorrectable machine, system, or indeterminate error occurred while processing an RU-type GETMAIN or FREEMAIN macro. The problem may have occurred because an improper mode byte was sent to the GETMAIN entry module, or because not enough storage was available to complete the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN; or (2) A GETMAIN or FREEMAIN issued by STIMER or ATTACH has failed because not enough storage was available to complete the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN.	To correct the first problem, make sure that the mode byte is correct if the user coded it himself. If the mode byte is not in error, increase the amount of storage and re-IPL the virtual machine. To correct the second problem, increase the amount of storage and re-IPL the virtual machine.

Table 12 (Page 14 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
804		CSIGSV	The length field passed to a GETMAIN macro contained either a negative or zero length, or specified a length that exceeded the available virtual storage.	Choose the appropriate action from among the following: 1. Check the coding of the LV operand. Re-execute the program after making corrections. 2. Change the problem program so that it requests a smaller amount of storage. 3. Increase the amount of storage in the virtual machine and re-IPL it.
806		CSILOS	A LINK, LOAD, XCTL, or ATTACH macro requested a program that could not be found, or an I/O error occurred while processing the request. Register 15 contains a hexadecimal reason code: **Code Meaning** **04** The program could not be found or no LOADLIBs were defined by the GLOBAL command. **08** An uncorrectable I/O error occurred when the BLDL control program routine attempted to search the directory. **10** CLOSE gave a non-zero return code after the module was loaded.	If the reason code is 04, be sure that you issued the GLOBAL command with the LOADLIB parameter and the names of the LOADLIBs which may contain the requested module. If the reason code is 08, correct the cause of the I/O error. Note that this is probably not a user program error. If the code is 10, rerun the job. Note that this is probably not a user program error.
80A		CSIGSV	The length field passed to an R-type GETMAIN macro contained either a zero length or a value too large for available storage.	Choose the appropriate action from among the following: 1. Check the coding of the LV operand and re-execute the program. 2. Change the problem program so that it requests less storage. 3. Increase the amount of storage and re-IPL the virtual machine.

Table 12 (Page 15 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
878		CSIGSV	The length field passed to an RU-type GETMAIN macro contained either a negative or zero value, or specified a length too large for available storage.	Choose the appropriate action from among the following: 1. Check the coding of the LV operand and re-execute the program. 2. Change the problem program so that it requests less storage. 3. Increase the amount of storage and re-IPL the virtual machine.
905		CSIFSV	A task issued an SVC 5 FREEMAIN, but the address of the storage being released is not on a doubleword boundary.	Correct the address parameter for the FREEMAIN.
906		CSILOS	The Load and/or Use count for the module requested by a LINK, LOAD, XCTL, or ATTACH macro is already the maximum of 32767. A Reason Code of 04 occurs only when the ERRET parameter of the LOAD macro is specified.	Check for loops which cause the same macro instruction to be issued too often.
90A		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 10 FREEMAIN, but the address of the storage that is being released is not on a doubleword boundary.	Correct the address parameters for the FREEMAIN.
944		CSISER	An invalid savearea address was encountered during execution of SYNADRLS. The invalid address was either the SYNADAF savearea address in register 13, or the pointer to the caller's savearea.	Make sure that register 13 points to the savearea address that was provided by SYNADAF. Also, make sure that the user's savearea address, (located 4 bytes into the savearea pointed to by the address in register 13), has not been altered.
978		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 120 FREEMAIN, but the address of the storage being released is not on a doubleword boundary.	Correct the address parameter being passed to FREEMAIN.
A03		CSIATT	This abnormal end occurred during normal task termination. The task that was terminating had a sub-task that had not been DETACHed.	Make sure that all sub-tasks are DETACHed before a task terminates.

Table 12 (Page 16 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
A05		CSIFSV	A task issued an SVC 5 FREEMAIN and (1) the storage being released overlaps storage that is already free; or (2) the storage being released is on a page that has been locked by PGLOCK.	Check the parameters for the FREEMAIN to make sure that all addresses and lengths have been coded correctly. Also check to see that any locked storage has been unlocked before it is released.
A06		CSIPMC	The current task is already waiting for the serially reusable module that has been requested by LINK, XCTL, or ATTACH.	Do not allow an asynchronous exit to reference the same serially reusable module as the task it is running for, at the same time as the task it is running for. Also, do not allow simultaneous reference to the same serially reusable module by two asynchronous exits running for the same task. Finally, do not allow a serially reusable module to try to re-enter itself.
A0A		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 10 FREEMAIN, and (1) the storage being released overlaps storage that is already free; or (2) the storage being released is on a page that has been locked by PGLOCK.	Make sure that the address and length parameters passed to FREEMAIN are correct. Also check to see that any storage that has been locked is unlocked before it is released.
A78		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 120 FREEMAIN, and (1) the task-related storage that is being released overlaps storage that is already free; or (2) the storage that is being released is on a page that has been locked by PGLOCK.	Check to make sure that address and length parameters passed to FREEMAIN are correct. Also check to see that any storage that has been locked is unlocked before it is released.
B03		CSIATT	Normal termination of a task has been interrupted because the task that was terminating still holds a common lock.	Make sure that all locks are released before a task terminates.

Table 12 (Page 17 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
B04		CSIGSV	An invalid subpool number was specified on an E- or V-type GETMAIN macro. The number may have been invalid because: 1. A program running in problem state tried to access a subpool with a number outside the 0-127 range; or 2. A program running in supervisor state tried to access an unsupported subpool. (Supervisor state programs can access subpools with numbers in the 0-127 range, PLUS subpools 229, 230, 231, 241, 243, and 244.)	Check the coding of the SP operand of the GETMAIN macro.
B0A		CSIGSV	A subpool number greater than 127 was passed to a R-type GETMAIN macro. An invalid subpool number was specified on an E- or V-type GETMAIN macro. The number may have been invalid because: 1. A program running in problem state tried to access a subpool with a number outside the 0-127 range; or 2. A program running in supervisor state tried to access an unsupported subpool. (Supervisor state programs can access subpools with numbers in the 0-127 range, PLUS subpools 229, 230, 231, 241, 243, and 244.)	Check the coding of the SP operand of the GETMAIN instruction.

Table 12 (Page 18 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
B78		CSIGSV	A subpool number greater than 127 was passed to a RU-type GETMAIN macro. An invalid subpool number was specified on an E- or V-type GETMAIN macro. The number may have been invalid because: 1. A program running in problem state tried to access a subpool with a number outside the 0-127 range; or 2. A program running in supervisor state tried to access an unsupported subpool. (Supervisor state programs can access subpools with numbers in the 0-127 range, PLUS subpools 229, 230, 231, 241, 243, and 244.)	Check the coding of the SP operand of the GETMAIN instruction.
C03		CSIATT	Normal termination of the current task has been interrupted because the task still holds resources through ENQs.	Make sure that all resources have been released by DEQ before a task terminates.
D03		CSIFSV	A program tried to terminate with resources still held by ENQ.	Make sure that all resources are released by DEQ before exiting the program.
D05		CSIFSV	A program has issued an SVC 5 FREEMAIN, and (1) the task-related storage that is being released is not owned by the active task or by a task that is sharing storage with the active task; or (2) the storage has had its storage key changed since it was obtained.	Check to see that the address and length parameters of the FREEMAIN are correct. Also check to see that storage keys that were changed have been reset to what they were when the storage was obtained. Lastly, make sure that the task releasing the storage owns the subpool specified in the FREEMAIN macro, or shares the subpool with an ancestor.

Table 12 (Page 19 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
D0A		CSIFSV	A program has issued an SVC 10 FREEMAIN, and (1) the task-related storage that is being released is not owned by the current task or by a task sharing storage with the current task; or (2) the storage that is being released has had its storage protection key changed since the storage was obtained.	Check that the address and length parameters passed to the FREEMAIN are correct. Make sure that a storage key that has been changed has been reset to its original setting. Also make sure that the task which is releasing the storage owns the subpool specified in the FREEMAIN macro, or shares the subpool with an ancestor.
D23		CSIRPY	A validate was issued for the reply buffer address specified in the ORE (Operator Reply Element) Data Area. The return code from validate indicates the address is inaccessible to the user. The task that issued the WTOR will be abnormally terminated.	Specify a reply buffer address within the range of your virtual storage.
D23		CSIWTR	One of two errors has occurred: (1) An invalid address was passed to a WTO or WTOR macro. The address or addresses passed in the parameter list are located in storage that the user cannot access. (2) A GETMAIN macro was unable to get a WQE or ORE buffer because not enough storage was available.	To correct the first problem, make sure all parameter list addresses are within your range of storage. To correct the second problem, either increase the amount of virtual storage available to the program or reduce the program's storage needs.
D78		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 120 FREEMAIN, and (1) the task-related storage that is being released is not owned by the active task or by a task that shares storage with the active task; or (2) the storage key for the storage that is being released has been changed since the storage was obtained.	Make sure that the address and length parameters being passed to FREEMAIN are correct. Check to see that a storage key that has been changed is reset to its original setting before the storage is released. Also make sure that the task that is releasing the storage owns the subpool specified in the FREEMAIN macro, or shares the subpool with an ancestor.
E04		CSIGSV	A GETMAIN macro has been called with an MVS parameter that is not supported in the GCS environment. The unsupported parameter is either LC or LU mode.	Rewrite the problem program so that it requests allocation of only one storage area at a time.

Table 12 (Page 20 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
E05		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 5 FREEMAIN using an unsupported MVS parameter. The parameter is one of the following: • EC • VC • LC • L	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.
E0A		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 10 FREEMAIN, but (1) the SVC 10 was called without an LV parameter; or (2) a zero length was specified as the LV parameter for the FREEMAIN.	Change the macro call to use an LV parameter with a non-zero length.
E0B		CSITIM	A parameter that is not supported by GCS was used in a call to the TIME macro. Unsupported parameters include TU, MIC, STCK, and ZONE=GMT.	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.
E23		CSIRPY	A validate was issued for the ECB address specified in the ORE (Operator Reply Element) Data Area. The return code from validate indicates the address is inaccessible to the user. The task that issued the WTOR will be abnormally terminated.	Specify a reply buffer address within the range of your virtual storage.
E23		CSIWTR	An invalid ECB or reply area address has been passed to the WTOR macro. The error or reply area address is located in storage that the user program cannot access.	Make sure that the ECB or replyarea address passed to WTOR is within your storage range.
E2E		CSITIM	The CANCEL parameter for the TTIMER macro was not specified, or a parameter that is not supported by GCS was passed to TTIMER. Unsupported parameters include TU and MIC.	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.

Table 12 (Page 21 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
E2F		CSITIM	A parameter that is not supported by GCS was passed to the STIMER macro. Unsupported parameters include TASK, GMT, TUINTVL, and MICVL.	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.
E30		CSIENQ	A parameter that is not supported in the GCS environment was coded in a call to the DEQ macro. The parameter is one of the following: • GENERIC=YES • RMC=STEP • SYSTEM • SYSTEMS • TCB • UCB • Multiple requests in one macro call.	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.
E38		CSIENQ	A parameter that is not supported in the GCS environment was coded in a call to the ENQ macro. The parameter is one of the following: • SMC=STEP • SYSTEM, SYSTEMS • TCB • Multiple requests with one macro call.	Change the macro call so that it uses only supported parameters.
E78		CSIFSV	A task has issued an SVC 120 FREEMAIN and (1) the SVC 120 was called without an LV parameter; or (2) A zero length was specified in the LV parameter and a zero address was specified in the A parameter.	Change the FREEMAIN call so that it uses an LV parameter with a non-zero length, and/or change the A parameter to specify a non-zero address.

Table 12 (Page 22 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
FCA	0300	CSICMD	The GCS CMDSI service has been called with an invalid parameter list. The return code from a VALIDATE issued on addresses in the list indicates that (1) the parameter list address or addresses within the parameter list are not accessible to the user; or (2) the command length was invalid.	Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage, and that a valid command length is specified.
FCA	0400	CSIDUM	A user program has invoked the GDUMP command with an invalid parameter list address.	Correct the user program to pass a valid parameter list address.
FCA	0500	CSIGIM	The GENIO macro has been issued with an invalid parameter list. Either the parameter list address itself is invalid, or an address within the parameter list is invalid.	Ensure that the parameter list and any addresses contained in the parameter list reside in storage accessible to the issuing program.
FCA	0501	CSIGIM	GENIO STARTR is an authorized function, and the calling program was not in supervisor state.	Make sure that the calling program is in supervisor state before GENIO STARTR is issued.
FCA	0C00	CSIACC CSIARE CSIGLB CSIOSR	User is not authorized to access the storage specified in the plist.	Check the address in the plist to make sure that fetch access is possible.
FCA	0E01	CSIREX	An invalid parameter list has been passed to the REXX processor. Either the parameter list address itself is invalid, or an address within the parameter list is invalid.	Ensure that the parameter list and any addresses contained in the parameter list reside in storage accessible to the issuing program.
FCA	0F00	CSIFLD	A user program issued a FILEDEF command with an invalid parameter list address.	Correct the program so that it passes a valid parameter list address.
FCA	1001	CSINXT	A FREEMAIN macro has returned a non-zero return code, indicating a failure to release storage.	Re-IPL the system. If the problem persists, contact your IBM support personnel.
FCA	1101	CSIIUE, CSIIUX	A GETMAIN issued by the current task has failed.	First, try re-executing the program in which the failure occurred. If the problem persists, increase the size of the virtual machine and re-IPL it.

Table 12 (Page 23 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
FCA	1200	CSIQRY	The GCS QUERY command has been called with an invalid parameter list. The return code from a VALIDATE issued on addresses in the list indicates that the parameter list address or addresses within the parameter list are not accessible to the user.	Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage.
FCA	1300	CSIRPY	The GCS REPLY command has been called with an invalid parameter list. The return code from a VALIDATE issued on addresses in the list indicates that the parameter list address or addresses within the parameter list are not accessible to the user.	Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage.
FCA	1400	CSILDC	The GCS LOADCMD command has been called with an invalid parameter list. The return code from a VALIDATE issued on addresses in the list indicates that the parameter list address or addresses within the parameter list are not accessible to the user.	Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage.
FCA	1500	CSIYTE	A user program has invoked the ETRACE command with an invalid parameter list address.	Correct the user program so that it passes a valid parameter list address.
FCA	1600	CSIYTG	A user program has invoked the ITRACE command with an invalid parameter list address.	Correct the user program so that it passes a valid parameter list address.
FCA	1700	CSIDLB	An invalid address was detected during SET command processing.	A GCS error message will usually have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.
FCA	1800	CSIDLB	An invalid address was detected during DLBL command processing.	A GCS error message will usually have preceded this abend message. Please see the 'User Response' section for the error message that appeared and respond as indicated.

Table 12 (Page 24 of 24). GCS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Reason Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	User Response
FCB	0100	CSILAC	An AUTHCALL macro was issued, but the issuing program did not have access to the address of the name of the authorized program.	Correct the problem in the application program.
FCB	0601	CSILLK	A program tried to acquire the common lock on GCS common storage without first getting the local lock on resources in the program's own virtual machine.	Make sure the program acquires the local lock before requesting the GCS common lock.
FCB	0A01	CSISDX	Not enough free storage was available for GETMAIN to secure an AEB for the SCHEDEX macro.	Check to make sure the abend is not being caused by an error in the application program. Correct the application program if it is at fault. Otherwise, increase the size of storage.
FCB	0D01	CSIREX	Invalid shared variable request block addresses were passed to the EXECCOMM routine.	Make sure that the addresses have been coded correctly.
Fxx		CSIITS	The SVC number that was issued is not supported. The numbers replacing the 'xx' in the abend code represent the unsupported SVC number.	Correct the SVC number and reissue the command.

TSAF Abend Codes

When a Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF) abend occurs, the TSAF operator must follow several steps:

1. Collect information about the error.

   Save the console sheet or spooled console output of the TSAF virtual machine. Save and process, via the IPCS MAP command and the IPCSDUMP command, any dumps produced by TSAF. Save any CPTRAP file that contains TSAF data.

2. Collect information about the system status.

   The following information can be useful and even necessary in problem determination:

   - the status of real and virtual devices in use by TSAF
   - the level of system load at the time of failure on any of the systems using TSAF and the status of each system (e.g. did one abend?)
   - the types of applications that are using TSAF at the time and any information about them that can be freely provided
   - the physical connection configuration of the systems in use.

3. Recover from the abend so processing can continue.

   When an abend occurs in TSAF, either because TSAF issued an ABEND or because a TSAF or CMS operation caused a program exception, TSAF produces a dump via the CP VMDUMP command. The dump is placed in TSAF's virtual reader. TSAF then issues a CP SYSTEM RESET command. If the CONCEAL option is on, as recommended, CP automatically IPLs CMS. Otherwise, operator intervention is required to re-IPL CMS. Similarly, if TSAF is not invoked from the PROFILE EXEC, the operator must restart it manually.

Table 13 on page 142 lists the TSAF abend codes and the modules that issue them, the cause of the abnormal termination, and the action the user should take to recover and continue.

Table 13 (Page 1 of 2). TSAF Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
ATS010	ATSCTL	Error return from ABNEXIT. This is a system error. The TSAF abend exit was not established, so no dump was taken, nor will the normal problem determination information be displayed on the console.	Save any problem information that CMS or TSAF presents. Issue a VMDUMP command to dump the contents of the virtual machine. Contact your service representative.
ATS300	ATSIIN	Error on the HNDIUCV SET CMS function. This is a system error. TSAF was unable to successfully issue an HNDIUCV SET CMS function during initialization.	Save any problem information that CMS or TSAF presents. Contact your service representative.
ATS302	ATSIH1	*CRM is already in use by another virtual machine. There is already another virtual machine that has a connection to the *CRM system service. CP allows only one virtual machine at a time to be connected to this system service.	Determine what other virtual machine(s) are authorized to connect to this system service. Make the necessary corrections to the system directory and perform the local procedures for starting these virtual machines. Then restart TSAF on the appropriate virtual machine. If this does not correct the problem, save any problem information that CMS or TSAF presents, and contact your service representative.
ATS303	ATSIIN	Not authorized to connect to *CRM. This virtual machine is not authorized in the system directory to connect to the *CRM system service. TSAF does not take a dump on this abend.	Make any needed corrections to the system directory, and restart TSAF on the appropriate virtual machine. If this does not correct the problem, save any problem information that CMS or TSAF presents, and contact your service representative.
ATS304	ATSIIN	Error on the CMSIUCV CONNECT to *CRM. This is a system error. TSAF was unable to successfully issue the CMSIUCV SET necessary to establish an IUCV path to the *CRM system service.	Save any problem information that CMS or TSAF presents. Contact your service representative.

Table 13 (Page 2 of 2). TSAF Abend Codes

Abend Code	Module Name	Cause of Abend	Action
ATS888	ATSxxx	Unable to obtain required storage. A specific TSAF module requested free storage from CMS. CMS diagnosed an error on that request. The problem may have occurred because the TSAF virtual machine was given insufficient virtual storage.	Provide more storage for the TSAF virtual machine, and restart TSAF. If it fails again, contact your system programmer.
ATS890	ATSxxx	Unable to release storage. A specific TSAF module tried to return storage to CMS. CMS diagnosed an error on that request. TSAF will have taken a dump and reset the virtual machine in order to cause a re-IPL of CMS.	Save the problem information and contact your system programmer or service representative.
ATS999	ATSxxx	TSAF system error. A TSAF module encountered a condition that should not have occurred. TSAF will have taken a dump and reset the virtual machine to cause a re-IPL of CMS.	Save the problem information and contact your system programmer or service representative.

Note: xxx represents any TSAF module that issues this message.

AVS Abend Codes

When an AVS abend occurs, the following actions are required:

- Collect information about the error.
  - Print the console log for the time that the error occurred. Save the console sheet or spooled console output from the AVS virtual machine.
  - Save and process any dumps that AVS produces.
  - Issue the MAP command to convert the GCS load map to a format that allows IPCSDUMP to append the GCS load map to the dump.
  - Issue the IPCSDUMP command to process the dump in question. Study the problem report produced by IPCSDUMP processing.
  - Issue the IPCSSCAN command with the necessary subcommands to look at the contents of the dump.
  - Save any CPTRAP file that contains AVS data (described in the *VM/SP Diagnosis Guide* in the chapter titled "DEBUGGING AVS").
- Collect system status information. The following information can help better determine problems:
  - The system load at the time of failure on any systems using AVS and the status of each system (for example, did another system abend?).
  - The types of applications that are using AVS at the time and any information about them.
  - The physical connection configuration of the systems in use.
- Recover from the abend to continue processing.
  - When an abend occurs in AVS, either because AVS issued an ABEND or because an AVS or GCS operation caused a program exception, AVS produces a dump via the CP VMDUMP command (described in the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference*).

Table 14 lists the major AVS abend code, along with the probable cause of the abnormal termination, and the action the user should take to recover and continue.

Table 14. AVS Abend Codes

Abend Code	Explanation	System Action	User Response
80C	Ran out of stack AVS stack storage. There was no more storage available for the AVS stack manager.	AVS processing is terminated. A dump is produced.	Increase the size of the virtual machine in which AVS resides.

Control Program (CP) Messages

001E **Unknown CP command:** *command*

Explanation: User has issued an invalid CP command after logging on to VM/SP.

User Response: Reissue the command in full, or in the proper abbreviated form.

002E **Invalid operand -** {*operand|message*}

Explanation: One of the operands was incorrectly specified, missing, or found in the wrong place on the command line. This message is also displayed if a MONITOR STOP command is issued while data collection is inactive, or if a MONITOR START command is issued and data collection is already in progress.

System Action: The entire command line is ignored.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid operand.

003E **Invalid option -** *option*

Explanation: One of the options was incorrectly specified or is invalid with the particular variation of the command. The option may be shorter than the minimum abbreviation required.

If your system has RACF installed, you may not be authorized to send data to the nodename on the TAG command.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid option.

004E **Invalid hexloc -** *operand*

Explanation: The hexadecimal location is incorrect because of nonhexadecimal data in the operand or the operand is longer than six characters. If the operand was not a hexadecimal location, it was misspelled.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the operand correctly.

005E **Invalid hexdata -** *data*

Explanation: The data supplied either contains nonhexadecimal characters or is longer than eight characters.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the hexadecimal data.

006E **Invalid device type -** *devaddr*

Explanation: The device type specified is not recognized as a valid CP device, or it is incorrect for the function requested. Examples of conditions that cause this message to be displayed are:

- If a teletypewriter terminal user issues a TERMINAL APL ON command.
- If the NOTREADY command is issued for a device other than a spooled unit record or console device.
- If the device specified with a READY command is a virtual channel-to-channel adapter that has not yet been attached via the COUPLE command to another device. The virtual CTCA can be made ready only by issuing the COUPLE command.
- The user has issued a SET VMSAVE command for a DASD type with the volid specified in the NAMESYS macro. Module DMKSNT is not supported for this function.
- The operator attempted to set TERMINAL SCRNSAVE on a console that is not a local non-SNA display unit with a 3270 compatible command set.
- The user tried to set TERMINAL BREAKIN from a remote terminal, or from a local VM/VTAM terminal which does not have a 3270 compatible command set.
- The operator attempted to set TERMINAL BRKKEY to a program function key on a console that is a remote or VM/VTAM terminal.
- The user tried to set TERMINAL BRKKEY or CONMODE 3270 on a local, remote or VM/VTAM terminal which does not have a 3270 compatible command set.
- The operator attempted to set TERMINAL CONMODE, BREAKIN, SCRNSAVE, or BRKKEY without a virtual console defined.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid device type. For some of the requests, there can be no user action because a real device does not allow the option specified.

007E **Invalid userid -** *userid*

Explanation: *userid* contains more than eight characters.

If your system has RACF installed, you may have tried to SPOOL or TRANSFER data to a user you are not authorized to send data to.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid user ID.

If you are trying to use the SPOOL or TRANSFER command, contact your system administrator and request authorization to send data to the user ID.

008E **Invalid spoolid -** *spoolid*

Explanation: The spool ID specified was not a valid decimal number, or it was larger than four digits.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid spool ID number.

009E **Invalid range -** *range*

Explanation: The range of addresses or registers specified is incorrect. For instance, the end address may be smaller than the starting address, too many ranges were specified, or the number of pages to be locked may be equal to or greater than the number of pages available in the dynamic paging portion of real storage.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the range.

010E **Invalid register - *register***

Explanation: The register specified is not in the range 0 through 15 or hexadecimal 0 through F, or the register specified is not 0, 2, 4, or 6 for a floating-point register.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify a valid register.

011E **Invalid device type - *userid vdev***

Explanation: The device type is invalid. If this is a DIAL command, the device specified is not a virtual low speed line. If this is a COUPLE command:

- The device specified is not a virtual channel-to-channel adapter, or,
- You tried to couple a 3088 channel-to-channel device to a channel-to-channel adapter.

User Response: Ensure that the device is the correct type for the function, and reissue the command.

012E **Invalid PSW - *psw***

Explanation: The PSW (program status word) specified by the STORE command is invalid. An invalid PSW is one where:

- The virtual machine is operating in extended control mode and some of the bits that are defined by the architecture to be zero have been turned on, or
- The virtual machine is operating in basic control mode, and the extended control mode bit has been specified.

User Response: Change the PSW to a valid format for the mode of the virtual machine. If this is not done, attempting to run the virtual machine with an invalid PSW causes an invalid PSW message to be issued from the CP dispatcher.

013E **Conflicting option - {*option|option1* and *option2*}**

Explanation: This message occurs when:

- The same option is specified twice in the same command, or
- The function required by the given option is incompatible with a previously specified operand.
- Only DSS is specified in a VMDUMP command line or the DIAGNOSE code X'94' parameter list but no discontiguous saved segments exist.
- The function requested is incompatible with the system.
- Conflicting options (option1 and option2) are specified on the same PER command line.
- The DEST option was specified more often than allowed by the command.

System Action: If the DEST option was specified more often than allowed by the command, then the command is not processed.

User Response: Consult the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference* or the *VM/SP CP System Command Reference* for the correct specification of the command and the allowed options, and reissue the command.

013W **Conflicting option - {NORUN conflicts with PRINTER|PRINTER conflicts with NORUN|STEP conflicts with PRINTER|PRINTER conflicts with STEP}; {BOTH|RUN} option forced**

Explanation: An overriding option conflicts with an existing option in the PER traceset.

System Action: The overriding option is applied to the trace element. The conflicting option in the trace element is reset so that a conflict does not exist.

User Response: Issue QUERY PER ALL to see how the tracesets have been changed.

014E **Tape *rdev* dump tape capacity exceeded**

Explanation: On the SPTAPE command with the DUMP option, the tape defined by rdev has reached end-of-reel before all spool files were dumped.

System Action: The tape is file marked at the last complete spool file, the tape is unloaded, and the command is terminated.

User Response: Use a larger tape reel or dump by spool class or type.

015E **Command not valid before LOGON: *command***

Explanation: User has issued an invalid CP command before logging on to VM/SP.

System Action: Displays a menu of related CP commands to assist the user.

User Response: Enter one of the commands from the displayed menu.

016E **TAG invalid for specified file type**

Explanation: The spool file cannot be tagged. The splink (the data buffer) does not leave space for tag information (accounting, dump, and monitor files).

User Response: This is an invalid command. No action possible.

017E **Insufficient screen space - clear screen and re-dial**

Explanation: A DIAL command was issued from a local 3270 terminal with an insufficient number of lines left on the screen to display the command and resulting message. If allowed to proceed, the terminal would go into a holding state. This would tie up the terminal, because the processing of DIAL disables the terminal from unsolicited interrupts, thereby preventing the release of the holding state.

User Response: Clear the screen and then reissue the command.

020E **{Groupid|Userid} missing or invalid**

Explanation: userid or groupid is either missing or not recognized. The user ID is not in the system directory. The user ID or group ID is longer than eight characters. This message is issued if an attempt is made to attach a logical or other non-DASD device to the system. This message is also issued if a user who does not have privilege class D issues the command QUERY FILES CLASS *x* userid, because the userid operand is valid only for class D users.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid user ID or group ID. If you should have privilege class D, check that you do.

021E **Real device address missing or invalid [*rdev*]**

Explanation: The real device address is either missing or invalid. Valid device addresses:

- Are no more than three hexadecimal characters long, or
- Begin with the character L followed by three hexadecimal characters.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid real or logical device address.

022E **Virtual device address missing or invalid**

Explanation: The virtual device address is either missing or invalid. An invalid virtual device address either:

- Is longer than three characters, or
- Contains nonhexadecimal data, or
- Is greater than X'5FF' for a virtual machine running in basic control mode, or
- Is associated with an unsupported device type (specified in the command IPL vdev), or
- Is associated with a virtual machine that is in the process of logging off (specified in the command 'LOCATE userid vaddr'), or
- Was previously used to define a device for your virtual machine.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid virtual device address.

Note: If this message is issued in response to the 'LOCATE userid vaddr' command, it means that the virtual machine designated as 'userid' is in the process of logging off and that the system can't determine if a virtual device at 'vaddr' even exists.

023E **Volid missing or invalid**

Explanation: The volume identification is either missing or invalid. A volid longer than six characters is considered invalid.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid volume identification.

024E **{CYLS|BLKS|FORM NUMBER|DEST} missing or invalid**

Explanation: The number of cylinders (or blocks if FB-512) must be specified with the command, but it is missing or invalid. An invalid cylinder specification is one that is four or more characters, or larger than the maximum number of cylinders available on the device type specified. An invalid block number specification is one that is seven or more characters, or larger than the maximum number of blocks on the device type specified. If 'FORM NUMBER' appears in the message text, the form number following the FORM keyword is missing or it is over 8 characters long. The DESTination name is missing or is not of the right format. The DESTination name is a one to eight character name your installation assigns.

System Action: The command is not processed.

User Response: If DEST missing or invalid, Consult the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference* or the *VM/SP CP System Command Reference* for the correct specification of the command and the allowed options. Reissue the command.

Otherwise, reissue the command; specify the number of cylinders, blocks, or form number correctly.

025E **Storage missing or invalid**

Explanation: The amount of storage is either missing or invalid. An invalid storage specification contains invalid digits or does not end with the letter K or M.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the storage requirement.

026E **Operand missing or invalid**

Explanation: A required operand is either missing or invalid.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid operand.

027E **Spoolid missing or invalid**

Explanation: The command requires that a spool ID be supplied, but it is either missing or invalid. An invalid spool ID is one that contains nondecimal characters.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid spool ID.

028E **Class missing or invalid**

Explanation: The class value is either missing or invalid. An invalid class is one that is not in the range A through Z or 0 through 9.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid class.

029E **Filename and/or filetype missing or invalid**

Explanation: The file name and/or file type is missing or invalid. An invalid file name is larger than 24 characters. An invalid file type is larger than eight characters if the file name is eight characters or less.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the required file name and/or file type.

030E **Copies missing or invalid**

Explanation: The operand that specifies the number of copies is either missing or invalid. An invalid copy specification is nondecimal, greater than 255, or zero.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the required number of copies.

031E **Buffer missing or invalid [*modifier*]**

Explanation: The FCB or UCSB could not be loaded. The modifier indicates the reason for failure:

- If there is no modifier it means that the buffer name is missing or invalid. Valid buffer names are established by the system programmer. Any buffer name longer than eight characters is invalid.
- If the modifier is "FCB too long" it means that the FCB is too long for the printer.

- If the modifier is "extended FCB not supported," it means that an attempt is being made to send an extended FCB image to a printer that does not support the extended FCB format.

System Action: The buffer has not been transferred to the device.

User Response: Reissue the command using a valid buffer name, or a buffer that is compatible with the device.

032E **Distribution code missing or invalid**

Explanation: The distribution code is either missing or invalid. An invalid distribution code is longer than eight characters.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid distribution code.

033E **Hexloc missing or invalid**

Explanation: The hexadecimal location is either missing or invalid. An invalid hexadecimal location is one that contains nonhexadecimal characters or is longer than six characters.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid hexadecimal location.

034E **Channel missing or invalid**

Explanation: The channel number is either missing or invalid. An invalid channel number either is longer than one character or is nonhexadecimal.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid channel number.

035E **Device type missing or invalid**

Explanation: The command requires that a valid CP spool device type be entered as an operand, but it is either missing or invalid. Valid device types are READER (R, RDR), PRINTER (P, PRT), and PUNCH (PU, PCH).

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid spool device type.

036E **Index missing or invalid**

Explanation: If INDEX MISSING is the condition, the requested FCB (forms control buffer) image in DMKFCB does not have an index value, therefore one must be supplied in the command. If INDEX INVALID is the condition, nn was not a number from 1 to 31, where nn corresponds to the number of the first print position.

User Response: Supply the value for INDEX in the FCB image or ensure that nn is a number from 1 to 31, whichever is appropriate. Reissue the command.

037E **Tape *rdev* invalid for SPTAPE command**

Explanation: On the SPTAPE command with the LOAD/SCAN options, the tape specified by rdev was not generated by SPTAPE commands and has and invalid tape format.

System Action: The tape is unloaded and the command is terminated.

User Response: Have the operator verify that the tape was created by the SPTAPE command.

038E **Parameter for *option* option missing or invalid**

Explanation: FORMAT was specified in a VMDUMP command without an operand, the operand was longer than 8 characters, or the parameter for the named option of a CP request was missing or longer than allowed.

User Response: Reissue the correct command.

039E **Processor address missing or invalid**

Explanation: An ATTACH CHANNEL or DETACH CHANNEL command was issued and the processor address was (a) missing from the command (MP mode only), or (b) an invalid address. While the processor address is not required on the ATTACH/DETACH CHANNEL command in UP or AP modes, if specified it will be checked for validity. In AP mode, the processor address must be that of the I/O processor.

System Action: The ATTACH/DETACH CHANNEL command is rejected.

Operator Response: Reissue the ATTACH/DETACH CHANNEL command with a valid processor address.

040E **Device {*rdev*|*vdev*} does not exist**

Explanation: The device address specified does not exist, or a TIO to that device resulted in condition code 3. If the device address is a real device, it is not configured in the CP system, or the device is configured in CP but is not operational; if it is a virtual device address the virtual device is not configured in the virtual machine.

If the specified device address is valid, this message may indicate a problem with the Network Control Program and/or the 370x.

If issued from DMKCPT after a VARY ONLINE command was issued, and the device is configured in CP as one of a string of DASD (but not head of string), then the device is either not operational or not ready. The hardware will return the same indication (CC1 with intervention required in the sense) for either condition. The user should determine which condition applies. If not operational, the device cannot be varied online. If not ready, the user must ready the device before it can be varied online.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the required real or virtual device address.

042E **{Spoolid *nnnn* does not exist|SPOOLID nnnn DOES NOT EXIST OR IS HELD}**

Explanation: The spool ID number specified does not exist within the specified device type. If the spool ID specified is an open reader file (in use by the virtual machine), it cannot be changed or purged. A CLOSE command will purge an open reader file unless SPOOL RDR HOLD is in effect.

DMKTRR issues this message to indicate that the file could not be located. The reasons that DMKTRR might not find the file include:

- The file is not there.
- The file is not a reader file.
- The file is held.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify only known and valid spool IDs.

043E **Buffer *name* does not exist**

Explanation: The buffer name supplied with the command is not known to the CP system. The buffer does not exist if it cannot be found in one of the following CP modules:

- DMKFCB = 3211 Forms Control Buffers
- DMKUCB = 3211 UCS Buffers
- DMKUCS = 1403 UCS Buffers
- DMKPIA = 3289 Font Offset Buffers

User Response: Reissue the command; specify a valid buffer name.

044E **System *sysname* does not exist**

Explanation: The system name specified does not exist.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify a valid system name.

045E ***userid* not logged on**

Explanation: *userid* specified is not logged on. The command cannot execute properly unless the user specified is logged on.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify only users who are currently logged on.

046E **{Device *rid|devtype rdev*} offline**

Explanation: The specified device or resource is offline and is considered not available to the CP system.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: If this message was issued for DEV rid, issue the NETWORK VARY command to vary the resource online, and then reissue the command. If the message was issued for devtype rdev, issue the VARY command to vary the device online, and then reissue the command. If the command was the VARY command, the device had been forced offline and cannot be varied online again. If the message was issued for volid, the checkpoint program was unable to access a CP owned volume needed during system shutdown because that volume was offline.

047E **{*userid* {*vdev|segname*}| The current traceset|The traceset *traceset*|A saved traceset} does not exist**

Explanation:

1. The device specified for the particular *userid* does not exist in that user's virtual machine configuration. If the message is issued for the DIAL or COUPLE command, the particular device specified with those commands is not defined in the receiving user's virtual machine configuration.
2. For DMKSEG, the segname does not exist.
3. For the PER command, an action was requested to be performed on a traceset and the traceset does not exist.

User Response:

1. Reissue the command; specify only existing virtual device addresses for the receiving virtual machine.
2. For DMKSEG, reissue the command using a valid segname.
3. For PER, establish a traceset before requesting an operation to be performed on it.

048E **Channel *x* [processor *xx*] does not exist**

Explanation: The channel specified in the ATTACH CHANNEL command is not configured in the CP system on the specified processor.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify only valid and defined real channel addresses.

049E **{Device *rid|devtype rdev*} in use**

Explanation: An attempt was made to vary an active teleprocessing line or graphic device offline; or to vary online additional paths to a device for which a real RESERVE may be outstanding.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: In a case of an attempt to vary offline an active line, first deactivate the line by using the DISABLE command; then reissue the VARY command.

050E **LOGON unsuccessful--incorrect password**

Explanation: The password supplied is incorrect.

System Action: Displays a menu of related CP commands to assist the user.

User Response: Enter one of the commands from the displayed menu.

051E **Maximum virtual devices exceeded in directory**

Explanation: The logon cannot be completed because the directory has more virtual devices defined in it than CP allows.

User Response: Notify the system operator that you cannot complete your logon because of this error in your directory.

052E **Error in CP directory**

Explanation: The link or logon cannot be accomplished because of a permanent I/O error encountered while reading the directory.

User Response: Send a message to the system operator stating that you cannot complete your link or logon because of an error in the directory.

053E ***userid* not in CP directory**

Explanation: *userid* supplied was not found in the directory or the user ID has a password of NOLOG.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid user ID or contact your system administrator to establish a new valid password.

054E **Already logged on {{*line|GRAF|LUNAME|LDEV|device*} *rdev*|line disconnected}**

Explanation: The user ID supplied in the LOGON or AUTOLOG command is already logged on at the given line address. *line* indicates a line mode device and GRAF indicates a display terminal. LDEV indicates a logical device, *device* is the device name and *rdev* is a real device. Line disconnected happens when a user is trying to log on to a user ID that is in the process of logging off. The terminal is no longer associated with the user, but a 'wait' is set on that

momentarily prevents the user from logging off. This situation only exists for a short time, but it is possible to receive the message. For SNA terminals LUNAME indicates that the user ID supplied in the LOGON or AUTOLOG command is already logged on at a given location. CP doesn't know the actual location of the SNA terminal so it uses the LUNAME of the terminal.

User Response: Log on specifying a different user ID, or send a message to the operator or the logged-on user requesting information on the logon status.

055E **Line(s) not available on** *userid*

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

(1) The DIAL command has been issued to a user ID from a 270X terminal and either that user ID has no 270X lines, the lines are not enabled, or the lines are all busy.

(2) The DIAL command has been issued to a user ID from a 3270 terminal and either that user ID has no 3270 lines or the lines are all busy.

User Response: If you issued the DIAL command from a 270X terminal, reissue the command specifying a user ID that has enabled virtual 270X lines that are not already servicing a user.

If you issued the DIAL command from a 3270 terminal, reissue the command specifying a user ID that has virtual 3270 lines that are not already servicing a user.

056E **Line** *vdev* **busy on** *userid*

Explanation: The virtual 270X or 3270 line specified in the DIAL command is busy.

User Response: Reissue the DIAL command at a later time when the line becomes available.

057W *userid* **not receiving; {disconnected|MSG off|message too large| SMSG off|not authorized|WNG off|VMCF error** *nnn*|**IUCV error** *nnn*| **quiesced}**

Explanation: The user ID specified in a MESSAGE, SMSG, WARNING, or CMS TELL command did not receive the message due to one of the following conditions:

- The user is disconnected.
- The user has SET messages, special messages, or warnings OFF.
- The user is not authorized to receive the message.
- The message being sent was too long to fit into the user's message buffer. This can happen if the CMS TELL command or CP SMSG command is used to send a large message to a user at another node.
- The user has not established the proper VMCF or IUCV connection.

User Response: If the MSG TOO LARGE condition occurs, shorten the message text or split it into two shorter messages; then reissue the command.

058E **CTC** *vdev* **busy on** *userid*

Explanation: The virtual channel-to-channel device specified in the COUPLE command is busy on the receiving user ID's virtual machine.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify an available virtual channel-to-channel device.

059E **AUTOLOG failed for** *userid - message*

Explanation: An AUTOLOG command was issued for a user, but the command could not be executed for one of the following reasons:

1. IPL missing - there was no IPL record in the user's directory entry.
2. IPL failed - the IPL did not complete successfully.
3. accounting errors - the logon accounting routine returned a nonzero return code.
4. incorrect password - The password from the autolog command does not match the password in the directory.
5. I/O error on terminal - An error occurred with Input/Output processing on the user's terminal.
6. IPL failed; error in CP directory - The Initial Program Load could not be completed successfully because of an error in the Control Program directory.

System Action: The user is not logged onto the system.

User Response: For reason 1, have your system administrator place an appropriate IPL record in the specified user's directory.

For reason 2, log onto the user ID in the usual manner to determine the cause of the IPL failure.

For reason 3, contact your system programmer to verify the correct password or reissue the autolog command with the correct password.

For reason 4, contact your system programmer for specific requirements of your local acccounting procedures.

For reason 5, reissue the AUTOLOG command. If the error persists, contact the system administrator to correct the terminal problem.

For reason 6, contact the system programmer to check the specified user's CP directory.

060E **Dump failed; virtual printer unavailable**

Explanation: The virtual printer either does not exist or is not ready.

User Response: If a virtual printer exists, issue the CP READY command for it and then reissue the DUMP command. If a virtual printer does not exist, use the CP DEFINE command to create one and reissue the DUMP command.

061E **[Dump failed;] virtual printer error**

Explanation:

1. Either an I/O error occurred while a dump was being spooled to DASD, or spool space has been filled.
2. For PER, a problem has occurred while attempting to write PER output to the user's virtual printer.

User Response:

1. Notify the system programmer.
2. For PER, if a virtual printer exists, issue the CP READY command. If a virtual printer does not exist, issue the CP DEFINE command.

062E **ECMODE not set on**

Explanation: A SET STBYPASS was issued to a virtual machine without the ECMODE option being in effect.

System Action: The command is terminated.

User Response: Issue the SET ECMODE ON command which will reset the virtual machine. Then IPL the virtual system and reissue the command.

063E **Shadow table bypass; not set**

Explanation: The virtual machine is not running in extended control mode or the virtual control register 1, or segment or page table entries are not architecturally valid.

Note: If virtual machine assist is available, the STFIRST option must be specified in the user's directory.

System Action: The highest virtual=real address is set to zero.

User Response: Use the SET STBYPASS command only after the virtual relocate system has been reloaded and is running.

064E **Shadow table bypass; reset**

Explanation:

Virtual=Real USER: The virtual system was running with 'SET STBYPASS VR'. The virtual machine attempted to run with translation tables resident in the first 4K of storage.

Virtual=Virtual USER: Either the virtual operating system attempted to map a virtual address, not equal to its real address, to an address below the highest virtual=real address in the virtual address space or the virtual machine loaded a BC mode PSW or the virtual system was reset.

System Action: The SET STBYPASS command has been SET OFF. Virtual machine execution will continue.

User Response: Use the SET STBYPASS command only when running a virtual relocation operating system that does not violate the shadow table bypass restriction.

065E **Highest allowable high-water mark value is *xxxxx*K**

Explanation: The value specified by the 'SET STBYPASS nnn' command exceeded the highest allowable high-water mark value. The high-water mark value will be set only if it is not higher than the following:

- the virtual machine size
- a high-water mark value determined from the virtual machine's page and segment tables.

The highest allowable high-mark value may not be the true water mark value because the virtual translation tables may have several pageable page frames contiguous with the true high-water mark.

System Action: The high-water mark value is set to zero, turning off the function.

User Response: Determine the true high-water mark value from the virtual systems configuration. Then reset the SET STBYPASS nnn command with the high-water mark value.

066E **STMULTI option CSEG reset**

Explanation: The previously defined value of the CSEG option of the STMULTI command has been reset to zero because the virtual machine has been reset.

System Action: The CSEG option of the STMULTI command has been reset to zero.

User Response: Issue the SET STMULTI command with the desired value of the CSEG specified.

067E **Command format not valid**

Explanation: The password was entered on the same line as the command or a valid option was misspelled.

User Response: Reenter the command omitting the password or reenter the command with the correctly spelled option.

Note: With the PROTECT option on, the LOGON password may not be entered on the same line as the LOGON command. Enter the password as a response to the "ENTER PASSWORD" message.

068E **SEND command failed; receiver *message***

Explanation: The receiver was specified in the SEND command. 'message' is one of the following:

- **is not disconnected**
- **has not authorized sender**
- **has no virtual console**
- **has console input waiting**
- **is executing a console function**

System Action: Text is not sent to receiver in any situation.

User Response:

1. Secondary user not in effect because receiver is logged on at a terminal.
2. The sender must be specified as secondary user of the receiver on the CONSOLE directory control statement.
3. Receiver requires a virtual console.

4. Receiving virtual machine must do a console read for input that is already waiting, then the SEND command can be reissued.
5. Receiving virtual machine must complete console function before another CP command can be sent.
6. If the primary machine was disconnected with FULLSCREEN ON, this message will be received on the second attempt to SEND a command to the primary machine. Before logging off, have the primary user set FULLSCREEN Mode to SUSPEND or OFF.

070E **Device not available - MSS devices allocated**

Explanation: User is logged on with a minidisk defined on a system volume that is not mounted. When attempting to find an MSS volume with the correct volid, an MSS 3330V is required. There are no MSS 3330Vs available to try a volume count.

Note: This message is immediately followed by the current DMKLNK108E message specifying the referenced 'vdev' and 'volid'.

System Action: The operation failed.

User Response: Determine whether the 'volid' required is an MSS volume or standard 3330-1. If it is a standard 3330-1, follow the actions for message 108E. If it is an MSS volume, notify the system operator so that the volume may be made accessible.

071E **Device not available - MSS cannot be accessed**

Explanation: The control program has attempted an operation that requires MSS access. The routine to communicate with the MSS (DMKMSS) is not active because of one of the following reasons:

- The communicator virtual machine has not been logged on.
- The VM system has not yet been initialized in the virtual machine.
- The DMKMSS program has not been started in the virtual machine.
- The communicator virtual machine is no longer available (DIAGNOSE code X'078' subcode X'10' has been issued.)

This message can be issued during execution of any operation that initiated MSS mount or demount activity.

Note: This message will always be followed by a message from the specific control program routine that needed MSS activity.

System Action: The operation failed.

User Response: Request that the system operator makes the communicator virtual machine available or wait until the communicator virtual machine can be initialized.

072E **Device not available - *rdev* not proper type**

Explanation: A dedicate or attach operation is in process for device 'rdev'; device 'rdev' is a 3330V. The 'rdev' is not the proper type (VIRTUAL or SYSVIRT).

System Action: The attach or dedicate operation failed.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct 'rdev' or if the 'rdev' was specified correctly, request that the system operator use the DEFINE command to reset the 3330Vs characteristics.

073E **MSS device not available - MSS error**

Explanation: The control program has determined that the only possible way to satisfy a request for a virtual device is to issue an MSS mount request. The MSS accepted the request, but later generated an error indication.

System Action: The control program command that initiated the MSS request will produce a message to indicate the eventual result of the MSS error.

User Response: Contact the system operator to ensure that action is underway to correct the MSS error. Reissue the command when the error has been corrected.

074I **Missing interrupt - device *vdev***

Explanation: The virtual machine started I/O to its device 'vdev', that is an MSS 3330V in the control program. A cylinder fault occurred on the 3330V but the corresponding attention interruption was not received in the specified time interval.

System Action: The original I/O operation is restarted to the device so that if the cylinder fault is satisfied, the request will complete normally.

User Response: If the message recurs, it may indicate an error in the MSS staging adapter. The pending I/O request can be cleared by issuing the RESET 'vdev' command.

075E The variations of this message are explained below.

MESSAGES:

- **Device *volid* is not available**

  Explanation: An ATTACH command has been processed to attach a 'volid' to the system. However, the 'volid' is a SYSVIRT 3330V and that volume is mounted and its serial number is not the same as that specified on the 'volid' parameter.

  System Action: The specified 'volid' is not attached.

  User Response: Choose an available SYSVIRT 'volid' and reissue the command. The QUERY command can be used to find an available 'volid'.

- **Device *vdev* is not available**

  Explanation: The tape device is not available for the RESET command for the giver.

  System Action: The operation is ignored.

  User Response: Reissue the command after the tape is returned.

076E **The *volid* parameter is invalid**

Explanation: The 'volid' parameter was specified with a range or multiple of real addresses on the ATTACH command. This not a valid combination.

System Action: No addresses are attached.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid combination of operands.

077E **Invalid request for device *nnn***

Explanation: A DEFINE command was issued with the VIRTUAL or SYSVIRT parameter for device 'nnn'. Device 'nnn' cannot be defined because it is already the specified type or it is active in its current state.

System Action: The status of the device is not changed. No further DEFINE command processing occurs.

User Response: The QUERY command can be used to determine the exact status of 'nnn'. The operator can either issue the DEFINE command with a different address specification or wait until the status of 'nnn' has changed.

078I **MSS mount proceeding for volume *volid***

Explanation: The control program mounted the system volume 'volid' while processing an MDISK or DED directory statement or a LINK or ATTACH command. The MSS is now mounting the volume.

System Action: RC=160.
The allocation of the virtual device is queued, pending the completion of the mount. Any SIO instruction issued by the virtual machine to the virtual address corresponding to the MSS volume is trapped by VM/SP and queued until the volume is mounted. Control is not returned to the user until the volume is mounted and the SIO has been passed to the volume.

User Response: None. However, if a SIO is issued to the virtual device before the mount is complete, that SIO will be queued by VM/SP and the virtual machine processing will be suspended pending the completion of the mount. The user can cancel the SIO, rather than waiting for the mount, by getting into CP mode and issuing the RESET command for the virtual address. This will cause CP to dequeue the SIO and generate a condition code 3.

079E **CP command via central server is not possible**

Explanation: A user issued a control program command from the central server VIRTSYS requiring action from the central server.

System Action: The operation is ignored.

User Response: Do not attempt to issue CP commands in this environment. It is not possible.

080E **No preallocated VMSAVE area**

Explanation: The VMSAVE option was specified in the directory at logon, or a SET VMSAVE ON command was issued, and there is no entry in DMKSNT with a USERID= specification for this user.

System Action: The VMSAVE option is not enabled.

User Response: Verify that the NAMESYS macro defining the target area is specified correctly. If none is present, add a NAMESYS macro defining the target area in module DMKSNT. Issue the SET VMSAVE ON or SET VMSAVE area-name to enable the option.

081E **VMSAVE area already in use, must use SET command**

Explanation: The VMSAVE option is specified in the directory but a valid saved VMSAVE system already exists in the DASD target area.

System Action: The VMSAVE option is not enabled.

User Response: Verify that the NAMESYS macro is specified correctly for this VMSAVE target area. Use the QUERY VMSAVE command to determine when the system was saved. Use the IPL command to load the system or the SET VMSAVE ON command to clear the area.

082E **More than one VMSAVE area allocated, must specify area name**

Explanation: The VMSAVE option is specified in the directory or the user has issued a SET VMSAVE ON command when he has more than one target VMSAVE area available to the user.

System Action: The VMSAVE option is not enabled.

User Response: Issue a QUERY VMSAVE command to determine what areas are available and then issue a SET VMSAVE area-name command to enable the VMSAVE option.

083E **VMSAVE area does not contain valid saved system**

Explanation: The user has issued an IPL command to a VMSAVE target DASD area. The DASD area specified does not contain a valid system.

System Action: The IPL command is terminated.

User Response: Verify that the correct name was specified on the IPL command. Ensure that the NAMESYS specification points to the correct DASD area. Reissue the IPL command.

084E **VARY failed, device *rdev* busy or reserved**

Explanation: A vary command was issued for the specified device (rdev) and a perpetual busy was encountered. This may be the result of the device being reserved by another processor.

System Action: The vary fails.

Operator Response: Try the command at a later time.

085E **Vary failed, fatal I/O error, dev *rdev***

Explanation: An I/O error occured on the specified device when attempting to perform a READ DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS command (CCW command code X'E4').

System Action: The device is placed in offline status, and system operation continues.

Operator Response: Contact your system support personnel.

086E **I/O error on DASD**

Explanation: The VMSAVE option was specified and an error occurred on the DASD.

System Action: The VMSAVE option is not enabled.

User Response: Reissue the set VMSAVE command to enable the VMSAVE option.

087I **Device *vdev* is in the process of being reset**

Explanation: A RESET command has been issued for a virtual device already in the process of being reset.

System Action: The second RESET is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the command when the previous reset is complete.

089I **Device *vdev* is in the process of being detached**

Explanation: A RESET command has been issued for a virtual device that is being detached.

System Action: The second RESET command is not executed.

User Response: No user action is required; the device will be detached when it is available.

090E **Device *vdev* not defined; device {*rdev*|*volid*} not available**

Explanation: The virtual device has not been defined in the virtual machine's configuration because the real device described in the directory DEDICATE card is not available. A real device is considered not available if it is:

- Already attached to another user, or
- In use by the CP system, or
- Offline.

User Response: Ask the system operator about the status and availability of the real device. The operator can attach the required device or an alternate device to the virtual machine.

091E **DASD *vdev* not defined; temp space not available**

Explanation: The virtual device has not been defined in the virtual machine configuration because the temporary space requested is not available. Temporary space is considered not available if:

- No space has been allocated by the installation for temporary use, or
- The number of cylinders (or blocks if FB-512 device) requested cannot be satisfied from the available space remaining.

User Response: The space cannot be defined if it has not been allocated. If space has been allocated, issue the DEFINE command requesting fewer cylinders (or blocks if FB-512 device.)

092E **Device *vdev* not defined; *devtype vdev* already defined**

Explanation: The virtual device specified has not been previously defined within the virtual machine's configuration, or that address is already defined within the virtual machine's configuration.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify a virtual device address that is not already defined within the virtual machine configuration, or detach the conflicting virtual device address before reissuing the command.

093E **Device *vdev* not defined; error in CP directory**

Explanation: The requested virtual device has not been defined within the virtual machine configuration because of an error in the CP directory. An example of this condition is a dedicated 2305 device which did not specify the first exposure address for both the virtual and real addresses on the DEDICATE statement.

User Response: Send a message to the system operator stating the problem so that the error in the CP directory can be corrected.

094E **Storage exceeds allowed maximum**

Explanation: The storage specified in the DEFINE command exceeds the maximum allowable as specified in the CP directory.

User Response: Reissue the DEFINE command specifying a smaller storage size.

095E **Device *vdev* not defined; insufficient free storage**

Explanation: Sufficient free storage could not be acquired to define a virtual device as a result of the logon process or a DEFINE command.

User Response: Reduce the number of virtual devices in the user configuration. The system programmer may want to allocate more free storage to the system.

097E **Device *vdev2* not defined; device *vdev1* has active I/O**

Explanation: An attempt was made to redefine a device at address 'vdev2' while this device (now at address 'vdev1') is busy with I/O, or while it was in an "intervention-required" state.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: Reissue the command after the I/O completes on the specified device, or when the "intervention-required" condition has been satisfied.

098E **Device *rid* mode switch not possible**

Explanation: If this message was issued in response to the DIAL command, it indicates that the DIAL command was issued from a terminal connected to a 37xx that is running the Network Control Program (NCP) or the Partitioned Emulation Program (PEP), and the terminal cannot be switched from network control mode to emulation mode.

System Action: Command execution is terminated.

User Response: For the DIAL command, verify that the correct 37xx control program is active, and that the specific resource in use was generated with the mode switch capability. Note that the DIAL command cannot be used with the NCP, because the NCP does not support the mode switching function.

0991 DEVICE *rdev* ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RETRY COUNT EXCEEDED

Explanation: More than 255 retries of CP or Diagnose I/O resulted in the generation of sense data with environmental data present.

System Action: System operation continues.

101W DASD *vdev* **forced R/O; R/O by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The virtual device specified has been forced into read-only status because other users on the system already are linked to the same device with read-only access. If only one user has read-only access, that user's user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: This is a warning message for information only and no further action is required.

102W DASD *vdev* **forced R/O; R/W by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The virtual device specified has been forced into read-only status because other users on the system already have access to the same disk area in read/write mode. If only one user has read/write access, that user's user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: This is a warning message for information only and no further action is required.

103W DASD *vdev* **forced R/O; R/W by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}, **R/O by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The given virtual device has been forced into read-only status because the disk is in read/write use by some users and read-only use by other users linked to the same disk area. If the number of users having read/write or read-only access is one, the single user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: This is a warning message for information only and no further action is required.

104E *userid vdev* **not linked; R/O by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because that disk area is already in read-only use by one or more users. If the number of users is one, the single user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command, specifying the appropriate alternate access to obtain a link to the desired area in read or write mode.

105E *userid vdev* **not linked; R/W by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because that disk area is already in read/write use by one or more users. If the number of users is one, the single user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command, specifying the appropriate alternate access to gain a link to the device in the required mode.

106E *userid vdev* **not linked; R/W by** {*nnn* **users**| *userid*}, **R/O by** {*nnn* **users**|*userid*}

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because the disk is in read/write use by some users and read-only use by other users. If the number of users is one, the single user ID is displayed at the terminal.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command, specifying the appropriate alternate access required to gain the correct link to the disk area.

107E *userid vdev* **not linked; not in CP directory**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because that virtual device address is not defined in the directory for the specified user ID.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command, specifying the correct virtual device address or the correct user ID.

108E *userid vdev* **not linked; volid** *volid* **not mounted**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device address has not been accomplished because the virtual device is defined on a volume that is not currently mounted on the CP system.

User Response: Send a message to system operator asking that the specified volume be mounted and attached to the CP system. Reissue the LINK command when the operator confirms that the correct volume has been mounted.

109E *userid vdev* **not linked; invalid link device**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because the virtual device defined in the user's CP directory entry is not a minidisk to which a link can be accomplished.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command with a valid user ID and virtual device address.

110E *userid vdev* **not linked;** *devtype vdev* **already defined**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because this virtual machine already has a device with the same address defined in its configuration. If a CTCA is defined in the virtual machine's configuration, 16 virtual addresses are defined for that CTCA and a link using one of those addresses cannot be made.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command requesting a different virtual device address, detach the device with the conflicting virtual address from the virtual machine, and then reissue the LINK command.

111E *userid vdev* **not linked; no read password**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because no read access to it is allowed.

User Response: Contact your system programmer to request a directory change.

112E *userid vdev* **not linked; no write password**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because no write access to it is allowed.

User Response: Contact your system programmer to request a directory change.

113E *userid vdev* **not linked; no multiple password**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because no multiple-access password is specified for the user's minidisk.

User Response: Contact your system programmer to request a directory change.

114E *userid vdev* **not linked; mode or password incorrect**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because an incorrect password or file mode was entered. On systems with RACF installed, you may not be authorized to link to the minidisk you specified.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command and specify the correct password. On a system with RACF installed, you must contact the owner of the minidisk and request authorization to link to that minidisk.

115E **{AUTOLOG|LINK} invalid; excessive incorrect passwords**

Explanation: The AUTOLOG command issued from a virtual machine by a DIAGNOSE instruction is now invalid because the user has entered four incorrect passwords associated with the AUTOLOG command during the current terminal session.

The LINK command is now invalid because the user has exceeded the limit of ten incorrect passwords for access to minidisks during the current terminal session.

User Response: You must logoff and logon again to be able to LINK to any minidisk. You may issue the AUTOLOG command from the virtual machine environment; however, you must allow the CP system to prompt you for the password rather entering it as part of the input line. This error condition from the AUTOLOG or LINK command is designed to prohibit password guessing by repetitive calls to the command from within the virtual machine.

116E *userid vdev* **not linked; CP directory in use**

Explanation: The user ID to which you are linking is either logging on the system, or someone else is attempting a link to the same user ID at this time.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command.

117E **userid** *userid* **not linked; volid** *volid* **conflict**

Explanation: The volume label in the user's directory entry matches the volume label on the real device, but the device class and device type are not the same.

User Response: Correct the error in the directory for the device that cannot be linked.

118E *userid vdev* **not linked; command format not valid**

Explanation: The LINK password was entered on the same line as the LINK command or a valid option was misspelled.

User Response: Reenter the LINK command omitting the password or reenter the LINK command with the correctly spelled option.

Note: With the PROTECT option on, the LINK password may not be entered on the same line as the LINK command. Enter the password as a response to the "ENTER PASSWORD:" message.

119E *userid vdev* **not linked; insufficient free storage**

Explanation: Sufficient free storage could not be acquired to satisfy the link request for a virtual device.

User Response: Reduce the number of virtual devices in the user configuration or in other user configurations. The system programmer may want to allocate more free storage to the system.

120E *devtype rdev* **not attached;** *userid vdev* **already defined**

Explanation: The real device has not been attached to the specified user ID because that user ID has already defined a virtual device of the specified virtual address.

Operator Response: Reissue the ATTACH command specifying a different virtual device address for the user. You should first send a message, via the MESSAGE command, to the user asking what action should be taken and what virtual device should be assigned. The user may wish to detach the conflicting virtual device from his machine configuration and ask the operator to reissue the ATTACH command.

121E *devtype rdev* **not attached to** *userid*

Explanation: The real device has not been detached from the specified user ID because it was not attached to that user. Either the real device or the user ID has been incorrectly specified.

User Response: Reissue the DETACH command specifying the correct device address for the user ID.

122E *devtype rdev* **already attached to** *userid*

Explanation: The requested real device is already attached to another user ID. The operator has probably specified an incorrect real device address.

Operator Response: Reissue the ATTACH command, specifying the correct real device address.

123E **DASD** *rdev* **CP-owned**

Explanation: The command has not been processed for the requested user ID because that device is owned by the CP system. A CP-owned device is one that is defined in the system-owned list and is in use for paging or spooling space.

User Response: The command cannot be specified for the real device because that device must remain owned and in use by the CP system.

124E **DASD *rdev* in use by *nnn* users**

Explanation: The command has not been executed because the device is in use by the stated number of users.

User Response: The command cannot be executed for the specified real device until all users who have minidisks in use on that device detach them.

125E **DASD *rdev* volid *volid* already attached to system**

Explanation: The volid is already mounted and attached to the system.

Operator Response: Reissue the ATTACH command specifying the correct volid. It may be necessary to detach the real device from the system that contains the duplicate volid before attempting the ATTACH command again.

126E **DASD *rdev* error reading volid**

Explanation: The specified device could not be attached to the system because of an error in reading the volume label.

Operator Response: Check that there are no equipment failures; reissue the ATTACH command.

127E **DASD *rdev* volid *volid* does not match**

Explanation: The real device has not been attached to the system because the volid read from the label does not match the one specified with the command.

Operator Response: Reissue the ATTACH command specifying the correct volid.

128E **DASD *rdev* error reading allocation record**

Explanation: The volume, which is a CP-owned volume, has not been allocated for CP use because the allocation record could not be read.

Operator Response: Detach the device from the system and reattach it to the system, after checking that there are no equipment failures.

129E **Channel *x* [processor *xx*] devices in use**

Explanation: The ATTACH CHANNEL command has not been executed because the devices on that channel (on the specified processor) are already in use.

Operator Response: Detach devices from users and the system before reissuing the ATTACH CHANNEL command.

130E **Channel *x* [processor *xx*] not attached to *userid***

Explanation: The DETACH CHANNEL command has not been accomplished because (1) channel x is not attached to the specified user ID, or (2) the channel is not attached on the specified processor.

System Action: The DETACH CHANNEL command is rejected.

Operator Response: Reissue the command; be sure to specify the correct channel (and processor) for the user ID.

131E **Insufficient free storage available for {ATTACH|LOGON} request**

Explanation: An attempt was made to acquire storage for virtual device/control unit/channel blocks from free storage. The storage request could not be satisfied. In the case of ATTACH, no devices are attached. In the case of LOGON, logon processing is accomplished but no virtual devices are available in the user's configuration.

User Response: Reduce the amount of storage being requested by reducing the number of virtual devices being attached or logged on. The system programmer may want to allocate more free storage to the system.

132E **Channel *x* already defined by *userid***

Explanation: The user ID's virtual machine already has a channel with the same address defined in the virtual machine.

Operator Response: Request that the user detach all devices from the requested virtual channel and then reissue the command specifying the correct channel address.

133E **DASD *rdev* not ready**

Explanation: An attempt has been made to attach a DASD device that is not ready.

Operator Response: Make the device ready and reissue the command.

134E ***devtype vdev* not attached; channel *x* dedicated**

Explanation: The command has not been executed for the requested user ID because the user has attached a dedicated channel with the same channel number as the virtual channel number specified in the ATTACH command.

Operator Response: Verify that the vdev in the ATTACH command is correct.

135E ***devtype vdev* not detached; channel *x* dedicated**

Explanation: The command has not been executed because the device was attached via the ATTACH CHANNEL command.

Operator Response: If the channel is no longer needed, issue the DETACH CHANNEL command.

136E **Device {*vdev*|*rdev*} not {defined|varied}; channel *x* dedicated**

Explanation: A VARY ONLINE command for device rdev or a DEFINE command for device vdev has been issued and the channel to which the device is attached is dedicated.

System Action: The command is rejected.

Operator Response: In order to vary on or define more devices on channel x, the channel must first be detached from the user ID to which it is attached.

137E **DASD *vdev* not linked; channel *x* dedicated**

Explanation: Channel x is dedicated to this virtual machine. The vdev appearing in the error message has a virtual channel that is equal to the real dedicated channel. Users of dedicated channels are not permitted to link to DASD device(s) where the virtual channel equals the real dedicated channel.

User Response: Reissue the LINK command using a different virtual channel address.

138E **Channel *x* [processor *xx*] not attached; insufficient free storage**

Explanation: Sufficient free storage could not be acquired to satisfy the attach channel request. The request cannot be satisfied unless all devices on the channel (on the specified processor) can be attached.

User Response: Reduce the number of virtual devices in the user configuration. The system programmer may want to allocate more free storage to the system.

140E *devtype rdev* **attached to** *userid*

Explanation: The device specified is not under CP control but is attached to the specified user ID for its exclusive control.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify only devices under CP control. The operator must detach the device from the specified user in order to make it available to another user.

141E *devtype rdev* **not active**

Explanation: The command has not been executed because the device specified was not performing any spooling function.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify the correct real device, if necessary.

142E *devtype rdev* **not drained**

Explanation: The command has not been executed because the device specified was not in a drained status.

Operator Response: Drain the specified device via the DRAIN command, and reissue the command.

143E *devtype rdev* **in use by system**

Explanation: The specified device either:

- Is attached to the system, or
- Is performing I/O activity.

System Action: The command is not executed.

Operator Response:

- For any device other than a 37xx, detach the device if possible, or wait for the I/O activity to cease, and then reissue the command.
- For an active 37xx, the command cannot be executed.
- If a NETWORK DUMP is required, use the 3704/3705 LOAD button to activate automatic dump and reload procedures.
- If a NETWORK LOAD of a 3704/3705 control program other than the active one is required, use the NETWORK DUMP command with the OFF operand to suppress automatic recovery, and then use the subsequent NETWORK LOAD command.

144W *devtype vdev* **RESET BY** *userid*

Explanation: The HALT command was used to terminate an active channel program and that channel program was associated with a specified virtual device.

System Action: The real device is halted and all pending interrupts are cleared from the specified virtual device. The virtual machine then enters CP command mode.

Programmer Response: Ensure that a valid channel program was started to the specified virtual device.

User Response: IPL the virtual system to continue.

145I **USERID *userid* AT *rdev* WITH INVALID {LINK|LOGON} PASSWORD NO *nnn* HAS VIOLATED THE LIMIT OF *limit***

Explanation: The installation defined threshold for invalid passwords has been reached by "userid" or "rdev."

rdev - address of terminal being used.
nnn - current invalid password count.
limit - current limit.

When the current limit is met, message DMKJRL145I is sent.

If the optional information "[,A=auserid]" is present, the message is the result of an AUTOLOG command. In this case "userid" is the user ID specified in the AUTOLOG command, and "auserid" is the user ID of the issuer of the AUTOLOG.

Operator Response: None.

User Response: Each installation will have to define the specific action they wish to take when this situation arises. Since the situation is a possible attempt to penetrate the system, it should not be ignored.

146I **VMDUMP failed; spooling error**

Explanation: The system was unable to supply the necessary spool file blocks for the VMDUMP.

System Action: The VMDUMP request is canceled and any spool file blocks are freed.

User Response: Do not reissue the command until spool space is available.

147E **Channel *x* [processor *xx*] not attached; alternate paths defined**

Explanation: An ATTACH CHANNEL command has been issued to attach channel x (to processor nn). There is at least one device on the specified channel that has an alternate path generated.

System Action: The ATTACH CHANNEL command is rejected. The ATTACH CHANNEL command is used to dedicate all the devices on a real channel to a specified virtual machine; the one-to-one correspondence of virtual devices to real devices cannot be maintained if alternate paths to any of the devices are generated.

Operator Response: None.

148E *devtype rdev* **buffer load** *name* **failed**

Explanation: The buffer load cannot be accomplished because of an I/O failure on the specified device, or the I/O task has been reset.

It could also mean that module DMKUCS, DMKUCB, or DMKUCC has exceeded a page boundary (4K).

User Response: Reissue the command, attempting to load the buffer as before. If the problem persists, there is probably a hardware error. Call your system support personnel for assistance.

149E **DEVICE PATH** *rdev* **PRESENTED CC=3 ON I/O REQUEST**

Explanation: An I/O operation has found an offline path to a device. The device will appear online to a QUERY command.

Operator Response: Make sure the control unit and device switches are on. If all switches are on, a hardware malfunction is probably the cause of this offline condition. Notify your system support personnel.

System Action: The I/O operation was started on another path if one exists. If another path does not exist, an unrecoverable error was posted to the calling task for this I/O operation.

150A **User** *userid* **has issued a {CP|VM} read**

Explanation: A disconnected user, for whom this user is acting as the secondary user, has issued a console read, or CP has issued a console read on behalf of the disconnected user.

System Action: The console read is not actually performed, but a record of it is kept in a queue.

User Response: A SEND command must be issued to satisfy the console read.

151I **DASD** *vdev* **not attached; busy persists, IOBSTAT=***xx***, IOBCSW+4=***xxxx*

Explanation: Following an ATTACH command, the system issued 256 test I/O instructions to the DASD and a busy condition persisted.

System Action: The device is not attached.

User Response: Use the IOBSTAT with the IOBCSW+4 statuse byte to find out what caused the busy condition.

Values	Meaning
IOBSTAT=01 and IOBCSW+4=7000	short control unit busy
IOBSTAT=01 and IOBCSW+4=1000	busy device
IOBSTAT=01 and IOBCSW+4=0000	busy control unit
IOBSTAT=02 and IOBCSW+4=0000	channel or subchannel busy

For the first three cases, check for a possible shared control unit or a reserved DASD operating in a shared dasd environment. In all cases, reissued the ATTACH DASD command once the busy condition has been cleared.

152E **{PFCOPY|PFTAB} NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: VM/SP does not support COPY or TAB function settings for program function keys on TTY terminals. You can set tabs using appropriate hardware facilities. For the 3101, you can use the PRINT keys instead of the PFCOPY function if a 3102 is attached. See the related hardware publications for the affected device, listed in the preface.

System Action: Ignores the PF request.

User Response: Do not use the PF keys for COPY or TAB functions.

153E **Device {***vdev***|range|channel** *x***} exceeds maximum number of virtual devices**

Explanation: An attempt was made to create (via LINK, DEFINE, or ATTACH) a virtual device, a range of devices or a channel which would have resulted in the maximum number of virtual devices for the user's virtual machine.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: Detach a sufficient number of existing virtual devices or channels from the user's virtual machine so that the total number of virtual devices or channels will not exceed the maximum allowable. Then reissue the command or request that the ATTACH be re-attempted.

154E **Device** *rdev* **VARY failed, VARY in process**

Explanation: A VARY command was issued for the specified device (rdev) while another VARY command was being processed for that device.

System Action: The VARY command is canceled.

User Response: Reissue the VARY command.

157E **'CLUSTER=' parameter missing from RDEVICE macro - device** *rdev*

Explanation: While attempting to network enable a device for line XXX, DMKNET found that there was no cluster specified for the line (RDEVNICL = 0).

System Action: Network enable command processing is terminated.

User Response: Correct the RDEVICE macro for device XXX by coding the CLUSTER= parameter. If a CLUSTER= parameter is coded, check for an incorrect continuation from the previous line. Ensure that (in the DMKRIO listing for device XXX) the RDEVBLOK contains a label for RDEVNICL.

158I **UCS image name mismatch; image name loaded is** *image*

Explanation: The UCSB name given in the LOADBUF UCS command does not match the UCSB currently loaded in the printer.

System Action: None.

User Response: Verify that the correct UCS image name is indicated on the command line. If the name is correct, verify that the band image loaded in the printer is correct.

159E **SPMODE on - cannot unlock Virtual = Real**

Explanation: The user is attempting to use the UNLOCK command to unlock pages that are within the V = R region while running an AP/MP configuration with SPMODE set on.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Do not attempt to unlock the V = R region in this environment. It is not possible.

160E **Hexloc *hexloc* exceeds storage**

Explanation: The hexadecimal location specified exceeds the storage size. If the hexadecimal location was a virtual address, the address was beyond the range of the virtual machine storage size; if it was a real address, then the address was beyond the range of the real storage size.

Note that the storage created by a virtual operating system running under VM/SP is beyond the range of the virtual machine storage size. Thus, the virtual region of a VS operating system running under VM/SP, for example, cannot be displayed.

User Response: Reenter the command, using only valid hexadecimal locations within the range of the real or virtual storage size.

161E **Shared page hexloc altered by *userid***

Explanation: The operator has issued an STCP (store CP) command for the shared page at hexadecimal location 'hexloc'. This page has just been altered by the currently dispatched user, 'userid', and it therefore will belong solely to 'userid'. Another copy of the shared page will be created at another location for the other users sharing the page before the next user is dispatched. Since it is assumed that the operator wishes to change the contents of the shared page, not the individually-owned page, the STCP command is not executed.

Operator Response: If you want to change the contents of the shared segment, use the class A LOCK command with the MAP operand to determine the real address of the page, and then reissue the STCP command with the corrected shared page address. If you want to change the contents of the altered, individually owned page, reissue the STCP command; this time it will be executed.

162W **Invalid ECR *x* - *xxxxxxxx***

Explanation: The virtual machine is running in extended control mode and an attempt has been made to store the reset value specified into the control register specified. The store is completed.

User Response: Verify your intention to reset the specified control register before continuing in extended control mode.

163E **STORE exceeds maximum register**

Explanation: The STORE command has been specified for registers with a number of operands to be stored in contiguous registers, and the number of operands specified would place the store beyond the valid register range.

System Action: The system has stored up to and including the maximum register allowed for the store function.

User Response: Verify that the STORE command was entered correctly and that the beginning register was correctly specified. If they were not, reissue the STORE command, specifying the correct registers and operands.

164E **Hexloc *hexloc* non-addressable storage**

Explanation: The hexadecimal address specified with the command lies within a nonaddressable storage range. Nonaddressable storage is storage created by named systems such as VSAM.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid hexadecimal address.

165I **Page *hexloc* not locked; shared page**

Explanation: The page user at hexadecimal location "hexloc" cannot be locked because it is a shared page.

System Action: The system skips this page and continues to lock any remaining unshared pages in the range specified in the LOCK command.

User Response: If more pages are to be locked, the user must reissue the LOCK command specifying unshared pages.

166E **Changed shared page not written to auxiliary storage**

Explanation: The store into a shared page has been made, but a copy of the change has not been written to backup storage. The recompute bit is on and no page slot is available. The change may be lost if it is assigned later as a private page.

User Response: Provide more paging space.

168E **STATUS *operand* requires ECMODE**

Explanation: The virtual machine is not running in extended control mode and an attempt is made to store selected data to virtual machine's low storage locations.

System Action: The STORE command is cancelled.

User Response: The virtual machine must be in extended control mode and reissue the STORE command.

169I **VARY not performed, device *rdev* not ready**

Explanation: A VARY command was issued to a 3480 tape device, which had an outstanding intervention-required condition.

System Action: The VARY command is cancelled.

User Response: Take appropriate action to make the device ready. Reissue the VARY command.

170E **System *sysname* exceeds storage**

Explanation: If this message was issued in the response to the SAVESYS, SET VMSAVE, or IPL command, the system name specified uses a virtual storage size larger than that defined for the virtual machine.

If this message was issued in response to a NETWORK command, the specified 3704/3705 control program is larger than the 3704/3705 storage (as specified by the RDEVICE macro), and the control program image cannot be loaded into the specified 3704/3705.

User Response: For any of the above commands, reissue the command, specifying a system name that will fit within the virtual machine storage size. Optionally, redefine the virtual machine storage size using the DEFINE command, and then reissue the command (except for the SET VMSAVE command).

For NETWORK, reissue the command specifying another control program that will fit in the 3704/3705.

171E **System *sysname* volid *volid* not mounted**

Explanation: If this message was issued in the response to the SAVESYS or the SET VMSAVE command, the system name cannot be saved because it requires a volume that is not mounted. This may be the volume on which the named system was to be saved or the volume that the saved system needs in order to properly execute once loaded.

If this message was issued in response to the IPL command, the system name cannot be loaded because it requires a volume that is not mounted. This may be the volume that contains the saved system, or the volume that the saved system needs in order to properly execute once loaded.

If this message was issued in response to the SAVENCP command, the volume specified by SYSVOL in the NAMENCP macro in DMKSNT is not currently available.

If this message was issued in response to a NETWORK command, the Network Control Program cannot be loaded because the volume on which it resides is not mounted.

User Response: Send a message to the system operator stating which volume is not mounted, and request that he mount the desired volume and attach it to the system. Reissue the command once the operator has verified that the correct volume is mounted and attached.

172E **System *sysname* DASD *vdev* - incompatible SYSRES**

Explanation: The system name specified cannot be saved or loaded (via IPL) because the direct access storage device address within the virtual machine's configuration does not match the DASD address and location specified in the name table of the CP system.

User Response: No action can be directly taken by the user. Verify that the system name you are trying to save or IPL contains the correct virtual device address and that that virtual device address matches the extent on the required owned volume for that system.

173E **System *sysname* requires DASD *vdev***

Explanation: The system name specified with a SAVESYS or IPL command requires that the virtual machine be using a direct access storage device with the specified virtual address.

User Response: In the virtual machine configuration, define the required DASD address. Then reissue the command, specifying the correct system name.

174E **Paging error - {I/O|address exception}[: *message*]**

Explanation: A paging error was detected; either I/O or addressing exception.

System Action: Defined in the 'message' text:

- **Checkpoint area invalidated**: Unable to read checkpoint page. Another message (919) followed describing the system action.
- **Command terminated**: Command terminated before completion of requested functions.
- **IPL failed**: IPL not complete
- **Page not locked**: The lock was not completed on that page.
- **Command complete**: Portions of the requested address range encountered paging errors. A dump has been created.
- **No dump created**: Every page or portions of the requested address range encountered paging errors.

User Response: If the message resulted from a warm start or checkpoint processing, notify installation personnel about the DASD I/O error; check the operator response for message 919. Otherwise, reissue the command; if the failure persists, notify the system operator.

174W **Paging error - I/O: default printer logo will be used**

Explanation: An I/O error occurred trying to page DMKBOX into the system to construct the installation-defined printer logo.

System Action: Printing continues with default logo.

User Response: None required.

175E **{RESERVE|*name*} already in use by *userid***

Explanation: For RESERVE, the RESERVED operand specified in the SET command cannot be applied to the specified user because that function is already in use by the user ID identified in the error message.

For name, the VMSAVE area specified is in use by the user ID identified.

User Response: For RESERVE, turn off RESERVED operand for the user specified in the error message, and reissue the SET command specifying the new user ID for the desired function.

For name, send a message to the other user asking him to release the area or issue the QUERY VMSAVE command to find out if any other areas are available.

176E **Virtual = Real area in use by {*userid*|system}**

Explanation: The UNLOCK VIRT = REAL function could not be executed because the given user ID is logged on and occupying the virtual = real area. If the virtual = real area is in use by the system, the virtual = real area has been unlocked and is unavailable for virtual = real use until the system is reloaded.

User Response: Request that the user log off, or force the user to log off, and then reissue the command specifying the virtual = real area.

177E **Parameter exceeds *xx* characters**

Explanation: The PARM option on your IPL statement is followed by a parameter string longer than can be passed to the system to be IPLed. The value of 'xx' specifies the maximum length of the string that can be passed. The largest value 'xx' can have is 64. If the value of 'xx' is less than 64, then the named saved system specified by the IPL command was defined by your installation with a PARMRGS range of less than 16 registers.

System Action: The command is not executed. System operation continues.

User Response: Reissue the IPL command with not more than 'xx' characters in the parameter string following the PARM option. If you received this message while logging on (LOGON), contact your installation support group.

178E **System *sysname* exceeds available DASD space**

Explanation: The amount of DASD space reserved by the NAMENCP macro is insufficient to contain both the 3704/3705 control program image and the system control information.

User Response: Increase the amount of DASD space reserved by the NAMENCP macro, and reissue the command. Verify that the extra pages required for the system control information were included when the DASD space was assigned.

179E **System *sysname* volid *volid* not CP-owned**

Explanation: The DASD volume specified by SYSVOL in the NAMENCP or NAMESYS macro is currently attached to the VM/SP system, but it is not a CP-owned volume, and therefore is not a valid residence volume for the saved system image.

User Response: Ensure that the correct DASD volid was specified in the NAMENCP or NAMESYS macro in DMKSNT, and that the physical DASD volume mounted is the correct volume. Verify that the specified volid is included in the SYSOWN macro in DMKSYS, and reissue the SAVENCP diagnose or the SAVESYS command.

180E **PER trace not in effect**

Explanation: The user has tried to perform an operation on a traceset and no tracesets are defined.

System Action: None.

User Response: Establish a traceset before trying to perform the operation that caused this message to be issued.

180W **TRACE not in effect**

Explanation: The TRACE END function has been specified and the TRACE function was not in effect.

User Response: This is a warning message for information only and no further action is required.

181E **Shared system *sysname* replaced with non-shared copy**

Explanation: The virtual machine has issued the CP commands STORE, ADSTOP or TRACE and the address targeted by the command is referencing a shared named system page. The shared named system is released and a replacement of the named system is made with a nonshared copy.

User Response: The virtual machine continues to run but is now running the shared named system in nonshared mode. The user should be aware that total system efficiency decreases as the number of users running with nonshared copies of a shared named system increases. When the user no longer needs his own copy of a nonshared system he should attempt to replace it with a shared copy. In most instances this would mean reload (via IPL) of the shared named system.

182I **PER trace is active**

Explanation: 10,000 PER interrupts have occurred without a display to the terminal. Certain tracing may take longer than others depending on the events and ranges chosen for the trace. This is related to the way that the hardware recognizes a successful PER event. The PER command allows greater selectivity than the hardware for the PER events that are displayed. Therefore, some PER interrupts generated by the hardware are not displayed due to the selectivity of the PER command.

System Action: None.

User Response: You can prevent this message by issuing the CP command SET IMSG OFF.

183E **VM assist not active**

Explanation: A SET ASSIST ON or a SET ASSIST SVC command was issued. However, the operator deactivated the assist feature for the whole machine. On an Attached Processor system, this message indicates that the assist is not active on any processor, unless the user has affinity set on. If the user has affinity set on, then the message describes the state of the assist for the affinity processor only.

System Action: The user description is updated to use the assist feature when the operator activates it for the system.

User Response: None.

184E **VM assist not available [on processor *xx*]**

Explanation: A SET ASSIST or a SET SASSIST command was issued but the hardware assist feature is not available on the indicated processor address. In an Attached Processor system, the response with an optional parameter indicates the assist is not available on either processor. The optional parameter is provided for the SET ASSIST command only if the user has affinity set on, and the assist feature is not available on the affinity processor.

System Action: If the assist feature is not available on any processor, execution of the command is terminated. If the assist feature is available on the other processor, the user VMBLOK is updated to use the assist feature when the user resets his affinity.

User Response: None.

185E **CP assist level *nnnn* not supported; CP assist disabled**

Explanation: When VM/SP was loaded, a mismatch was detected between the hardware assist level and the software. Errors might result if the CP assist or the extended virtual machine assist feature were used.

System Action: CP assist is set unavailable.

User Response: Update the processor or software support to an equivalent level.

186E **CP assist not available**

Explanation: A SET CPASSIST command was issued but Extended Control-Program Support is not available on the processor, or there is a mismatch between the hardware assist level and the software.

User Response: None.

187E **Timer assist not available**

Explanation: A SET ASSIST TMR command was issued on a processor that does not have VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support, or on a processor on which virtual machine assist has been temporarily disabled by the operator.

System Action: If the processor does not have this support, no further action is taken. If the support is disabled, the bit VMFVTMR is set, so that if the support is enabled at a later time the timer assist will be used (provided the user has issued SET TIMER ON or SET TIMER REAL and does not have TRACE EXT active).

User Response: None.

188E **Specified processor unavailable**

Explanation: The processor specified in the command is not online. This message is issued in response to the following commands: SET AFFINITY, SET ASSIST, ATTACH CHANNEL, and DETACH CHANNEL. If the command issued was SET AFFINITY ON, the processor in the user directory entry is not online.

System Action: The command is rejected.

Operator Response: Reissue the command; be sure to specify the address of a processor that is online.

189E **AFFINITY not set, system in uniprocessor mode**

Explanation: The requested processor is in use. Since only one processor is being used, the requestor is always executed on that processor.

User Response: None.

190E **No AFFINITY specified in directory**

Explanation: The SET AFFINITY ON command could not be executed. The user's directory was checked and no affinity specification was found. No affinity was set for the user.

User Response: Reissue the command with an explicit processor address, or update the directory entry for the user to include AFFINITY.

191E **Processor *xx* does not exist**

Explanation: Numerous attempts were made to bring processor nn online and it was found that processor xx was not available to the system.

System Action: The command is not processed.

Operator Response: Reissue the command with the required processor number.

192E **VARY PROCESSOR command failed**

Explanation: A VARY PROCESSOR OFFLINE command was issued and one of the following occurred:

- The system is in uniprocessor mode.
- The processor is not online.
- The processor is the main processor and the channel set switching feature was not installed or did not work.

A VARY PROCESSOR ONLINE command was issued and one of the following occurred:

- The system is not generated for attached processor mode.
- The multiprocessor feature is not installed.
- The system is already in attached processor mode.

System Action: The command is not processed.

Operator Response: None.

193I **PROCESSOR xx ONLINE**

Explanation: The specified processor is now online and operational.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

194I **PROCESSOR xx OFFLINE**

Explanation: The specified processor is now offline and not being used.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

195A **370E FEATURE UNAVAILABLE ON PROCESSOR xx**

Explanation: Processor nn has been varied online. (The system has gone from attached processor mode to uniprocessor mode.) The attached processor does not have the 370E hardware feature.

System Action: The user is placed in console function mode.

User Response: If the 370E feature is needed, a class A user should do the following:

1. Issue the QUERY PROC command to obtain the addresses of the processors online.
2. Set affinity to the processor with the 370E feature (the address appearing first in the QUERY PROC response).
3. Key in "begin" to continue.

All other users should notify the system operator if the 370E feature is still needed. Otherwise, key in "begin" to continue.

196E **Secondary user not in CP directory**

Explanation: A user who has specified a secondary user logs on but the secondary user ID is not in the CP directory.

System Action: Logon continues.

User Response: If valid secondary user is desired, add secondary user to CP directory and logon again.

197E **Secondary user is not available**

Explanation: Secondary user is either disconnected or not logged on.

System Action: DISCONNECT continues normally.

User Response: Logon the secondary user if terminal services are required.

198W **LAST PATH TO DEVICE rdev ON PROCESSOR xx**

Explanation: A VARY OFFLINE PROCESSOR command has been issued in a multiprocessing configuration; it is being rejected because it would cause the last online path to system-owned device 'rdev' to be lost.

System Action: System continues operation in MP mode.

Operator Response: In order to vary offline processor xx, a path to device 'rdev' from the other processor will have to be brought online.

199E **Command rejected; device *rdev* pending offline**

Explanation: A command has been issued that would cause device 'rdev' to be activated. The device is pending offline due to a VARY OFFLINE PROC command.

System Action: The command is rejected.

Operator Response: Reissue the command, specifying a device that will still be online when the VARY OFFLINE PROC command completes.

200E **Virtual=Real area not available; in use by {*userid*|system}**

Explanation: The virtual=real (V=R) area is not available to the user logging on because another user (identified in the error message), or the system, already has that area. The user logging on is permitted to run as a virtual machine without the use of the virtual=real area.

User Response: If the priority of the user logging on warrants the use of the V=R area, the user now occupying the area should log off. The user logging on can then get the virtual=real area by LOGOFF and LOGON or by issuing the DEFINE STORAGE nnnnnk command. However, if the area is in use by SYSTEM, the V=R area has been unlocked and is unavailable for V=R use until the system is reloaded.

201E **Virtual=Real area not available; damaged pages**

Explanation: The virtual=real area is not available to the user logging on. Machine checks have occurred which identified damaged pages within the V=R area. The user logging on is permitted to run as a standard virtual machine without the use of the virtual=real area.

User Response: Notify the system operator that this message has occurred. The system operator can issue the UNLOCK VIRT=REAL command so that CP can use the area for paging, or he can issue the SHUTDOWN command to allow users with the virtual=real option to reclaim the area.

Note: System support personnel should be notified that machine check record(s) have been recorded that identify the system's hardware malfunction.

202E **Virtual=Real area not available; insufficient storage**

Explanation: The virtual=real area is not available to the user logging on because:

- The virtual=real area was not generated at system generation time, or
- The virtual=real area is not large enough to contain the virtual machine size defined in the directory for the user logging on.

User Response: If the virtual=real area was not generated, no action can be taken. Otherwise, issue the DEFINE STORAGE command to redefine the virtual machine storage size equal to or smaller than the actual virtual=real size that was generated.

203E **Virtual=Real area requires IPL by device address**

Explanation: A shared system or one that uses saved segments cannot be loaded (via IPL) into a virtual machine running in the virtual=real area.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the IPL command, specifying the address of the device on which a nonshared version of the system resides.

204E **Invalid page(s) specified - Virtual=Real area**

Explanation: The user is attempting to use the UNLOCK command to unlock pages that are within the V=R region.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the UNLOCK command with the VIRT=REAL operand or specify pages not within the V=R region.

206E **Cannot connect to host virtual machine**

Explanation: User attempted to LOGON through a logical device to a virtual machine that has created a logical device, or to DIAL a logical device to the host virtual machine that created the logical device.

System Action: The command is ignored.

User Response: DIAL or LOGON to a valid virtual machine.

208E **Printer *rid* not enabled**

Explanation: The resource specified cannot be attached because it is not enabled.

System Action: None.

User Response: Do a 'NET ENABLE resource' or 'NET ENABLE ALL'.

211E **Monitor tape is already active**

Explanation: The MONITOR START TAPE command was issued while monitor data collection was already active.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None required; the Monitor is already active.

212E **Monitor is not active**

Explanation: The MONITOR STOP TAPE command was issued while monitor data collection was not active.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None required.

213E **Monitor CPTRACE is already active**

Explanation: The MONITOR START CPTRACE command was issued while the internal trace table was already active.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None required.

214E **Monitor CPTRACE is not active**

Explanation: The MONITOR STOP CPTRACE command was issued when the internal trace table was not active.

System Action: None.

User Response: None required.

215E **Monitor active, DASTAP cannot be enabled dynamically**

Explanation: The MONITOR ENABLE command was issued with the DASTAP class when monitor data collection was active.

System Action: None.

User Response: The DASTAP class cannot be enabled dynamically. If the DASTAP class is required, stop the monitor, enable the DASTAP class, and then restart the monitor. Otherwise, reissue the command without the DASTAP class.

216E **SYSPROF class is dependent on schedule and DASTAP**

Explanation: The MONITOR ENABLE command was issued with the SYSPROF class, but without the SCHEDULE and DASTAP classes.

System Action: None.

User Response: Both the SCHEDULE and DASTAP classes must be specified with the SYSPROF class.

217E **Monitor tape not started, no class enabled**

Explanation: A MONITOR START TAPE command was issued when no classes of data collection were enabled.

System Action: The data collection process is not started.

User Response: Issue the MONITOR ENABLE command specifying the desired class or classes, and then reissue the MONITOR START TAPE command.

218E **Monitor not stopped, outstanding I/O**

Explanation: A MONITOR STOP TAPE command was issued when the data collector was attempting to recover from an I/O error or was handling an end-of-tape condition.

System Action: The command is rejected; however, the monitor tape is stopped by the system because of either the tape I/O error or the end-of-tape condition.

User Response: None required.

219I **End of monitor tape, monitor stopped by system**

Explanation: An end-of-tape condition has occurred on the monitor tape.

System Action: Two tape marks are written, the tape is rewound and unloaded, and the tape drive is released. Data collection stops and all classes are disabled.

Operator Response: If you are not the user who issued the MONITOR command, consult with the person who did. The user may want to mount another tape. If so, reissue the MONITOR ENABLE and MONITOR START TAPE commands.

220I **Error on monitor tape, monitor stopped by system**

Explanation: An uncorrectable I/O error occurred on tape during data collection.

System Action: An attempt is made to write a tape mark. The tape is released and data collection stops.

Operator Response: If you are not the user who issued the MONITOR START command, consult with the person who did. The user will probably want to mount another tape. If so, reissue the MONITOR ENABLE and MONITOR START TAPE commands.

221E **Monitor to spool is already active**

Explanation: A MONITOR START SPOOL command was issued when the monitor was already running. It may have started automatically according to the SYSMON macro specifications in DMKSYS.

System Action: None.

User Response: Review the current automatic monitoring specifications in DMKSYS as defined by the SYSMON macro and make sure that they still meet the daily monitoring needs.

222E **TIME parameter specifies invalid time**

Explanation: A MONITOR TIME command was issued when the specified start or stop time did not conform to the required syntax.

Note: The stop time cannot be later than midnight.

System Action: MONITOR automatic start and stop times remain unchanged.

User Response: Review format of MONITOR TIME command.

223E **Start time must precede stop time**

Explanation: The format of the start and stop times, as issued in a MONITOR TIME command, was correct. However, the start time was not earlier than the stop time.

Note: Stop time cannot be later than midnight.

System Action: Monitor automatic start and stop times remain the same.

User Response: Reissue the command.

224E **Limit must be between 10 and 50000**

Explanation: A MONITOR LIMIT command was issued specifying a spool file maximum record count that was not within the allowed range.

System Action: Monitor automatic spool file record count limit remains unchanged.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct LIMIT specification.

225E **Invalid monitor *userid* specified, monitor not enabled.**

Explanation: The user ID specified is not a valid user ID in the system. Monitor is not started.

System Action: MONITOR is not started.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid user ID.

226E **'FOR' value spans midnight - command invalid**

Explanation: A MONITOR TIME FOR command was issued specifying a period of data collection that, when added to the current time, will exceed midnight.

System Action: The automatic monitoring start and stop times remain unchanged.

User Response: Reissue the command with a smaller FOR specification, or manually start and stop the monitor as needed.

227E **'FOR' option invalid with AUTODISK off**

Explanation: The MONITOR TIME FOR command assumes that automatic monitoring is in effect. (AUTO=YES has been specified in the SYSMON macro or the MONITOR AUTODISK ON command has been issued.)

System Action: The TIME specification is ignored and the automatic monitoring start and stop commands remain unchanged.

User Response: Issue a MONITOR TIME command and reissue the MONITOR TIME FOR command.

228E **'FOR' option invalid with monitor on**

Explanation: If monitoring is currently active, data has already been collected for some time. The MONITOR TIME FOR command in effect says monitoring should be started now and run for the specified time. Therefore, the use of the FOR option when monitoring is already active would give performance data for an unexpected period of time.

System Action: Monitoring status is unchanged.

User Response: Review your monitoring needs and resolve the conflicts in your previous specifications.

229I **User of monitor does not exist**

Explanation: The user of the monitor specified in the SYSMON macro, does not exist on this system.

System Action: The monitor is not automatically started.

User Response: Check the specified user ID and start the monitor, using the monitor commands, with the correct user ID.

230E **IPL SIO ERROR**

Explanation: The START I/O instruction for the initial IPL sequence to the specified device received an unexpected condition code, so the device could not be properly started for the IPL.

User Response: Verify that the device type is valid for an IPL simulation and that no unexpected status conditions exist in the device, and reissue the IPL command.

231E **IPL TIO ERROR**

Explanation: The IPL simulator encountered an unexpected condition code when executing a TEST I/O instruction on the specified virtual device.

User Response: Verify that the device is valid for IPL operation and that no unexpected status conditions exist in the device, and reissue the IPL command.

232E **IPL UNIT ERROR; CSW=csw SNS=sense**

Explanation: During the IPL simulation process, the specified IPL device received an I/O interrupt with an unit check condition.

User Response: Examine the CSW and sense bytes to determine the possible cause of the simulation failure.

Note: The CCW address portion of the CSW will not point to the failing CCW in some cases. If the IPL Simulator detects a unit check condition after receiving a non-zero condition code from SIO or TIO, the CCW address is not stored in the CSW. This is due to the hardware not storing the information.

If no equipment checks are present, reissue the IPL command to the specified device.

233E **IPL OVERLAY ERROR**

Explanation: The IPL simulator was about to perform a loading sequence that would have overlaid the simulator itself. In this particular case, the IPL simulator cannot function in the specified virtual machine at its current storage size.

User Response: If VMSTOR is less than 256K then increase the size of the virtual machine so that the IPL

simulator will load in an area where it will not be overlaid. Otherwise, correct the system being loaded such that it does not utilize address X'20000'. Then reissue the IPL command.

234E **IPL SENSE ERROR**

Explanation: A unit check occurred on the IPL device. A SENSE operation was used to get the sense bytes and an unusual condition occurred.

User Response: Verify that the device is not malfunctioning and then reissue the IPL command for the required device.

235I **Device *rdev* varied online; unable to establish a path group id for channel path(s) *rdev***

Explanation: CP successfully issued Set Path Group ID CCWs to a 3480 device on some but not all channel paths to the device. cuu represents the channel path(s) that were unsuccessfully grouped via the Set Path Group ID CCW (e.g., 180, 280, 380)

System Action: The failing channel path(s) were marked offline.

Operator Response: The device has been marked online even though not all paths to the device are online. Try to vary on the device again to bring the failing paths online.

236I **Device *rdev* VARY failed; unable to establish a path group id for device**

Explanation: CP was unable to successfully issue Set Path Group ID CCWs on all channel paths to a 3480 device during vary-on processing. 'rdev' is the address of the device.

System Action: The device is marked offline.

Operator Response: Try to vary on the device again. If it cannot be varied online, make sure it has been properly system generated (e.g., a 3420 device has not been generated as a 3480 device.)

237I **Device *rdev* VARY failed; device cannot be assigned**

Explanation: CP was unable to successfully issue an Assign CCW to a 3480 device during vary-on processing.

System Action: The device is marked offline.

Operator Response: Try to vary on the device again.

238I **Device *rdev* varied offline; unassign failed**

Explanation: CP was unable to successfully issue an Unassign CCW to a 3480 device during vary-off processing.

System Action: The device is marked offline.

Operator Response: The device is marked offline, but it may still be assigned to the system. The operator may have to physically unassign the device to permit another system to obtain assignment. Reloading the control unit's microcode is one way to cause the device to be unassigned. This action will also cause all other devices attached to the control unit to be unassigned; it should not be done if other devices are in use.

239I **Printer *rdev* drained; possible FCB-forms mismatch**

Explanation: The last file printed contained an imbedded LOAD FCB command. When the system FCB is reloaded at the end of the print, there is no assurance that the paper is still aligned with the FCB.

This message is produced only if all of the following conditions are true:

1. The real printer is a 3211-type device.
2. The printer was started with the CFILEFCB option.
3. The last print file contained at least one LOAD FCB command.

System Action: The printer has been drained.

User Response: Correct the forms alignment, if necessary, and reissue the START command.

240E **Printer *rdev*, FCB-forms mismatch; fileid *nnnn* {held|purged}**

Explanation: There is a mismatch between the forms control buffer (FCB) and the forms in the 3800 printer.

System Action: Printing is held or suspended. The file is held or purged.

User Response: If held, specify correct FCB and release the HOLD on the file. If the file is purged, reenter the correct matching information.

241E **Printer *rdev*, invalid load module *mmmm* specified, file *nnnn* {held|purged}**

Explanation: An invalid load module has been specified and the 3800 printer file may be HELD or PURGED.

System Action: If an invalid load module was detected in the body of the print file, the file will be placed in a user hold (or, if the PURGE option of the START command was specified, the file will be purged). If an invalid load module was detected in a separator page, the print file is not held or purged, and the printer is drained.

Operator Response: If the file was held, specify a correct load module (via the CHANGE command) and release the user hold. If the printer was drained, START the printer with a correct load module (via the CHARS parameter on the START command).

242I **Printer *rdev* (3800), intervention required, status code *code***

Explanation: This message includes all situations where the operator must intervene in the 3800 printer's operation. These situations include, but are *not* limited to the following:

- End of forms
- Stacker full
- Toner supply empty
- Replace developer

All relevant status codes are described in the *3800 Reference Manual* for the 3800 Printing Subsystem Model 1 and the *IBM 3800 Model 3 Printing Subsystem Operator's Guide* for the 3800 Printing Subsystem Model 3.

System Action: Printing is suspended.

Operator Response: Correct the printer condition by examining the status code or indicators on the printer.

Correct the condition and press the RESET and READY buttons on the 3800 printer.

243E **FLASH missing or invalid**

Explanation: For 3800 printer operations, the FLASH operand in the CP SPOOL or CHANGE command is missing or invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid FLASH specification.

244E **Image library missing or invalid**

Explanation: For 3800 printer operations, the IMAGE operand in the START command is missing or invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid IMAGE specification.

245E **CHARS missing or invalid**

Explanation: For 3800 printer operations, the CHARS operand in the CP SPOOL, CHANGE, or START command is missing or invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid CHARS specification.

246E **FCB missing or invalid**

Explanation: For 3800 printer operations, the FCB operand in the CP SPOOL, CHANGE, or START command is missing or invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid FCB specification.

247I **3800 NAMED IMAGE imagelib CREATED**

Explanation: The data has been successfully placed in the specified image library.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

248E **SPECIFIED IMAGE imagelib NON-EXISTENT**

Explanation: The specified 'imagelib TEXT' file was not found.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the erroneous 'imagelib TEXT' file and reissue the command.

249E **ERROR LOADING IMAGE imagelib**

Explanation: The 'imagelib TEXT' file caused a LOAD error.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the problem that caused the LOAD error and reissue the command.

250E **370E feature is not available [on processor *xx*]**

Explanation: System/370 Extended feature or the Extended facility is not installed on the processor, or the user is not in EC mode.

- The 370E parameter was indicated in the user's directory via an OPTION control statement.
- A SET S370E ON command was issued.
- A SET 370E ON command was issued.

System Action: Normal processing continues.

User Response: None.

251E **370E feature is not active**

Explanation: The System/370 Extended feature of the Extended facility feature is installed on the processor. However, the 370E feature is not enabled for virtual machines.

System Action: The feature is enabled for the virtual machine. However, CP will not support 370E until a SET S370E ON command is issued.

User Response: Notify a class A user in order that a SET S370E ON command can be issued.

252I **Printer *rdev*, file *nnnn* requeued and held**

Explanation: An error occurred on a 3800 printer which caused pages to be lost; print files are requeued.

System Action: The spool file is removed from the delayed purge queue and placed in the print queue with a system hold.

Operator Response: Examine the output to see if file 'nnnn' printed correctly; if this file needs to be reprinted, remove the hold. Then START the printer.

253E **MODIFY missing or invalid**

Explanation: For 3800 printer operations, the MODIFY operand in the CP SPOOL or CHANGE command line is missing or invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid MODIFY specification.

254E **ERROR SAVING imagelib; RC = nn**

Explanation: An error occurred while saving the named image library.

Code	Reason
4	The named system was not found.
8	The named system is currently active.
12	The volume for the named system is not CP-owned.
16	The volid is not mounted.
20	The size of the imagelib being generated is too large for the named system.
24	Paging error occurred while processing this request.

System Action: None.

User Response:

Code	Explanation
4	Use another named system that has been generated.

8 DRAIN any 3800 printers that are using the named system and reissue the command.

12 Check with the installation manager to find out why the volume is not CP-owned.

16 Have the correct volid mounted and reissue the command.

20 Make the image smaller or put it into a larger named system.

24 Check the named system to determine that it is defined in DMKSNT and that the cylinder actually exists on the volume. Also verify that it has been previously formatted by CP. Reissue the command. If the problem persists, see your IBM support personnel.

255W **370E feature now disabled**

Explanation: A class A user has issued a SET 370E OFF command to disable the 370E feature, or the system operator has varied the processor with the 370E feature offline.

System Action: All 370E users will enter console function mode on receipt of the message.

User Response: Await availability of the 370E feature. Attempts to continue will result in the user being dispatched without the 370E capability.

Note: If the 370E feature is no longer needed, key in "begin" to continue.

256E **INSUFFICIENT VIRTUAL STORAGE**

Explanation: The defined virtual storage is insufficient.

System Action: None.

User Response: Define a larger virtual machine, IPL CMS again and reissue the command.

257E **RESIDUAL BYTE COUNT = xxxxxxxx (HEX)**

Explanation: This message is preceded by message DMKNMT254E and is issued when the return code in message DMKNMT254E equals 20.

System Action: None.

User Response: Either define the named system with a larger byte count or decrease the imagelib byte count.

258I **All 3800 data checks will be reflected**

Explanation: The DATCK option of the CP DEFINE command is used to define a virtual 3800 printer.

System Action: None.

User Response: None. This message is used to alert the user that a high overhead simulation of virtual 3800 printer will be used.

259E **SIZE parameters missing or invalid**

Explanation: The SIZE keyword is specified and the parameters are either not specified or not valid 3800 printer sizes.

System Action: None.

User Response: Respecify the SIZE parameters correctly.

270E **Printer *xxx*, too many WCGMs needed for 'CHARS', file *nnnn* {held|purged}**

Explanation: The collection of character arrangement tables specified in the spool file 'CHARS' requires more WCGMs to be loaded than are available for the 3800 Printing Subsystem.

System Action: Printing is held or suspended. The file is held or purged.

User Response: If held, specify correct 'CHARS' and release the HOLD on the file. If the file is purged, reenter the correct information.

272I **Printer *rdev*, 3800 IML occurred**

Explanation: A 3800 Printing Subsystem equipment check caused an automatic IML (initial microprogram load) or the 3800 Printing Subsystem Model 3 was manually IMLed. The page buffer contents are destroyed and the page counters are reset. The backup page count cannot be determined.

System Action: The spool file is requeued.

Operator Response: See message DMK252I.

273E **DETACH rejected; virtual machine tracing I/O**

Explanation: A DETACH command was issued while the virtual machine was tracing I/O.

System Action: The DETACH is rejected and tracing continues.

User Response: Issue 'TRACE END' and reissue the DETACH.

274E ***rdev* has a mounted volume; MSS task not available to demount it**

Explanation: There is a 3330V volume mounted on the rdev. The MSS communicator is not active and the volume cannot be demounted.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

275E ***rdev* already SYSVIRT**

Explanation: The rdev is already defined as a SYSVIRT 3330V device.

System Action: The status remains unchanged and the processing continues.

User Response: None.

276E ***rdev* not a 3330V**

Explanation: The DEFINE command was issued and the rdev was not a 3330V volume.

System Action: No action is taken and processing continues.

User Response: None.

277E **Error demounting volume *volid***

Explanation: CP attempted to demount a 3330V volume, but MSS encountered an error.

System Action: The volume is not demounted and processing continues.

User Response: None.

278E Device *rdev* **not a DASD**

Explanation: The device specified in the DEFINE command is not a valid DASD volume.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Reissue the DEFINE command with a valid DASD.

279E DASD *rdev* **not a VUA**

Explanation: The DASD volume specified in the DEFINE command was not a valid MSS device.

System Action: Processing is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the DEFINE command with a valid MSS device.

280E *rdev* **already virtual**

Explanation: The rdev is already defined as a VIRTUAL feature.

System Action: The status remains unchanged and the processing continues.

User Response: None.

281E MSS volume *volid* **not linked; demount in progress, retry**

Explanation: Volume dsklab has been selected for demount and cannot be linked at this time.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the link command.

285E *userid* **logging on, try again later**

Explanation: A DETACH command was issued by a class B user with the 'FROM userid' option. The user ID specified is currently in logon processing.

System Action: The DETACH is rejected and processing continues.

User Response: Reissue the command; if above message is consistently received, inform your system programmer that the user specified is hung in logon processing.

286E *userid* **logging off, try again later**

Explanation: A DETACH command was issued by a class B user with the 'FROM userid' option. The user ID specified is currently in logoff or force processing.

System Action: The DETACH is rejected and processing continues.

User Response: Reissue the command; if above message is consistently received, inform your system programmer that the user specified is hung in logoff/force processing.

287I Printer *rdev*; **page buffer destroyed, backup page count** = *nnn*

Explanation: The page buffer has been destroyed on the 3800 printer.

System Action: Printing is suspended.

Operator Response: See message DMKRSE252I.

288E LOGON **from the initial screen was unsuccessful**

Explanation: Data was entered only in the PASSWORD field on the logo screen or the USERID was entered with one or more blanks.

User Response: Log on specifying USERID and PASSWORD.

289W {User *userid*|Group *groupid*} **already enabled by trapid** *trapid*

Explanation: You tried to enable a user or group that was already enabled for recording by another trapid. A user or group can be enabled for recording by only one trapid at a time.

System Action: The trapid is not altered. The rest of the command is processed.

User Response: Decide which trapid the user or group should record under and enable only that one.

297I *rdev* {CONTROLLER|SCU|CHANNEL} **SOFTWARE WRITE INHIBIT REQUESTED**

Explanation: The storage control requests that a Diagnostic Control be issued that prevents any write on the specified interfaces. The function is supported only by MVS. The message is generated as a result of scanning a guest outboard logging request.

System Action: System operation continues.

298E userid vdev **NOT LINKED; REQUEST DENIED**

Explanation: The link to the user's virtual device has not been accomplished because the user is unauthorized to issue a LINK to that particular virtual device.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Obtain the appropriate authorization and reissue the LINK command.

300E Save request beyond virtual machine size

Explanation: When the SAVESYS command was issued, one or more designated saved pages were in the SYSPGNM operand of the NAMESYS macro. These pages are beyond the size of the virtual machine used.

User Response: Check the numbers of the pages designated to be saved in the NAMESYS macro. If they are correct, increase the size of the virtual machine before reissuing the SAVESYS command.

304E CPTRAP **is stopping, no input allowed**

Explanation: The CPTRAP facility was stopping when a CPTRAP command was received.

System Action: The total command line is ignored.

User Response: Wait until CPTRAP has stopped, then begin a new CPTRAP run.

305I CPTRAP **selectivity reset**

Explanation: A CPTRAP subcommand redefined some existing selectivity for *typenum*.

System Action: None. The new selectivity is in force.

User Response: None. This message is for information only.

306E **CPTRAP is already in use**

Explanation: Only one user can use CPTRAP at a time. This message is sent to a second user who attempts to start CPTRAP.

System Action: The command line is ignored.

User Response: Wait until the CPTRAP facility is available, then reissue your command.

307I **CPTRAP {CP|virtual} *code* interface data ignored**

Explanation: The CPTRAP facility received a CP or virtual machine interface request with the data field outside of either the virtual machine's storage for a VIRTUAL interface, or the real storage for a CP interface request. The identifier will be CP code or VIRTUAL code; CP indicates that the in-error interface was from CP, and VIRTUAL indicates that the in-error interface was from a virtual machine. 'code' is the individualizing CODE from the interface parameter list.

System Action: None. CPTRAP continues without the data.

User Response: The data was not included in the file. Start over with the in-error interface corrected.

308I **CPTRAP data lost [messages deferred to CPTRAP file]**

Explanation: The CPTRAP facility has lost some data (not added it to the output file) due to one of the following:

- The CPTRAP buffers were full when the system tried to write more data to them.
- An I/O error occurred during system shutdown.
- The system trace table wrapped before it could be written out to the CPTRAP file.

System Action: Normally (with the exception of system shutdown) a "Data lost" X'3C' record is written to the CPTRAP spool file and recording continues. An uninterrupted series of "Data lost" messages may be represented by a single "Data lost" record.

If this message appears during system shutdown, the last page of the CPTRAP spool file is lost and no "Data lost" record is written.

If the notation "messages deferred to CPTRAP file" appears, this is the last "Data lost" message that will be displayed for the active trace configuration. After this message, the CPTRAP facility will continue to report lost data via "Data lost" X'3C' records in the CPTRAP spool file. However, the "Data lost" messages will not be displayed on your terminal until the next CPTRAP CLOSE command, or until the active trace configuration is changed. The active trace configuration can be changed by CPTRAP ENABLE, DISABLE, DROP, or ID (only for the active TTABLE trapid) commands.

User Response: Results are unreliable. This file may not have the information you want. Start over with greater selectivity of input.

309E **Operand ignored; select table full**

Explanation: The select table can expand to allow 400 entries. This request is for the 401st; it is not accepted.

System Action: The preceding operands are accepted, but not the in-error operand or any following operands.

User Response: Either do not add any more selectivity, or delete some and then add more selectivity.

310E **Date *date* invalid; not changed**

Explanation: The system date in CP low storage contains invalid data and hence cannot be updated for the midnight date change. The invalid date indicates a possible software system failure since the date is automatically set by the system initialization routine.

System Action: The date in low storage is not changed; however, the day of the week is changed and the clocks are set to change the date at midnight in 24 hours.

Operator Response: Contact the system programmer at once. Careful use of the STCP command can correct the date set in storage. Notify IBM software support personnel of the problem and supply a dump of CP storage if possible.

311E **Maximum number of trace elements exceeded**

Explanation: The processing of this PER command would cause more than 255 trace elements to exist for this user. This message will be issued if the intermediate processing of the trace elements would require more than 255 trace elements to exist even if the end result would be less than 255 elements.

System Action: The command is not processed.

User Response: Turn off some of the existing trace elements and reissue the command.

312E **More than {8 ranges|1 PASS|1 STEP} specified on a command line**

Explanation: More RANGE, PASS, or STEP options than are allowed have been specified on a single PER command line.

System Action: The command is not processed.

User Response: Reenter the command line with a valid number of RANGE, PASS, or STEP options.

313E **PER failure - code *n***

Explanation: One or more of the control blocks needed for PER can no longer be found.

System Action: This message is sent to the user. PER TRACE for the user is ended. As many PER control blocks as possible will be released. The values for the PER codes are as follows:

Code	Meaning
1	Invalid PEXBLOK
2	Missing register save area
3	Missing PERBLOK
4	Missing PEXBLOK
5	Missing TRACEBACK table

User Response: No user error is involved. You can reissue PER commands, but all previous tracesets are lost.

314W **PER failure - code *n*, userid *userid***

Explanation: This message is issued to the operator to indicate that some of the storage used for the PER control blocks cannot be returned to the system because the pointers to those control blocks have been lost. This storage is lost to the system until the system is re-IPLed.

System Action: The PER trace for the user involved is ended. As many PER control blocks as possible will be released. The values for the PER codes are as follows:

Code	Meaning
1	Invalid PEXBLOK
2	Missing register save area
3	Missing PERBLOK
4	Missing PEXBLOK
5	Missing TRACEBACK table

User Response: Contact system support personnel.

316E **Command rejected; LOGMSG/DUMP being updated**

Explanation: The SET LOGMSG/DUMP function cannot be updated because a previous LOGMSG/SET DUMP update is in progress.

System Action: SET LOGMSG/DUMP is not updated. The SET LOGMSG/DUMP processor will not allow parallel SET LOGMSG/DUMP request.

User Response: Retry the rejected SET LOGMSG/DUMP request.

Operator Response: None.

317E **CPTRAP terminated due to I/O error**

Explanation: An error was encountered while either reading in or writing out a CPTRAP record.

System Action: CPTRAP terminates and the existing spool file is closed and checkpointed.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the problem persists, there is a possible hardware error. Call your system support personnel for assistance.

329E ***rdev* improperly genned, device cannot be used as SYSOWN**

Explanation: The device type code generated in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO does not match the actual code obtained from the RDC data.

System Action: System operation continues, but the device is rejected for system use.

Operator Response: To use the device as SYSOWN, correct the DEVTYPE operand in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO so that it matches the actual device type. Then rebuild the CP nucleus and re-IPL.

330E ***Message*; Mismatched device types at address *rdev***

Explanation: The device type code generated in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO does not match the actual code obtained from the RDC data.

The message issued is one of the following:

- **VARY failed**
- **Device not mounted**

System Action: The device is placed in offline status, and system operation continues.

Operator Response: Correct the device type code in the RDEVICE macro of DMKRIO so that it matches the actual device type. Then rebuild the CP nucleus and re-IPL.

331E ***vdev* not {defined|attached|linked|created} - use a {shared|non-shared} VCU instead**

Explanation: The requested device cannot be created because the virtual control unit (VCU) is already in use with a conflicting subchannel protocol (SHARED or NONSHARED). You can only mix SHARED and NONSHARED devices on the same VCU if the VCUNOSHR option is present on the directory OPTION statement.

vdev - the virtual address intended for the device.

process - the process that failed, it could be one of the following:

1. ATTACHED for the ATTACH or NETWORK ATTACH command.
2. DEFINED for the DEFINE command
3. LINKED for the LINK command
4. CREATED for most LOGON processing

vcutype - the VCU protocol needed for device 'vdev'. It is one of the following:

1. SHARED, where a shared subchannel is required
2. NONSHARED, where nonshared subchannels are required

System Action: As indicated in the message, device 'vdev' is not created. If the device was being moved (DEFINE vdev1 AS vdev2), then the device still exists at its original address.

User Response: Your action should depend upon the circumstances of the error.

- LOGON PROCESSING - If this message appears during LOGON, the failing command is located in your user directory entry. Inform your system administrator of this problem. Your system administrator should then correct the CP directory entry for your virtual machine.
- COMMAND PROCESSING - If this message appears in response to a CP command (ATTACH, DEFINE, LINK, NETWORK ATTACH) that you have entered you must: (1) select another device address for this virtual device, or (2) detach all other devices from the virtual control unit and reissue the failing command.

The virtual control unit (VCU) is available for use in either mode (SHARED or NONSHARED) until a device is created. At this point the VCU is defined as

SHARED or NONSHARED (to match the attached device) and only those devices that use the same protocol may be added to the VCU. If all devices are removed from the VCU, it is once again available for use in either mode. If a particular configuration is needed and your application does not require SHARED subchannel simulation, the VCUNOSHR option can be used to prevent the subchannel protocol conflict.

Refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference* for the list of devices and protocol.

346E **Trapid *trapid* not defined; incomplete definition**

Explanation: No TYPE operand was specified on the first definition request for the specified CPTRAP trapid.

System Action: The command is rejected.

User Response: Re-enter the CPTRAP command with the TYPE operand specified.

347E **Excessive datalinks supplied for trapid *trapid***

Explanation: You have exceeded the limit of 255 datalinks per trapid.

System Action: The 256th and subsequent datalinks are not added.

User Response: Define a new trapid in the same code path to trap the extra data.

348E **Excessive data requested for trapid *trapid***

Explanation: The amount of data requested for the indicated trapid would result in a trace record longer than the limit of 4064 bytes.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Define a new trapid in the same code path to trap the extra data.

349E **String supplied does not match storage contents**

Explanation: The instruction string supplied in the definition of a type DATA trapid does not match the storage at the specified location.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Check the system load map and verify instruction displacement into the module. Reissue the command.

350W **DASD rdev SYSRES VOLID NOT VOLID**

Explanation: The volume label on the pack mounted on drive rdev does not agree with the volume label specified during system generation.

System Action: The system enters a wait state (wait state code = 010).

User Response: Check the SYSRES macro in module DMKSYS to ensure that the disk address and volume label specified are valid.

Operator Response: Ensure that the correct volume is mounted on disk drive rdev and present an external interrupt to initiate a retry of the operation.

351W **DASD rdev SYSRES NOT READY**

Explanation: The disk drive specified by rdev is not ready. Disk rdev was specified as the SYSRES device in the SYSRES macro in module DMKSYS.

System Action: The system enters a wait state (wait state code = 010).

Operator Response: Make the device ready and present an external interrupt to initiate a retry of the operation.

352W **FATAL DASD I/O ERROR**

Explanation: The system nucleus cannot be written. Probable causes are:

- The disk pack is not formatted properly.
- The disk pack is defective.
- A disk hardware error has occurred.
- The disk is in read-only mode.

System Action: The system enters a wait state (wait state code = 011).

Operator Response: Use the FORMAT program to reformat the pack. Attempt to do a new system load. If the trouble persists, try another pack on a different drive. If the trouble still persists, call IBM for hardware support. Obtain the contents of general registers 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, and 15.

353W **SYSRES DEVICE TYPE INVALID**

Explanation: The device type specified in the SYSRES macro in module DMKSYS is not valid for system residence.

System Action: The system enters a wait state (wait state code = 011).

User Response: Verify that the operands specified in the SYSRES macro in module DMKSYS define valid system residence device characteristics.

354W **SYSRES is not in the SYSOWN list**

Explanation: The system nucleus cannot be written. Probable causes are:

- The volid on the SYSVOL parameter of the SYSRES macro is not in the SYSOWN list in module DMKSYS.
- The label/volid on the SYSRES volume is not in the SYSOWN list in module DMKSYS.

System Action: The system enters a CP wait state (wait state code = 11).

User Response: Verify that the volid specified on the SYSVOL parameter of the SYSRES macro is in the SYSOWN list in module DMKSYS.

If the SYSRES macro has SYSVOL=*, verify that the volid/label on the SYSRES volume is in the SYSOWN list of module DMKSYS.

361E **LOGOFF/FORCE pending for user *userid***

Explanation: One of the following CP Commands was issued for a virtual machine that is in the process of logging off:

AUTOLOG
FORCE
LOGON
QUERY
QUERY USER

System Action: The command ends and no further processing takes place.

User Response: If the QUERY or FORCE command was issued, no user action is required. The message indicates that the user ID in question is in the process of logging off.

If the LOGON or AUTOLOG command was issued, wait until VM/SP finishes logging off the specified user ID and then try to issue the command again. This process can take anywhere from a few seconds to a few minutes.

365E **Requested language *langid1* is unavailable. Language *langid2* set. RC=*rc***

Explanation: You have the language *langid1* specified in your directory entry, but CP cannot get access to the message repository for this language.

System Action: The system sets the installation default language (*langid2*) for the user.

User Response: This is an installation error. Notify the system administrator and specify the return code that was issued with this message. The return code indicates the specific problem that occurred:

X'4' The DMKSNT entry for the language specified does not exist. The system programmer must specify the appropriate NAMELANG macro in DMKSNT for this language.

X'8' The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not a CP-owned volume. The system programmer must ensure a CP-owned volume is specified in the DMKSNT entry generated by the NAMELANG macro for this language.

X'C' The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not mounted. The system operator must ensure that the appropriate volume is mounted.

X'14' A paging error occurred during the set operation.

X'1C' The DMKSNT entry for the language was found; however, the langid in this DMKSNT entry does not match the langid in the saved message repository. The system programmer must ensure that the NAMELANG entries do not specify overlapping areas on DASD.

X'20' The "MSGREP" identifier was not found on the first page of the requested message repository. CP looks for this identifier to determine if a valid message repository is saved. The system programmer must save the appropriate CP message repository.

X'24' No more virtual page buffers are available.

369E **Invalid location for trapping; command rejected**

Explanation: One or more of these things is wrong. The specified location for the data trap lies in a restricted code path, the location is not a CP-owned page, or the location is not on a halfword boundary.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Make the appropriate correction:

1. Check the *VM Diagnosis Guide* for a list of restricted code paths and reasons for the restrictions. Search for an adjacent code path that does not contain the restriction.
2. Choose a location on a CP-owned page.
3. Choose a location on a halfword boundary.

370E **Invalid datalink string supplied - *xxxxxxx***

Explanation: The string supplied as a datalink did not conform to datalink syntax rules.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Consult the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference* for the datalink syntax rules and resubmit the command.

371W **Device *raddr* already enabled by trapid *trapid***

Explanation: The specified device cannot be enabled for trapping by more than one trapid at the same time.

System Action: The trapid is not enabled. Command processing terminates.

User Response: Redefine the trapids so that the specified device is traced by only one trapid at a time.

399W **Trap for type TTABLE already enabled**

Explanation: Only one trap of type TTABLE can be enabled at a time. The attempt to enable a second trap of this type has been rejected.

System Action: The trapid is not enabled. The rest of the command is processed.

User Response: Change the definition of the system trace types dynamically using the enabled TTABLE definition, or disable the trapid of type TTABLE that is already enabled before enabling another one.

400I **System {temp space|checkpoint area} full**

Explanation: All temporary disk cylinders indicate in use (TEMP SPACE). All checkpoint space (CHECKPOINT AREA) is in use.

System Action: When paging is required, the system will first examine the preferred paging area. If preferred paging area is full, the system will use temp space, if temp space is full the system may be unable to continue and reIPL will be required. If the request is for spooling space, the system attempts to continue but performance is severely degraded. If temporary disk space becomes full while putting VMDUMP pages out to temporary space, the dump is purged.

If the checkpoint area is full, the system continues without checkpointing. Users attempting to create spool files will have their virtual spooling device made "not ready."

Operator Response: Review temporary and page space allocations. Review system usage and take steps to reduce the system load. Spool files should be reviewed. Additional printers may be started to reduce print spool backlog; if a reader backlog exists, users should be requested to read their files. In addition, you may be able to determine other spool file that can be selectively purged. SPTAPE could be used to dump and restore spool files and reduce system load. Logging off inactive users reduces temporary disk space usage.

User Response: If the message resulted from processing a VMDUMP command, purge unwanted dumps on the user reader queue and retry. If still unsuccessful, request the system programmer to free temporary disk space.

401I **System {temp space|checkpoint area} 90 percent full**

Explanation: Ninety percent of all temporary disk cylinders (TEMP SPACE) is in use. Ninety percent of all checkpoint space (CHECKPOINT AREA) is in use.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Review system usage and take steps to reduce the system load. Spool files should be reviewed. Additional printers may be started to reduce print spool backlog. If a reader backlog exists, users should be requested to read their files. In addition, you may be able to determine other spool files that can be selectively purged. Logging off inactive users reduces space usage.

402I ***rdev* SENSE DATA LOGGED FOR {DEVICE|CONTROLLER}**

Explanation: If issued by DMKDAD, sense data has been received indicating soft error logging exit in response to CP-initiated or Diagnose I/O.

If issued by DMKVER, a guest has requested logging of sense data indicating soft error logging exit.

System Action: System operation continues.

403I ***rdev* SCU {SERVICE|MODERATE|SERIOUS |ACUTE} ALERT MT={3990-1|3990-2|3380-CJ} SER=mmaa-ddddddd REFCODE=symp-mod1-mod2**

Explanation: If issued by DMKDAD, SIM has been received in response to CP or Diagnose I/O. If issued by DMKVER, a guest system requested CP to log an Alert Record to the error recording data set. Where:

mmaa-ddddddd serial number of the failing component. Where:
- **mm** the manufacturer, 2 alphanumeric digits
- **aa** the plant of manufacture, 2 alphanumeric digits
- **ddddddd** the device serial number can be either a 7-digit binary number, or
- **aannn** the device serial number can be a 5 digit alphanumeric.

symp the exception code, sense bytes 22-23, 4 hex digits

mod1-mod2 hex data from sense bytes 11-14, 8 hex digits

System Action: System operation continues.

404E **Tape *vaddr1* {not given | not reset | not defined | not attached } device is being given**

Explanation: The tape drive specified by *vaddr* cannot be given because it is already in the process of being given as the result of a previous invocation of the GIVE command.

System Action: The command is terminated.

User Response: None.

405E **TAPE *vaddr1* not given; return pending for tape *vaddr1***

Explanation: The tape drive specified by *vaddr* could not be given because it was given to this invoker with the RETURN option specified.

System Action: The command is terminated.

User Response: None.

410W **CP ENTERED; PAGING ERROR**

Explanation: An I/O error occurred during paging. Probable hardware error.

System Action: System operation continues. The virtual machine enters CP command mode. If the virtual machine was running disconnected, it is logged off the system.

User Response: Reload the virtual system to continue. If the problem persists, notify the system operator.

411W **CP ENTERED; TRANSLATION EXCEPTION WHILE IN NON-EC MODE**

Explanation: While running a EC mode virtual machine, a translation exception occurred. Probable CP error.

System Action: System operation continues. The virtual machine enters CP command mode. If the virtual machine was running disconnected, it is logged off the system.

User Response: Reload the virtual system to continue. If the problem persists, notify IBM support personnel.

415E **CONTINUOUS PAGING ERRORS FROM DASD rdev**

Explanation: Unrecoverable errors are being received from the paging device (rdev). This condition is caused by failure of either the paging volume or the paging device. This condition can occur if the paging volume has not been formatted properly.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code = 00F).

Operator Response: Along with the System Programmer, try to determine whether the errors are being caused by the paging device or by the paging volume. If the device is failing, disable it and reload (via IPL) the system; call IBM for hardware support. If the volume is failing, try reformatting it. If the error condition recurs, discontinue using that volume and call your system support personnel.

420E **No SVCACCL specified in directory**

Explanation: An unauthorized user has attempted to issue the CP SET SVCACCL command. To invoke the SVCACCL support for IX/370 systems running under VM/SP, the SVCACCL paremeter must be included in the OPTION control statement for the specified virtual machine.

System Action: The system continues without enabling SVCACCL.

User Response: Insert the SVCACCL parameter of the OPTION control statement in the directory and reissue the CP SET SVCACCL ON command.

424E **Reader file spool error; file unchanged**

Explanation: A paging I/O error occurred while reading or writing a spool file record on a CP spooling device, for the purpose of querying or updating TAG information associated with that spool file.

System Action: If the error was encountered while reading, no change has resulted from the user's previous TAG command. If the error was encountered while writing, the results are unpredictable.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the problem persists, regenerate the spool file that is in error or call your system support personnel.

425E **I/O error on spool device during accounting**

Explanation: A spooling I/O error occurred while the system was writing accounting data to the spooling device.

System Action: If the accounting spool file has been previously checkpointed, the file is closed and a new file started. Otherwise, the file is written using a different spool page.

User Response: The closed accounting spool file should be processed. If the I/O error persists, call your system support personnel.

426E **{Reader|Tape} *rdev* system spool space full; file purged**

Explanation: System input spooling space for the reader or tape at real device address rdev is full.

System Action: The file just read is purged and system operation continues.

Operator Response: Review system usage and take steps to reduce the system load. Inactive users should be logged off the system. Spool files should be reviewed. Additional printers may be started to reduce print spool backlog. If a reader backlog exists, request that users read their files. In addition, you may be able to determine other spool files that can be selectively purged. After reducing spool file usage, read the file again.

427I **{Console|Printer|Punch} *vdev* system spool space full; file closed**

Explanation: System spooling space on the device at virtual device address vdev is full. If the message refers to the console, the console spool file has been closed. If it refers to the printer or punch, the printer or punch output file has been closed.

System Action: If the console spool file is closed, virtual console spooling stops. The virtual machine continues to execute but without console spooling.

If the printer or punch output file is closed, an intervention-required unit check condition is returned to the virtual machine, the virtual device is made not ready, and the system continues.

User Response: Inform the system operator. An attempt must be made to reduce the paging and spooling load on the system as soon as possible. When spool space is available, issue the SPOOL CONSOLE START command to resume console spooling, or issue the READY command to resume printer or punch spooling.

428E **{Printer|Punch|Reader|Tape} *rdev* spool error; file {held|purged}**

Explanation: A paging I/O error occurred on the device at real address rdev. This message indicates a DASD error if it was issued from DMKSPS while dumping or loading spool files to or from tape.

System Action: If the file that was being processed at the time the I/O error occurred is a printer or punch file, the file is put in HOLD status and system operation continues.

If the file is a reader file, it is purged.

Operator Response: If the file is a printer or punch file, try to print or punch it again when spooling activity on the printer or punch is low. The system operator must first take the file out of HOLD status.

If the file is a reader file, reload the file in the reader and retry.

If the file is a tape file, reposition the tape and reissue the command.

If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

429I **{Console|Printer|Punch|Reader} *vdev* spool error; file {held|purged|saved}**

Explanation: A paging I/O error occurred on the device at virtual address vdev.

System Action: If it is a console spool file error, virtual console spooling stops. The virtual machine continues to execute but without console spooling.

If it is a printer or punch spool file error, a unit check condition is sent to the virtual machine to stop the write operation, the file is purged, and the virtual device is made not ready.

If it is a reader file spool error, a unit check condition is sent to the virtual machine to stop the read operation. The file is saved. System operation then continues.

User Response: For a console file, issue a SPOOL CONSOLE START command and retry the output operation. After ten unsuccessful retries, the entire opened spool file is purged.

For a printer or punch file, issue the READY command to the virtual device and retry the output operation.

For a reader file, try again to read the file.

In any case, if the problem persists, inform the system operator of the incident. The error is probably due to a hardware malfunction. The system operator may

advise you to purge the file or may decide to turn the machine over to your system support personnel, depending on the impact of the problem.

430A **{Printer|Punch} *rdev* fatal I/O error; now offline, file held**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the printer or punch device at real address rdev.

System Action: The failing device is varied offline, the file being processed is put in hold status, and system operation continues.

Operator Response: Vary the device rdev online and restart. To process the file that failed, take the file out of hold status. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

431A **Reader *rdev* id card missing or invalid**

Explanation: The card just read in the reader at real device address rdev was not a valid ID card. Two formats are acceptable:

- ID user ID
- USERID user ID

Separator or blank cards are accepted before an ID card; any other card preceding the ID card is invalid.

Operator Response: Run out the cards in reader rdev, correct the ID card error, and make the reader ready with the corrected deck in the hopper.

432A **Reader *rdev* id card; *userid* not in CP directory**

Explanation: The user ID specified on an ID card in the reader at real device address rdev is not in the directory.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run out the cards in reader rdev, correct the ID card error, and make the reader ready with the corrected deck in the hopper.

If the ID card appears valid, check with the system programmer to determine why the user ID does not exist in the directory.

433A **Reader *rdev* id card; invalid data - *data***

Explanation: The class specified on the ID card in the reader at real device address rdev is incorrect or the name specified is invalid. The 'data' is the information in error on the ID card. If a class is specified, it must be one character, A through Z or 0 through 9. If no class is specified, the default is A. If a name is specified, it must be a 1- to 8-character file name and a 1- to 8-character file type, or a 1- to 24-character data set name. The fields of the ID card are free form as follows:

ID user ID.. CLASS n NAME file name file type

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run out the cards in reader rdev, correct the ID card error, and make the reader ready with the corrected deck in the hopper.

434A **Reader *rdev* fatal I/O error; file purged**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error was encountered on the reader at real device address rdev. The input file was purged.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run out the cards in reader rdev, make sure the first card is a valid ID card, and make the reader ready.

If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

435E **Paging error writing saved system**

Explanation: A paging error occurred while writing the system to be saved, or the 3704/3705 control program image to be saved, to a DASD volume.

Note: The SAVESYS command requires that the saved segment being saved is not attached to or IPL'd by the virtual machine. This error may also occur if you are running with a previously saved saved segment and attempt to save the system.

System Action: Execution of the command terminates. The system or control program image is not saved.

User Response: Try the command again, since the situation that caused the error may have been temporary. If the problem recurs, check the DASD space allocated to receive the saved system or control program image. This space must be formatted with the CP format program (DMKFMT) and allocated as PERM space.

436E **INTERRUPT PENDING. TO PROCEED, TYPE YES, TO END TYPE NO.**

Explanation: In processing the SAVESYS command, the system detected that an I/O interrupt is pending.

System Action: If you enter YES, the SAVESYS command continues to save the system but the pending I/O interrupt(s) are lost. If you enter NO, SAVESYS processing terminates.

User Response: Enter YES or NO.

437E **System paging space not available, IPL terminated**

Explanation: The IPL command attempted to get a DASD page but none was available.

System Action: The command is terminated.

User Response: Verify that the proper volumes required for paging and spooling are mounted. Reissue the command.

438E **Device is not available for ATTACH**

Explanation: The control program has determined that the device is offline, already dedicated, selected for MSS mount, has minidisk allocated, or volume is already attached to the system.

System Action: The control program command that initiated the MSS request will produce a message to indicate the eventual result of the MSS error.

User Response: Contact the system operator to ensure that action is underway to correct the MSS error. Reissue the command when the error has been corrected.

439I **Spool fileid limit exceeded**

Explanation: All the unique spool file IDs in the system are assigned. The maximum amount of unique spool file IDs is the lesser of either the 9900 system limit or when all the checkpoint slots are taken. For example, if the checkpoint cylinder number is equal to one (1) for a 3330, there are slightly less than 2000 unique spool file IDs available.

System Action: Checkpointing continues but no spool files are created. Users attempting to create spool files will have their spooling device made "not ready."

Operator Response: Purge or process existing spool and warn users not to create spool files.

441E **Not accepted; previous backspace still being processed**

Explanation: A BACKSPAC command has been entered for a specific unit record output device before the previous BACKSPAC command for the same device has finished.

System Action: The command is ignored.

User Response: Wait for a few seconds and reissue the BACKSPAC command.

450W **CP entered; disabled wait PSW** *psw*

Explanation: The virtual machine loaded a disabled wait PSW, identified by 'psw'.

System Action: System operation continues. The virtual machine enters console function mode. If the virtual machine was running disconnected, it is logged off the system.

Programmer Response: Examine the PSW portion of the message. Ensure that the program running in the virtual machine has a valid LPSW halt. If not, determine why the PSW loaded was not masked for interrupts.

User Response: IPL the virtual system again to continue. You can also refer to "CP Wait State Codes" on page 14 or "Loader Wait State Codes" on page 21.

452W **CP entered; external interrupt loop**

Explanation: The user's virtual machine external new PSW is enabled for an interrupt condition that will not be cleared upon acceptance. It is possible to receive an interrupt condition from the CPU Timer and the TOD Clock Comparator that produces this loop.

System Action: System operation continues. The virtual machine enters CP command mode. If the virtual machine was running disconnected, it is logged off the system.

Programmer Response: Determine why the external interrupt new PSW is enabled for an interrupt condition that will not be cleared upon acceptance (that is, the Timer is not expected to contain a negative value).

User Response: IPL the virtual system again to continue.

453W **CP ENTERED; PROGRAM INTERRUPT LOOP**

Explanation: A program interrupt occurred at the address specified in the virtual program new PSW while the virtual machine was in basic control mode.

System Action: System operation continues. The program interrupt is reflected to the virtual machine and the virtual machine enters console function mode. If the virtual machine was running disconnected, it is logged off the system.

Programmer Response: Determine the cause of the program interrupt and ensure that the program new PSW is valid.

User Response: Restart the virtual system via the BEGIN command, or reissue the IPL command to continue.

454I **{Line** *rdev*|**Device** *rid*} **disabled**

Explanation: The line or device has been disabled due to a permanent I/O error, or the operator issued a command that disabled the line.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: If the message was issued due to a permanent I/O error on the line, to reactivate the line issue the ENABLE or NETWORK command. You may have to issue the VARY ONLINE command for some device types before CP will accept the ENABLE command.

455I **Line** *rdev* **not operational; {CC=3|command reject}**

Explanation: Condition code 3 or a command reject was received when a START I/O was issued to line 'rdev'.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: For CC=3, verify that the terminal control unit or transmission control unit is enabled for use. If the control unit is properly enabled, but trouble persists, call your system support personnel. For command reject, a command was issued to an unassigned subchannel for 37xx.

456W **CP entered;** *sysname* **- shared page** *hexloc* **altered**

Explanation: The named system has been altered by the virtual machine. The hexloc is the first changed page detected by the control program. The changed page will be returned to free storage. No other users on the system are affected by this error.

User Response: The user may continue by entering the CP command BEGIN. The virtual machine is now operating in nonshared mode.

457E **Terminal SCRNSAVE unsuccessful**

Explanation: TERMINAL CONMODE 3270 SCRNSAVE ON was specified, but the terminal screen could not be completely read into a 40K buffer.

System Action: The screen is not saved. CP mode is entered.

User Response: Notify your system programmer.

458I **A condition was detected that should not occur. Line *xxx* will be disabled.**

Explanation: The Control Program received an invalid response for the request it issued, creating a condition that may cause a VM abend. This message is a warning that the line will be disabled. An additional message is issued when the line is disabled.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

460E **CTRL *rdev* {load|dump} failed; program check**

Explanation: During execution of the loader or dump bootstrap routines in the 3704/3705, a 3704/3705 program check occurred, setting the 'IPL Required' sense bit.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the error persists, notify the system programmer of a possible 3704/3705 problem.

461R **CTLR rdev IPL NOT REQUIRED; ENTER 'YES' TO CONTINUE**

Explanation: A NETWORK LOAD command or a NETWORK DUMP command was issued for a 3704/3705 that was not in the 'IPL Required' state.

User Response: Reply YES to continue the load or dump process. Any other response causes immediate command termination.

462I **CTLR *rdev* unit check; IPL required**

Explanation: The 3704 or 3705 at real address 'rdev' has requested a dump or reload by presenting a unit check to the host processor, and the automatic dump and restart facility is currently off.

Operator Response: If the 3704/3705 was active before the failure, issue the NETWORK DUMP command with the IMMED operand to obtain documentation of the failure. Use the NETWORK LOAD command to reload the 3704/3705 with an appropriate 3704/3705 control program. The CMS service program NCPDUMP should be used to print the dump file created by NETWORK DUMP.

463I **CTLR *rdev* unit check; restart in progress**

Explanation: The 3704/3705 at real address 'rdev' has requested a dump or reload by presenting a unit check to the host processor, and the automatic dump/restart facility has been initiated.

System Action: If the 3704/3705 was active before the failure, a dump is automatically taken. The 3704/3705 is reloaded (or loaded). Any previously enabled lines or resources are automatically reenabled.

Operator Response: Use the CMS service program NCPDUMP to format and print the 3704/3705 dump if one was created.

When a 3704/3705 Emulation Program is automatically reloaded after a 3704/3705 failure, the system may loop after the restart. The reissuance of this message and the two responses:

```
CTLR xxx DUMP COMPLETE
```

```
CTLR xxx ncpname LOAD COMPLETE
```

indicate that the 3704/3705 has been reloaded. If the system loops after the second response, you must reset all emulator lines from the 3704/3705 control panel. The *IBM 3704 Control Panel Guide*, GA27-3086, and the *IBM 3705 Control Panel Guide*, GA27-3087, describe the procedure for resetting emulator lines from the 3704/3705 control panel.

464I **CTLR *rdev* CC=3; press 3705 'LOAD' button**

Explanation: The 3704 or 3705 at real address 'rdev' has entered the "Hard Stop" condition, indicating a 3704/3705 hardware or software failure.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Press the LOAD button on the 3704/3705 control panel. This permits execution of the normal VM/SP recovery mechanism.

465I **LINE TRACE TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR**

Explanation: No data was returned in the line trace response.

System Action: Line tracing is terminated.

User Response: None.

466I **CTLR rdev IN BUFFER SLOWDOWN MODE**

Explanation: This message is issued in addition to the response to a QUERY command if the 37xx control program has entered buffer slowdown mode. Buffer slowdown mode is entered if the 37xx control program has less than 12-1/2 percent of its buffers available, indicating a temporary overload.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None is necessary; however, if this situation occurs frequently, the storage requirements of the 37xx configuration should be re-examined.

467W **CTLR *rdev* emulator lines in use by system**

Explanation: 'rdev' is the real address of the 37xx. The operator dedicated the native address of a 37xx running a PEP system, and one or more of the EP lines is in use by VM/SP.

System Action: The ATTACH command is completed; processing continues.

Operator Response: None. This message is a warning that the EP lines in use may be affected by the virtual machine to which the 37xx was dedicated.

468I **CTLR *rdev* communications scanner failure**

Explanation: During NCP initialization the scanner did not properly enable. The device is left "not ready."

System Action: Processing continues.

469E **CTLR *rdev* {load|dump} failed; temp space not available**

Explanation: There was not enough temporary space available on the CP system packs to satisfy the spool space request for the 3704/3705 dump processor.

User Response: Ensure that enough temporary CP spool space is available and reissue the DUMP command.

470E **CTLR *rdev* {load|dump} failed; paging I/O error**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred while reading the page-format image of the 3704/3705 control program (LOAD), or while writing the dump spool file (DUMP) onto a system volume.

User Response: Notify the system programmer of a possible error on CP paging packs or DASD device. Reissue the command.

471E **CTLR *rdev* {load|dump} failed; unrecoverable I/O error**

Explanation: During execution of NETWORK LOAD or NETWORK DUMP, a unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the 3704/3705 channel adapter.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the error persists, notify the system programmer of a possible problem with the 3704/3705 control unit.

475I **FATAL I/O ERROR TRYING TO READ {DIRECTORY|OVERRIDES} FROM *volume***

Explanation: The current system directory or overrides could not be read because of an unrecoverable input/output error. *volume* is the volume label of the CP-owned disk from which it was being read.

System Action: The system tries to continue.

If the error occurred while trying to read the directory during system initialization, CP will look (in SYSOWN order) for backup directories. If one is found, it will be used. Otherwise, system initialization will try to proceed using the portion (if any) of the directory that was loaded before the error occurred.

If you were trying to install overrides during system initialization, part of the command overrides may have been applied before this error occurred.

Operator Response: Note the system file type and volume label and call your System Programmer or System Administrator. To correct the problem, it may be necessary to repeat the install procedure for the directory or override file.

The error recording area on SYSRES will contain information on the unrecoverable read errors.

476I **SYSTEM {DIRECTORY|OVERRIDES} LOADED FROM VOLUME *volume***

Explanation: This message confirms that the system directory or overrides was successfully loaded. *volume* is the volume label of the CP-owned disk from which it was loaded.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None. If your installation maintains backup directory or override files, however, you should note the volume label of the CP-owned disk for future reference.

477W **Trapid *trapid* not enabled; incomplete definition**

Explanation: The trapid specified requires additional type-dependent information before it can be enabled. This message can be issued for the following reasons:

- For type DATA trapids, you did not supply the location of the trap to be enabled.
- For type GT trapids, no user or group name was supplied for the trap.
- For type I/O trapids, either:
  - The trapid definition did not contain any valid DEVICE parameter specifications

    or
  - None of the devices specified for the given trapid exist.

System Action: The trapid is not enabled. The rest of the command is processed.

User Response: Issue either the CPTRAP DISPLAY or the QUERY CPTRAP command to find what information is missing. Define the missing information and reissue the CPTRAP command.

If the trap was of type I/O, verify that the DEVICE operands you specified exist before attempting to enable the trapid again.

478E **System spool space full; CPTRAP command rejected**

Explanation: The CPTRAP command was initializing CPTRAP data areas and could not obtain any spooling space for the CPTRAP files. The command cannot be used until spool space is made available.

System Action: The CPTRAP command is rejected. All initialized CPTRAP areas are unlocked and released.

User Response: Inform the system operator. When the operator has reduced the spooling load and spool space is available, reissue the CPTRAP command.

Operator Response: Reduce the spooling load on the system as soon as possible.

479E **Trapid *trapid* currently enabled**

Explanation: The trapid for which the command was invoked has already been enabled and cannot be altered.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Disable the trapid and make the desired modification.

500I **devtype rdev devname CMD REJECT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [BBCCHH=bbcchh|BLOCK=nnnnnn]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine found an unrecoverable command reject I/O error. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
LINE	line
CONS,GRAF	terminal
DASD	disk
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the Channel Command Word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW), in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
- nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: For all types except DASD, none. For DASD, if this message occurs during IPL from a 3330, 3350, or 3380, make sure the read/write switch on the drive is in the write position. If the message occurs after IPL, no action can be taken.

501A **devtype rdev devname INT REQ [CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid {BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine encountered an intervention-required condition on the device specified.

The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
LINE	line
DASD	disk
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the Channel Command Word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW), in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
- nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: For a line error condition, no action can be taken. For all other devices, take appropriate action to make the device ready.

If the printer or punch cannot be made ready, to retrieve the active file on the device do the following:

1. Use the FLUSH command to flush the device. (The FLUSH command will not issue a response.)
2. Use the DRAIN command to drain the device. The system varies the device offline and requeues the file on the system printer or punch queue. The file has a system hold status if the HOLD * was used on the FLUSH command.

501I **{CONS|PRT|PUN|RDR} rdev devname INT REQ [CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid]**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine (CONS), or the spooling error recovery routine (PRT, PUN, or RDR) found an unrecoverable intervention-required I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: For the console, none; for the reader, printer, or punch, take appropriate action to make the device ready.

502I **devtype rdev devname BUSOUT CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine found an unrecoverable bus-out check I/O error. It could also mean that module DMKUCS, DMKUCB, or DMKUCC has exceeded a page boundary (4K).

The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was.

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
DASD	disk
CONS,GRAF	terminal
LINE	line
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW), in hexadecimal.

bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: For CONS, DASD, GRAF, LINE, and TAPE, none. For RDR, purge the file and try to read it again. For printer or punch, take appropriate action to correct the problem. If the printer or punch is to be made ready, do the following to retrieve the active file on the device:

1. Use the FLUSH command to flush the device. (The FLUSH command will not issue a response.)
2. Use the DRAIN command to drain the device. The system varies the device offline and requeues the file on the system printer or punch queue. The file has a system hold status if the HOLD * was used on the FLUSH command.

If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

503I **devtype rdev devname EQUIP CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine found an unrecoverable equipment check I/O error. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
CONS,GRAF	terminal
LINE	line
DASD	disk
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: See note.

Note: Because of the buffering of lines in the 3262 printer, lines of data may be lost. The BACKSPAC command can be used to recover the missing lines of data.

504I **devtype rdev devname DATA CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=CSW USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine found an unrecoverable data check I/O error. It could also mean that module DMKUCS, DMKUCB, or DMKUCC has exceeded a page boundary (4K). The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
CONS,GRAF	terminal
LINE	line
DASD	disk
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None, or take appropriate action to correct the problem. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

505I **devtype rdev devname OVERRUN CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine found an unrecoverable overrun check I/O error. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
CONS	terminal
DASD	disk
LINE	line
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

506I **DASD rdev devname TRKCOND CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BBCCHH=bbcchh**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine found an unrecoverable track condition check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

507I **DASD rdev devname SEEK CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BBCCHH=bbcchh**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine found an unrecoverable seek check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Reply "retry" or "cancel."

508I **{DASD|PRT|PUN|RDR} rdev devname PERM ERROR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [BBCCHH=bbcchh]**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine (DASD) or the spooling error recovery routine (PRT, PUN, or RDR) found an unrecoverable permanent error condition. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

509I **DASD rdev devname TRKOVERUN CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BBCCHH=bbcchh**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine found an unrecoverable track overrun check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

510I **TAPE rdev devname CONVERT CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable data convert check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

511I **TAPE rdev devname COMPAT CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable compatibility check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

512I **TAPE rdev devname LOAD POINT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable load point I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

513I **{DASD|TAPE} rdev devname FILE PROT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine (for DASD) or the tape error recovery routine (for TAPE) found an unrecoverable file protect I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh	-	the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn	-	the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

514I **DASD rdev devname ADDMRK CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BBCCHH=bbcchh**

Explanation: The disk error recovery routine found an unrecoverable missing address marker I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh	-	the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Reply "retry" or "cancel."

516I **devtype rdev devname BAD SENSE CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine encountered an error on a sense operation. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
DASD	disk
LINE	line
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh	-	the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn	-	the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

517I **{LINE|TAPE} rdev devname NOT/KNOWN CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The line error recovery routine (for LINE) or the tape error recovery routine (for TAPE) encountered an error that is considered an impossible condition and must be reported as such. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

518I **{DASD|TAPE} rdev devname RECV ERROR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [BBCCHH=bbcchh]**

Explanation: While attempting recovery, the disk error recovery routine (for DASD) or the tape error recovery routine (for TAPE) encountered an error not associated with the original error. Error recovery cannot be continued. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.

sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

519I **TAPE rdev devname PE BURST CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable phase encode burst I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

520I **devtype rdev devname CHAN ERROR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid [{BBCCHH=bbcchh| BLOCK=nnnnnn}]**

Explanation: An error recovery routine encountered an unrecoverable channel I/O error. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
LINE	line
DASD	disk
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

521I **devtype rdev devname NO DEVICE CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: An error recovery routine received a reported error from a device that is not in the system configuration. The "devtype" in the message indicates which error recovery routine it was: The substitutions in the message are as follows:

Devtype	Error Recovery Routine
GRAF	terminal
PRT,PUN,RDR	spooling
TAPE	tape

The other variables in the message are:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

522I **TAPE rdev devname ERASE CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable erase check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

523I **TAPE rdev devname CONTROL CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable control check on a tape. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

524I **PRINTER rdev devname LOAD CHECK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: An attempt was made to load an invalid buffer to the printer. CMD=FB or F3 indicates an invalid UCS buffer; CMD=63 indicates an invalid FCB was transmitted to the printer. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- userid - associated user ID, if any, that performed the I/O operation.

System Action: System operation continues. If the LOAD CHECK is encountered during printing, the printer is drained and the file is put in SYSTEM HOLD.

Operator Response: Retry the operation. If encountered during printing and the message is due to an invalid FCB image (CMD=63), send the file to a printer that will accept the image, or NOOP the command (for example, 3211 type printer started with the DEFFCB option).

525I **{GRAF|RDR|PRT|PUN} rdev devname FORMAT CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine (for GRAF) or the spooling error recovery routine (for RDR, PRT, or PUN) encountered a format error on a write RCE (Read Column Eliminate) command. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Retry the operation.

526I **TAPE rdev devname DSE FAILED CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A data security erase operation has failed to complete successfully, causing a timeout condition to exist on communication lines. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Activate the reset and load-rewind buttons on the failing device and restart the job.

527I **{LINE|CONS} rdev devname LOST DATA CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The line error recovery routine (for LINE) or the terminal error recovery routine (for CONS) found an unrecoverable lost data I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

528I **{LINE|CONS} rdev devname TIMEOUT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The line error recovery routine (for LINE) or the terminal error recovery routine (for CONS) determined that problems causing a timeout condition exist on communication lines. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

529I **{GRAF|RDR|PRT|PUN} rdev devname PARITY CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine (for GRAF) or the spooling error recovery routine (for RDR, PRT, or PUN) found an unrecoverable parity check I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.

cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

530I **GRAF rdev devname UNIT SPEC CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine found an unrecoverable device-detected error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

531I **GRAF rdev devname CNTRL CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine found an unrecoverable error. The addressed device failed to perform a specified operation or respond to the control unit within a specified period of time. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

532I **GRAF rdev devname OP CHECK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The terminal error recovery routine found an unrecoverable error. The control unit has received a valid command or order that it cannot execute. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

533I **DASD rdev devname CHECK DATA CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BLOCK=nnnnnn**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered an unrecoverable check data error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

534I **DASD rdev devname BKSIZE EX CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BLOCK=nnnnnn**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered an unrecoverable error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operations continues.

Operator Response: None.

535I **DASD rdev devname WR INHIBT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid BLOCK=nnnnnn**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered an unrecoverable error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
nnnnnn - the block number where the error occurred.

System Action: System operations continues.

Operator Response: None.

536I *rdev devname* **reports disabled interface; fault code = *code*; notify CE**

Explanation: Unit check has occurred on an FB-512 or count-key-data I/O request to a Director Module indicating that a permanent error has occurred on the companion Director Module. The sense data indicates Alternate Interface Disabled. (Sense byte 1, bit 3.) The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - device address on which the error was reported.
- code - fault symptoms code obtained from the sense data that will be used by the CE to locate the failing component.

System Action: The system logs the error and retries the I/O request. This retry should succeed since it is another control unit that failed.

User Response: Notify your service personnel.

538I **DASD rdev devname PROG ERROR CMD=cmd SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: An error recovery routine encountered an unrecoverable programming error on a request for control program I/O. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Notify the system programmer of an error in a channel program in the control program.

539I **TAPE rdev devname BOT FAIL CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape error recovery routine found an unrecoverable beginning of tape fail I/O error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None

540I **PRINTER rdev devname MAINT REQ CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: Maintenance of the printer is required. Performance of the printer may be degraded. The message is intended to warn the operator before the problem becomes critical. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

- rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
- devname - the device name.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
- cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, for the error condition
- csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.
- userid - associated user ID, if any, that performed the I/O operation.

System Action: None. Printing operations on the device continue.

Operator Response: Schedule maintenance as soon as possible.

541I **DASD addr devname INV SECTOR CMD='cm' SNS='sense' CSW='csw' USERID='userid' BLOCK='nnnnnn'**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered a device with an invalid sector format.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Format the device in error for the correct sector size.

542A **DASD addr devname CE MODE CMD='cm' SNS='sense' CSW='csw' USERID='userid' BLOCK='nnnnnn'**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered a device that is executing a diagnostic routine.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: The I/O operation that encountered the error will not resume until the diagnostic testing completes. The operator may want to consider terminating the diagnostic routines so that the pending I/O operation can complete.

543I **DASD addr devname MSG TO OP CMD='cm' SNS='sense' CSW='csw' USERID='userid' BLOCK='nnnnnn'**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine encountered a device that has a message to report to the operator.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Sense byte seven contains the message code. The sense messages are described in the applicable hardware manual for the DASD device in question.

544I **DASD addr devname RETRY EXH CMD='cm' SNS='sense' CSW='csw' USERID='userid' BLOCK='nnnnnn'**

Explanation: The FB-512 error recovery routine has exhausted the number of retries recommended for an environmental data present condition.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None is required. If this message persists, you may want to contact your IBM customer enginner.

546I **Interruption {cleared|pending}; {device|control unit} *rdev*, CSW *csw*, userid *userid***

Explanation: If PENDING appears in the message text, the missing interrupt handler has found device end pending for device rdev for more than the specified time period. The condition cannot be corrected. If CLEARED appears in the message text, the missing interrupt handler has corrected the missing interrupt condition. The device remains operational. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	real device address or control unit address (path used by IOS)
csw	-	last half of the csw of the last I/O operation
userid	-	associated user ID, if any, that performed the I/O operation

System Action: This message is issued to alert the operator of a possible error condition. If the missing interrupt handler is able to correct the condition the device remains operational. If the missing interrupt handler is unable to correct the condition, manual intervention is required.

The time interval for each device class is specified in the SYSMIH macro. If the device is still inoperative after the initial message is issued, another message will be issued every two time intervals.

Operator Response: If PENDING appears in the message text, manual action may be required to free the device. Examine device rdev for hardware malfunctions such as the SELECT light on for a tape, or the SELECT LOCK light on for disk devices. Check control or switching units for proper connection. If the user ID is available issue a warning message to the user making him aware of the problem. If no apparent hardware problem is found, issue the HALT command to free the device.

547E **Missing interrupt monitoring not available**

Explanation: The SET MITIME command was issued and the missing interrupt handler module, DMKDID, was not in the system.

System Action: None.

User Response: Add the missing interrupt module DMKDID to the load list. Then regenerate the CP nucleus, reload and re-IPL the system.

550E **Error recording area 90 percent full; run CPEREP**

Explanation: The error recording area specified in the message is 90% full. This message is a warning to prevent loss of error records.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to print the records on the affected area, and then clear the area. Save the printed output for your system support personnel.

551E **Error recording area full; run CPEREP**

Explanation: The error recording area specified in the message is full. Further errors of that type cannot be recorded.

System Action: System operation continues, but no I/O errors, or machine check and channel check errors, are recorded.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to print the error records that are on the error recording area that is full, and then clear the area. Save the printed output for your system support personnel.

552I **Formatting error recording area**

Explanation: The error recording area was not in the proper format, so it is now being rewritten in the correct CP format. This should only occur at the first IPL of a new system with a new error recording area. If this message appears at other times, it is probably due to a hardware error.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: If you did not expect this formatting to take place, ensure that the allocation of the system volume does not overlap cylinders or disk space and then call your system support personnel.

553I **Error recording area cleared; user *userid***

Explanation: DMKIOG has been invoked by user 'userid' to clear the error recording area specified in the message. Error recording in that area is reenabled.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

558I **Unrecoverable I/O error; error recording disabled**

Explanation: Unrecoverable input/output errors were encountered while trying to read or write in the error recording area at system initialization time. Error recording has been disabled. Probable hardware error.

System Action: System operation continues but error recording is not being done.

Operator Response: System operation without error recording is not recommended. Whenever possible, try to restart the system, with the system disk on another drive. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

559W **SRF *rdev* not accessible: frames not on error cylinders**

Explanation: One of the following conditions has occurred on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor:

1. SRF is not included in DMKRIO.
2. The service support console is configured for diagnostics, remote hook-up, or program frame. The console is not in SRF mode. (Only one of the two SRF devices of a 3036 console is accessible at any given time by VM/SP control program. Therefore, if both SRF devices of a 3036 are specified on the RIOGEN macro at system generation, then during initialization of the error recording cylinders message DMKIOH559W will be issued for *one* of these SRF devices. Since both SRF devices of a 3036 console contain identical frame data, only one SRF per 3036 need to be successfully accessed during error recording

initialization. If message DMSIOH559W is received for only one of the SRF devices of a 3036 console - and both were specified on the RIOGEN macro - no user action is necessary.)

3. The system is running in degraded mode. (Only one console station is operational.)

System Action: Processing continues. System will run, EREP data is collected. Reports are unformatted.

User Response:

1. Reassemble DMKRIO with the proper address for the 7443 devices and include "SRF=" on the RIOGEN macro, refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*.
2. Wait until the service support console is available. Enable the I/O interface. Select SRF mode from the C1 frame by activating the SRF (A2). (On the 3032, the SRF appears disabled until it is accessed.) VARY ON the SRF. Attach the SRF. Rerun CPEREP CLEARF. Refer to the *3033 Processor Complex Operating Procedures*, GC38-0031.
3. Rerun CPEREP when both console stations are operational, generate reports then run CPEREP CLEARF to clear and obtain the frame records.

560W **Errors on SRF *rdev*: frames not on error cylinders**

Explanation: A permanent I/O error was encountered during an I/O operation with SRF 'rdev'. The SRF 'rdev' frames are not placed on the error recording cylinders or in the error recording area.

System Action: Processing continues.

Operator Response: After the cause of the error has been corrected, run CPEREP with the CLEARF parameter specified to clear the area. This will cause the frames to be placed in the error recording area.

561W **More than 50 MCH or CCH frames were read from SRF *rdev***

Explanation: The maximum number of frames of one type has been exceeded.

- There is an error in the Service Processor when responding to I/O requests to the SRF, or
- The last engineering change has provided a set of frames larger than the maximum number expected.

System Action: The first 50 frames read will be accepted as valid and will be written to the error recording area.

Operator Response: Processing of MCH or CCH records by 50 frames may result in an incomplete or erroneous edit of logout information. Call IBM Field Engineering for support.

564I ***rdev* PERMANENT PATH ERROR, RECOVERED ON ALTERNATE PATH**

Explanation: The device has been accessed via an alternate path due to a permanent path error.

System Action: System operation continues.

565I **DASD *rdev* VOLUME *volid* IS FENCED FROM A STORAGE PATH - ssid.p-cc-dd**

Explanation: A path to a device has become non-operational.

ssid.p-cc-dd path and device identifier

ssid	subsystem
p	path
cc	controller id
dd	device number

System Action: System operation continues.

566I **DASD rdev A CONTROLLER OF A STORAGE PATH IS NOT OPERATIONAL - ssid.p-cc-dd**

Explanation: A controller has become non-operational.

ssid.p-cc-dd path and device identifier

ssid	subsystem
p	path
cc	controller id
dd	device number

System Action: System operation continues.

575I **I/O ERROR ADD=rdev, USERID=userid**

Explanation: The VM/SP error recording interface has determined that a permanent or temporary I/O error has occurred on a virtual machine. This message also appears when VM/SP error routines are invoked for recording counter and buffer overflow statistics for various devices, for recording amounts, and for recording general statistical data.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP to document the error. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

580I **TAPE rdev devname NO ERR SNS CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A sense command was issued with no outstanding unit check. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev -	the unit address of the failing device.
devname -	the device name.
sense -	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm -	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw -	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

581I **TAPE rdev devname DISPLAY CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A LOAD DISPLAY command was issued to a drive while the cartridge was being loaded. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev -	the unit address of the failing device.
devname -	the device name.
sense -	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.

cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

582I **TAPE rdev devname WRITEID CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The format identification mark could not be successfully written at the beginning of the tape. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

583I **TAPE rdev devname BUFF ERROR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A control unit buffer memory error has been detected, and part of the buffer has been unusable. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

584I **TAPE rdev devname NOT CAPABL CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The format identification burst at beginning of tape could not be read. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

585I **TAPE rdev devname TAPE VOID CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A read-type operation was in progress, and no data blocks were found on the tape. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

586I **TAPE rdev devname TENSION CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The drive encountered an error that caused a loss of tension on the tape. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: The drive may have to be unloaded manually.

587I **TAPE rdev devname LENGTH CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape inside the cartridge is not the correct length. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

588I **TAPE rdev devname PHYS EOT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A command was executing when physical end of tape was encountered. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.

sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None

589I **TAPE rdev devname BKW AT BOT CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: Beginning of Tape was encountered while executing a backward-type command. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

590I **TAPE rdev devname UNLOAD ERR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A cartridge was manually unloaded. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

591I **TAPE rdev devname NO RECORD CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The tape could not be positioned in front of the block/tape mark requested by the LOCATE BLOCK command. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

592I **TAPE rdev devname DRIV ASGND CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The drive is assigned, but not to the channel path issuing the failing command. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: The drive may be assigned to another system. The cartridge should be removed to prevent unauthorized access to data on the tape.

593I **TAPE rdev devname DRIV OFFLN CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A command for drive activity has been issued to a drive that is not online. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

594I **TAPE rdev devname CU CK1 ERR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The control unit, or one of the control units in a dual control unit configuration, developed a severe error condition. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev - the unit address of the failing device.
devname - the device name.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm - the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw - the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

The control unit was able to reinitialize itself sufficiently to continue processing.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

595I **TAPE rdev devname CU ERP ERR CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: While attempting error recovery, the control unit encountered an error that was not associated with the original error. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

The drive may not be positioned next to the block in error.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

596I **TAPE rdev devname CU INCOMPA CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The drive requires updates (patches) unknown to the control unit, or the drive model is incompatible with the control unit. In either case, the drive and control unit are incompatible. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

597I **TAPE rdev devname RD OPP CK CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: A READ command failed and the control unit was able to read the data on the tape in the opposite direction. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

The data is located in the control unit's buffer in reverse order.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

598I **TAPE rdev devname BLK ID SEQ CMD=cm SNS=sense CSW=csw USERID=userid**

Explanation: The block ID of a data block shows that the block is out of sequence. The substitutions in the message are as follows:

rdev	-	the unit address of the failing device.
devname	-	the device name.
sense	-	the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, for the error condition.
cm	-	the command code, in hexadecimal, of the channel command word (CCW) being executed when the error occurred.
csw	-	the failing channel status word (CSW) in hexadecimal.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

601E **Channel control check device** *xxx*

Explanation: A channel control check occurred on the channel specified by device xxx, where:

xxx - Channel, control unit, and device address of the failing unit.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

601I **CHANNEL CONTROL CHECK DEVICE xxx; [USER** *userid***]**

Explanation: A channel control check occurred on the channel specified by device xxx, where:

xxx - Channel, control unit, and device address of the failing unit.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

602E **Interface control check device** *xxx*

Explanation: An interface control check occurred on channel specified in device xxx, where:

xxx - Channel, control unit, and device address of the failing unit.

The response with the optional parameter indicates that recovery was not possible and the channel has been taken offline.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

602I **INTERFACE CONTROL CHECK DEVICE xxx; [USER userid]**

Explanation: An interface control check occurred on channel specified in device xxx, where:

xxx - Channel, control unit, and device address of the failing unit.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

603W CHANNEL ERROR

Explanation: A channel check condition occurred from which the channel check handler could not recover.

System Action: The system enters a wait state (wait state code = 002).

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. Invoke CPEREP to document the error condition before restarting the system. If the problem persists, contact your hardware support personnel.

To restart, IPL the system, specifying CKPT start.

605I CHANNEL CHECK RECORDING FAILURE

Explanation: This message appears:

- When an unrecoverable I/O error is encountered while recording on the error recording cylinder, or
- When the channel check recording cylinder is full.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to write out the error records and clear the channel recording cylinder. If the error recurs, contact your system support personnel.

609W MACHINE CHECK; PROCESSOR CONTROLLER DAMAGE cpuid

Explanation: The machine check handler has encountered an error in the Processor Controller.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state. (Wait state code = 001)

Operator Response: Contact your system support personnel.

610W MACHINE CHECK; SUPERVISOR DAMAGE cpuid

Explanation: The machine check handler has encountered an unrecoverable error within CP. This message is also issued if a malfunction alert occurs on the attached processor and CP was in control.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code = 001 or 013).

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. Invoke CPEREP to document the error. Restart the system. If the problem recurs, contact your hardware support personnel.

611W MACHINE CHECK; SYSTEM INTEGRITY LOST cpuid

Explanation: The machine check handler has encountered an error that cannot be diagnosed because of an invalid machine check old PSW or invalid machine check interrupt code (MCIC). The integrity of the system at this point is not reliable.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code = 001).

Operator Response: Probable hardware error. Invoke CPEREP to document the error. Restart the system. If the problem recurs, contact your hardware support personnel.

612W MACHINE CHECK TIMING FACILITIES DAMAGE

Explanation: An error has occurred in the timing facilities. Probable hardware error.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code = 001).

Operator Response: Invoke CPEREP to document the error. Restart the system. If the problem recurs, contact your hardware support personnel.

613I SOFT MACHINE CHECK RECORDING DISABLED cpuid

Explanation: The error reporting interrupt mechanism for soft machine checks has been disabled.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

614I MACHINE CHECK; DAMAGED PAGE NOW DELETED cpuid

Explanation: The machine check handler has deleted a page of storage as a result of storage data failures. Probable hardware error.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: The system operator should note that the system is operating with 4K bytes less storage each time this message appears.

If the problem recurs, run the CPEREP program to document the error, then contact your system support personnel.

615I MACHINE CHECK RECORDING FAILURE cpuid

Explanation: This message appears:

- If an unrecoverable I/O error is encountered while recording on the error recording cylinder, or
- When the machine check recording cylinder is full.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to print the error records and clear the MCH recording cylinder. If the problem recurs, contact your system support personnel.

616I MACHINE CHECK; USER userid TERMINATED cpuid

Explanation: The user identified by user ID has encountered a machine check error and the user's virtual machine has been reset. Probable hardware error.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to document the error. If the problem recurs, contact your system support personnel.

617I **MACHINE CHECK; BUFFER OR DLAT DAMAGE cpuid**

Explanation: The Machine Check Handler has encountered a buffer storage or DLAT partially disabled.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to document the error. If the problem recurs, contact your system support personnel.

618I **{INSTRUCTION RETRY|MAIN STORAGE} NOW IN {RECORD|QUIET} MODE cpuid**

Explanation: The SET MODE command has placed the processor in the mode that is specified.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

619I **MACHINE CHECK; OPERATION TERMINATED cpuid**

Explanation: The user has encountered a machine check error and the user's virtual machine had been reset or terminated. If the virtual machine was reset, the user must reinitialize the system to commence operation. If the virtual machine was terminated, he must log on again to commence operation.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to document the error. If the problem recurs, contact your system support personnel.

620I **MACHINE CHECK; ATTACHED PROCESSOR NOT BEING USED**

Explanation: The attached processor is no longer being used by the system because:

- A malfunction alert was received from the attached processor,
- The machine check handler received an unrecoverable error on the attached processor while in problem state,
- An instruction processing error was detected for the attached processor.

System Action: System operates in uniprocessor mode.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to document the error and save the output for your system support personnel.

621I **MACHINE CHECK; AFFINITY SET OFF**

Explanation: The attached processor is no longer being used by the system because of a malfunction alert, or an unrecoverable machine check. Affinity for the attached processor is no longer valid.

System Action: System operates in uniprocessor mode. The user is put in console function mode (if user was not disconnected) with affinity turned off.

User Response: Resume processing. Continue to operate without attached processor affinity, if possible.

622W **MACHINE CHECK; MULTIPLE CHANNEL ERRORS**

Explanation: During a machine check interruption, a group of channels is unavailable. The channels will not be available until the system is reset.

System Action: The soft machine check error is recorded and system operation continues. The user is put in console function mode.

Operator Response: Invoke CPEREP to document the error and then reload the system via the IPL process. If the problem recurs, contact your hardware support personnel.

623I **CHANNEL SET CONNECTED TO PROCESSOR NN**

Explanation: A processor failure occurred on the main processor and automatic processor recovery succeeded in connecting the channel set to the attached processor; or the operator issued a VARY OFFLINE CPU command for the I/O processor and the offline process succeeded in connecting the channel set to the attached processor.

System Action: Processing continues on the attached processor in uniprocessor mode.

Operator Response: When a processor failure occurred, call IBM Field Engineering for support. When the problem is resolved, issue the VARY ONLINE command.

624I **MACHINE CHECK; EXTERNAL DAMAGE**

Explanation: The machine check handler has encountered external damage. Damage has occurred to a channel, channel controller, switching unit or another unit external to the central processing unit.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Run CPEREP program to document the error and save output for your support personnel.

625I **ALTERNATE PROCESSOR RECOVERY SUCCESSFUL; PROCESSOR xx OFFLINE**

Explanation: A hardware error has occurred on processor xx which has resulted in the system's varying of processor nn (and its channels if an MP configuration) offline. The remaining online processor has recovered from the failure, and the system will continue operation in uniprocessor mode.

System Action: Processing continues in uniprocessor mode.

Operator Response: Run the CPEREP program to document the error and save the output for system support personnel.

627I **MACHINE CHECK; STORAGE DEGRADATION FOR userid**

Explanation: The processor has reported 12 successful corrections of double-bit errors in storage belonging to either the control program or the virtual-equals-real user. The storage belongs to the program or user identified as "userid."

System Action: The error-reporting interrupt mechanism for soft machine checks is disabled. System operation continues.

Operator Response: The system operator should note that performance may be degraded. Run the CPEREP program to document the error, and contact your system support personnel.

628I **DEGRADATION; CP WILL TRY RECOVERY IN 1 MINUTE**

Explanation: The processor has reported 12 successful corrections of double-bit errors in storage belonging to the dynamic paging area. In each instance, CP was unable to mark the page frame offline because it was locked in storage.

System Action: The error-reporting interrupt mechanism for soft machine checks will be disabled for approximately one minute. System operation continues. If the error occurs again when soft machine checks are enabled, CP will try to discontinue use of the affected page frame.

Operator Response: If the problem recurs, run the CPEREP program to document the error. Then contact your system support personnel.

629I **SOFT MACHINE CHECK REPORTING NOW ENABLED**

Explanation: CP has enabled the error-reporting interrupt mechanism for soft machine checks.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: None.

639W **Trapid *trapid* not enabled; maximum number of enabled IO type traps exceeded**

Explanation: The maximum number of I/O-type traps has already been enabled.

System Action: The trapid is not enabled. The rest of the command is processed.

User Response: Disable a previously enabled trap of type I/O before enabling the rejected trapid.

640E **Maximum number of devices exceeded for trapid *trapid***

Explanation: The maximum number of devices and/or ranges, 255, for the I/O-type trap has been exceeded.

System Action: The command is rejected. The existing trap definition is not modified.

User Response: Define a separate trap to trace extra devices.

641W **Trapid *trapid* not enabled; Group *groupid* does not exist**

Explanation: The groupid specified for this trapid does not exist on the VGBLOK chain.

System Action: The trapid is not enabled. The rest of the command is processed.

User Response: Check the groupid to see if it is accurate, then enable the trapid when at least one user is connected to the group.

700E **INPUT UNIT IS NOT A CPVOL**

Explanation: The CPVOL operand was specified for a DUMP or COPY statement, but the last INPUT control statement did not describe a device that had been initialized with the Format/Allocate program.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Describe the proper DASD device with the INPUT control statement. If the proper input device is defined, use the ALL operand or the explicit cylinder operand for the DUMP or COPY function.

701E **INVALID OPERAND - operand**

Explanation: The specified operand is invalid.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the card image is printed above the message, and the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Correct the operand and resubmit the job.

702E **CONTROL STATEMENT SEQUENCE ERROR**

Explanation: The control statement is not in the proper sequence.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the card image is displayed above the error message. The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console. Note that all DUMP, RESTORE, or COPY statements must be delimited by an INPUT or an OUTPUT control statement. When multiple, explicit cylinder extents are defined, the DUMP, COPY, and RESTORE statements must not be intermixed.

User Response: Place the control statements in the proper sequence, or correct the error, and resubmit the job.

703E **OPERAND MISSING**

Explanation: The above control statement contains insufficient information.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the card image is displayed before the message. The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Provide the missing operand and resubmit the job.

704E **DEVICE rdev NOT OPERATIONAL**

Explanation: rdev is the device address of the unit that is not operational.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Either attach the proper device to your system or redefine the device in error. In either case, the function control statement must be reentered.

705E **I/O error *rdev*, CSW = *csw*, sense = *sense*, input = {*bbcchh*|*nnnnnn*}, output = {*bbcchh*|*nnnnnn*}, CCW = *ccw***

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error has been detected on the input or the output device, where:

rdev - the unit address of the device in error.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, describing the error.
csw - channel status word from the error.
bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, where the error occurred on the input or output cylinder.
nnnnnn - the beginning block number of the group of blocks being read or written when the error occurred. Reference the sense bytes to determine the block in error.
ccw - the channel command word from the error.

System Action: The job step is terminated. If the output device is tape, an attempt is made to write a trailer label closing the output device. A cylinder map is printed describing all valid data that was dumped, restored, or copied to the point of error.

Note: This may be a valid condition if a virtual user attempts to dump, restore, or copy past the cylinder extents of the minidisk with which he is working.

User Response: Determine whether or not the error was valid. If it was not valid, resubmit the job. If the error persists, call IBM for hardware support.

705I **I/O error RESID = *rid* status = *status*, line = *rdev***

Explanation: For DMKRGA, an unrecoverable I/O error has been detected on the remote display station or the remote printer.

rid - one byte, in hexadecimal, of the real resource identifier.
status - two bytes, in hexadecimal, of status/sense data describing the error.
rdev - the unit address of the line to which the remote station is attached.

System Action: System operation continues. The system operator is notified. The user receives "NOT ACCEPTED" at the display terminal.

User Response: None.

706E **Line *rdev* not enabled**

Explanation: The command could not be executed because the line address specified was not enabled.

System Action: None.

User Response: Enable the line address and reissue the command.

707E **MACHINE CHECK**

Explanation: A hardware error has occurred while running in standalone mode.

System Action: The program loads a disabled wait state PSW after attempting to print the message.

User Response: Invoke CPEREP to document the hardware error for further analysis of the problem. Attempt to rerun the job. If the error persists, save the output and contact your hardware support personnel.

708E **INVALID INPUT OR OUTPUT DEFINITION**

Explanation: The INPUT and/or OUTPUT statement is not defined or is defined as the wrong device type. For example, the DUMP statement must have the input unit defined as a DASD device and the output unit defined as a tape device.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Redefine the input or output definition, or use the proper function control statement.

709E **WRONG INPUT TAPE MOUNTED**

Explanation: The tape is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- There is no volume header record on the tape.
- The volume header record cylinder identifier is higher than the cylinder being searched for. If the tape was produced from FB-512 data, the volume header blockid is higher than the block being searched for.
- The volume header record time stamp is different from the preceding volume trailer label time stamp.

System Action: The system rewinds and unloads the tape; then it attempts to read the next tape's volume header record. If the wrong input tape is mounted, the system rewinds and unloads the tape, regardless of whether the REWIND, UNLOAD, or LEAVE option was specified in the INPUT control statement of the DASD Dump Restore program.

User Response: Mount the proper tape.

710A **DEV rdev INTERVENTION REQUIRED**

Explanation: rdev is the unit address of the device that has become not-ready.

System Action: The program waits for the specified device to become ready.

User Response: Make the specified device ready.

711R **VOLID READ IS volid2, NOT volid1. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? RESPOND YES, NO, OR REREAD:**

Explanation:

volid1 - The volume serial number from the input or output control statement; volid1 is displayed only if it was entered.
volid2 - The volume serial number from the VOL1 label on the DASD device specified by the control statement.

System Action: Waits for response.

If you respond "yes," the operation continues.

If you respond "no," and the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next statement is solicited from the console.

If you respond "reread," the volume specified is read again.

Note: A new volume may have been mounted in the interim.

User Response: Respond "yes," "no," or "reread."

712E NUMBER OF EXTENTS EXCEEDS 20

Explanation: The DUMP or COPY control statement has explicitly defined more than 20 extents, or if CPVOL was specified, the input unit has more than 20 physical extents defined.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next control statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Use the DUMP ALL or COPY ALL statement, or perform the job specifying no more than 20 extents, and repeat DUMP or COPY if necessary to complete the task.

713E OVERLAPPING OR INVALID EXTENTS

Explanation: The DUMP, RESTORE, or COPY statement contains invalid or overlapping explicit cylinder or block extents.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Enter the proper cylinder or block extent information.

714E RECORD {bbcchh|nnnnnn} NOT FOUND ON TAPE

Explanation: The given record was not found on the tape.

bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, of the missing track header record.

nnnnnn - the decimal block number of the missing block.

System Action: The job step is terminated. All data restored or copied to that point is valid. If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next control statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Use the COPY ALL or RESTORE ALL statement, or use the correct explicit cylinder operand.

715E LOCATION bbcchh IS A FLAGGED TRACK

Explanation: The DASD device has a flagged track.

bbcchh - the address (bin, cylinder, and head), in hexadecimal, of the flagged track.

System Action: RC = 3.
For the IBM 2314, 2319, and 2305, the job step continues; for the IBM 3330 and 3350, the job is terminated. All data dumped or copied to that point is valid. The input and output devices are closed, and a cylinder map of the data dumped or copied is printed.

For the IBM 2305, 2314, 2319, and 3340, flagged tracks are treated as any other track; that is, no attempt is made to substitute the alternate track data when a defective primary track is read; tracks are not inspected to determine if they were previously flagged when written. It is therefore recommended that volumes dumped containing flagged tracks be restored to the same volume. DMKDDR715E is displayed each time a defective track is dumped, copied, or restored, and the operation continues.

For the IBM 3330 and 3350, flagged tracks are automatically handled by the control unit and should never be detected by the program. However, if a flagged track is detected DMKDDR715E is displayed and the job step is terminated.

User Response: Use the DUMP or COPY statements with the explicit cylinder operand to dump or copy around the flagged track.

716R NO VOL1 LABEL FOUND FOR volid. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? RESPOND YES, NO, OR REREAD:

Explanation: For count-key-data, the program was unable to find a record with the key of VOL1 on cylinder 0 track 0 and was not able to read record 3 on cylinder 0 track 0 for the specified volume serial number (volid).

The volume serial number is displayed only if specified in the INPUT or OUTPUT control statement.

For FB-512 devices, block 1 on the device could not be read.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you respond "yes," the system continues with the job steps.

If you respond "no" and the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next statement is solicited from the console.

If you respond "reread," the program attempts to reread the specified device.

User Response: Respond to the message as indicated.

717R DATA DUMPED FROM volid1 TO BE RESTORED TO volid2. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? RESPOND YES, NO, OR REREAD:

Explanation:

volid1 - The volume serial number of the input tape.

volid2 - The volume serial number of the output DASD device that is to receive the data from volid1.

Note: volid2 will only be displayed if it was included in the output statement. Also, if the output statement volid is not the same as the target DASD volume or the same as the input volid READ, the volid2 in the 717R message may be misleading as the origin of the volid2 is from user responses, not a volume label READ.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you respond "yes," the restore function continues.

If you respond "no" and the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statement for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

If you respond "reread," the input tape is backspaced to the start of the file, and the volume header label is reread.

User Response: If the wrong input tape is mounted, replace the tape and respond REREAD. Otherwise, respond in the appropriate manner.

718E OUTPUT UNIT IS FILE PROTECTED

Explanation: The output tape cannot be written on.

System Action: RC = 1.
The program terminates. The tape device is rewound and unloaded; the system waits for the device to become ready. When the unit is ready, the system writes a volume header record on the tape, and the operation continues.

User Response: Replace the file security ring in the tape reel, or mount the proper tape.

719E INVALID FILENAME OR FILE NOT FOUND

Explanation: This message can appear only if DMKDDR is running under CMS. A file type was not entered from the CMS command line, or the file name and file type entered could not be found on the CMS files currently logged in.

User Response: Either omit all operands on the CMS command line defaulting to console input, or enter the proper file name, file type, and/or file mode for the CMS file containing the input control statements.

720E ERROR IN routine

Explanation: "routine" is the name of the CMS routine in error from the first eight characters of the CMS parameter list. The CMS return code generated by the error is returned in the following manner:

- PRINTR--the CMS return code plus 100
- WAITRD--the CMS return code plus 200
- RDBUF--the CMS return code plus 300
- TYPE or TYPLIN--the CMS return code plus 400

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program terminates after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the program is immediately terminated.

User Response: Correct the error as indicated by the return code, and resubmit the job.

721E RECORD {cchhr|nnnnnn} NOT FOUND

Explanation: The record indicated by cchhr was not found.

cchhr - the address (cylinder, head, and record) of the record explicitly described by the PRINT or TYPE function.
nnnnnn - the FB-512 block number of the block described by the PRINT or TYPE function.

System Action: The system terminates the PRINT or TYPE function in process and continues with the remaining job steps unaffected.

User Response: For count-key-data, if the explicit record identifier is not known, print or type on a cylinder or track basis.

For FB-512, correct the number and retry.

722E OUTPUT UNIT NOT PROPERLY FORMATTED FOR THE CP NUCLEUS

Explanation: The CP nucleus cannot be restored or copied for one of the following reasons:

- The output volume was not formatted using the Format/Allocate program.
- The volid of the original nucleus volume is different from the volid of the new nucleus volume.
- The cylinders or pages on which the nucleus will reside are not allocated as permanent space in the allocation record on the input device.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next control statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Use the Format/Allocate program to prepare the output disk as indicated above, and resubmit the job.

723E NO VALID CP NUCLEUS ON THE INPUT UNIT

Explanation: If the input unit is tape, then the tape does not contain a DDR nucleus dump. If the input unit is disk, then a CP nucleus was never loaded onto that disk.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the correct statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Mount the proper input unit and resubmit the job.

724E INPUT TAPE CONTAINS A CP NUCLEUS DUMP

Explanation: The user is attempting to restore a tape dump using the NUCLEUS parameter by specifying ALL or explicit extent parameters.

System Action: If the input is from cards or a CMS file, the program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Otherwise, the next control statement is solicited from the console.

User Response: Use the RESTORE NUCLEUS statement or mount the proper tape.

725R **DASD INPUT DEVICE WAS (IS) LARGER THAN OUTPUT DEVICE. DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE? RESPOND YES, NO, OR REREAD.**

Explanation:

RESTORE FUNCTION--The number of cylinders or blocks on the original DASD input unit is compared with the number on the output device.

COPY FUNCTION--The input device contains more cylinders or blocks than the output device.

Operator Response: Determine if the copy or restore function is to continue; respond either "yes" or "no."

726E **MOVING DATA INTO ALTERNATE TRACK CYLINDER(S) IS PROHIBITED**

Explanation: An extent statement was encountered that attempted either to RESTORE or to COPY a cylinder of data into the alternate track cylinder. This is not permitted. The alternate track cylinders of disks (except 2314 and 2319) are to be used only for alternate tracks and not as a primary data area.

System Action: The program attempts to read another control statement, or to read another extent statement.

User Response: If the extent statement contains a typographical error, correct it. Otherwise, find some other cylinder(s) to RESTORE or COPY the data to. The REORDER operand of the extent statement can be used to move an entire minidisk to different cylinders.

727E **FLAGGED TRK track HAS NO PROPER ALTERNATE; SKIPPING THIS TRACK**

Explanation: An attempt was made to read from or write to a track that is flagged as defective, but it has no alternate track assigned; or it has an alternate assigned improperly. (Alternate does not point back to defective track, alternate has defective flag set, etc.)

System Action: In the case of DUMP, RESTORE, or COPY the defective track is skipped and processing continues with the next track. In the case of PRINT or TYPE, the home address and the record zero from the defective track are displayed.

User Response: To restore the disk to a usable condition, perform a disk initialization using IBCDASDI.

728E **DECODE ERROR ENCOUNTERED: nn**

Explanation: DDR is unable to expand data from compact format when restoring to DASD from tape. 'nn' is the return code from the decoding routine.

Return Codes:

2 First byte of input is 0 or is greater than 5. This should not occur. It may be caused by using a set of encoding tables which do not match the decoding tables which are supplied.

3 There is more data to be decoded, but the output buffer is not big enough to hold more. Decoding stopped when the output buffer became full.

4 The decoding tables are malformed or the compacted data was incorrectly transmitted. The program tried to decode a codeword which could not be decoded within its first 21 bits.

System Action: The program ends.

User Response: Recreate the input. If this is not possible, call your system support personnel.

729I **FULL TRACK READ FEATURE NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: The FTR keyword has been requested on the DASD Dump/Restore DUMP control statement but the FTR hardware feature is not available. The output dump tape is created in the old format.

System Action: The output dump tape is created in the old format.

User Response: None. (This is an informational message only.)

730E **DEV *rdev* NOT OPERATIONAL OR NOT READY**

Explanation: The device at address rdev is not operational (SIO gave cc=3) or not ready (intervention required indicated in sense data).

System Action: If the input is from cards, the card in error is printed and the job step is terminated. If the input is from the console, the proper device address is requested from the user.

User Response: Ready the device, attach the proper device to the system, or specify the proper device in the control statement.

731I **COMPACT OPTION IGNORED FOR COPY OPERATIONS**

Explanation: The COMPACT option was specified on the INPUT control statement or on the OUTPUT control statement for the copy function of DDR.

System Action: The copy function continues processing and the output tape is in the same format as the input tape.

User Response: None.

732E **MACHINE CHECK**

Explanation: A machine check hardware error has occurred.

System Action: The program loads a disabled wait state PSW after attempting to print the message.

User Response: Invoke CPEREP to document the hardware error so that further analysis can be done. Attempt to rerun the job. If the error persists, save all output and contact your hardware support personnel.

733E **VOLID READ IS volid1, NOT volid2**

Explanation: The wrong volume is mounted on the device described by the ALLOCATE control statement.

volid1 - the volume serial number as read from the DASD device.
volid2 - the volume serial number from the ALLOCATE control statement.

Note: If volid1 = "none," no record 3 was found on cylinder 0, track 0.

System Action: If the input is from cards, the card in error is printed and the job step is terminated. If it is

console input, the proper volume serial number is requested from the user.

User Response: Correct the ALLOCATE control statement or mount the proper volume on the device described by the ALLOCATE control statement. If "none" was given for volid1, the pack must be formatted.

734E **TYPE OR CYL INVALID**

Explanation: While attempting to allocate cylinders or extents, an invalid control statement was encountered or an invalid extent was specified. For count-key-data devices, an invalid cylinder or extent is any extent with a starting location greater than the ending location or greater than the maximum number of cylinders for that device type.

For FB-512 devices, the extents are specified by page numbers. An invalid extent is one in which the starting number exceeds the highest page on the volume. The valid control statements are TEMP, PERM, TDSK, DRCT, or END.

System Action: If the input is from cards, the card in error is printed and the job step terminated. If it is console input, the proper control statement is requested from the user.

User Response: Correct the control statement or extent information and resubmit the statement. It should be noted that the allocation data overlays the existing data within the allocation record. Therefore, overlapping extents are valid and any errors may be corrected by resubmitting the proper extents. If the END control statement immediately follows the ALLOCATE statement, the allocation table is printed without any alterations.

735E **FATAL DASD I/O ERROR. CSW=csw**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error was encountered on the DASD being formatted.

System Action: The job step is terminated immediately and the next control statement is read.

User Response: Check message DMKFMT736E, displayed just prior to this message, to determine the extent and type of failure.

736E **IO ERROR rdev CCHHR=cchhr SENSE=sense**

Explanation: An I/O error has been detected.

- rdev - the unit address of the device in error.
- cchhr - the cylinder, head, and record identification of the record in error.
- sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, describing the error condition.
- nnnnnn - the block number of the block error.

System Action: The job step is terminated and the next control statement is read.

User Response: Resubmit the job. If the error persists, call your system support personnel.

737E **INVALID OPERAND**

Explanation: An operand is in error; it can be seen in the card image displayed following the message.

System Action: A card image containing the error is printed following the message, and the job step is terminated.

User Response: Correct the invalid operand in the control statement and resubmit the job.

738A **DEVICE rdev INTERVENTION REQUIRED**

Explanation: Intervention is required on the device at address rdev.

System Action: The system waits for an interrupt from the card reader or console. When an interrupt is received from either the card reader or the console, that unit is solicited for the next control statement.

User Response: Correct the error as indicated on the card reader and make the device ready, or switch to console input by signaling attention.

739E **FLAGGED PRIMARY TRACK HAS NO ALTERNATE ASSIGNED, IO ERROR FOLLOWS**

Explanation: An I/O operation was attempted on a track that is flagged defective, but has no alternate track assigned to it. Or an improper alternate assignment exits as follows: The CCHH pointer in record zero of either the defective or the alternate does not point to the other track of the pair. Or one of the two tracks has bits 6 and 7 of the home address flag byte improperly set.

System Action: Error messages DMKFMT736E and DMKFMT735E follow immediately. The CCHHR address given in message DMKFMT736E identifies the defective track.

User Response: To restore the disk to a usable condition, perform a disk initialization using IBDASDI.

740E **PACK MOUNTED IS 3340-35, NOT 3340-70. MOUNT ANOTHER OR RESPECIFY**

Explanation: The user indicated that the device is a 3340-70, but the sense data indicates that a 3340-35 disk pack is actually mounted. A 3340-35 pack has fewer cylinders than a 3340-70 and cannot be formatted as a 3340-70. However, a 3340-70 can be formatted as a 3340-35.

System Action: If the input is being entered from a console, the user is prompted to reenter the device address and device type. If the input is from cards the card in error is printed and the job step is terminated.

User Response: Correct the unit address or device type. Or mount a 3340-70 disk pack in place of the 3340-35.

741E **DEVICE rdev IS devtype1 NOT devtype2 AS SPECIFIED. RESPECIFY OR NOTIFY SYSTEM SUPPORT**

Explanation: The incorrect device type was entered.

rdev	The unit address of the device type in error
devtype1	The device type that should have been specified

devtype2-nn — The device type and model that was specified

System Action: The following prompt is displayed to allow the user to re-enter the device address:

```
ENTER DEVICE ADDRESS (CUU):
```

User Response: Check previously entered device address. If it is correct, re-enter the address. The following prompt will then be displayed.

```
ENTER DEVICE TYPE:
```

Enter the device type indicated by devtype in the message text.

If the previously entered device address is incorrect, enter the correct device address, and enter the correct device type in response to the ENTER DEVICE TYPE: prompt.

If error persists, check that the real device matches the device type entered. If it does, call system support personnel.

742E **ALLOCATION FUNCTION NOT ALLOWED**

Explanation: The label found on the specified volume does not contain the keyword 'CP370'.

System Action: If input is from a console, the user is prompted to re-enter FORMAT or ALLOCATE. If input is from cards, the card in error is printed and the job is terminated.

User Response: Format the volume using FORMAT function, then allocate the volume using the ALLOCATE function.

743A **DIAL function not available**

Explanation: The DIAL command cannot be issued from this station or terminal.

System Action: System operation continues.

User Response: None.

744E **I/O error *rdev* CODE=E4 CSW=*csw***

Explanation: A permanent failure occurred in response to a Sense ID.

System Action: The system makes one more attempt.

User Response: If the error persists, the job in process is terminated. Restart the job or call for service.

747A ***message*, please re-enter this command**

Explanation: The multiple variations of 'message' are explained below.

- **Device *rdev* vary in progress Explanation:** If a VARY OFF/ON is in progress for this device, this message is sent to the class B user and no SIO is issued.
- **Csw=(csw)[, Sense=(sense)] Explanation:** For some unknown temporary error, the channel-end/device-end status is not presented, and no other clue can be found to determine the status of this SIO. If the sense data is not available, only the CSW data is displayed.
- **Error encountered, no IOERBLOK can be found Explanation:** A disk error occurred, but no IOERBLOK can be found.
- **Device unit check - no sense data is found Explanation:** This message will be issued when a unit check occurs for the device, but no sense data is presented. (i.e., IOERLEN=0).

User Response: In each case, reissue the QUERY STATUS command.

750E **RESTRICTED PASSWORD FILE *message***

The following messages may be issued:

, ERROR DURING READ

Explanation: An error occured while attempting to read the file.

System Action: Directory updating is not done.

User Response: Contact your system programmer.

HAS BAD RECORD FORMAT

Explanation: The RPWLIST DATA file is variable format, but only fixed format is allowed.

System Action: Directory updating is not done.

User Response: Change the record format of RPWLIST DATA to fixed and reissue the command.

HAS BAD RECORD LENGTH

Explanation: The RPWLIST DATA file has a record length less than eight.

System Action: Directory updating is not done.

User Response: Change the record length of RPWLIST DATA to eight and reissue the command.

750W **RESTRICTED PASSWORD FILE NOT FOUND**

Explanation: The restricted password file (RPWLIST DATA) is missing.

System Action: Directory processing continues without checking for restricted passwords. The directory is updated.

User Response: Determine if an RPWLIST DATA file is needed. If restricted password checking is desired and the file is not found, refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*, SC19-6201 to create one.

751E **INVALID OPERAND - operand**

Explanation: This message was issued because of one of the following reasons:

- The indicated operand is invalid in the preceding DIRECT or OVERRIDE control statement.
- The profilename on the PROFILE statement or the INCLUDE statement exceeds eight characters.
- A profilename has been specified in an INCLUDE statement for which there is no corresponding PROFILE.
- More than one profilename has been specified on an INCLUDE statement or PROFILE statement.

System Action: The system displays the statement in error immediately preceding this message.

For the Directory program or Override program, the system continues processing the control statements but does not write any data to disk or install any overrides.

User Response: Correct the invalid operand in the control statement and reissue the command.

752E **STATEMENT SEQUENCE ERROR FOLLOWING PROFILE/ USER user**

Explanation: This message is issued for one of the following reasons:

- A USER definition control statement was determined to be out of sequence following the specified user.
- A CLASS statement was specified after the USER statement but the CLASS definitions are already defined in the USER statement.

For the Directory program, one of the following happened:

- An OPTION, ACCOUNT, ACIGROUP, CLASS, SCREEN or IPL statement was not between a USER or PROFILE statement and the first statement describing a device for the virtual machine directory description.
- A PROFILE statement was immediately following a USER statement or another PROFILE statement.
- A PROFILE statement was preceding the DIRECTORY statement.
- An MDISK or INCLUDE statement was in a PROFILE directory description.
- An INCLUDE statement did not immediately follow the USER statement in a virtual machine directory description.
- A duplicate ACIGROUP or INCLUDE statement was found in a PROFILE or USER virtual machine directory description.

System Action: The statement that is out of sequence is displayed after this message. Directory processing is terminated after the remaining statements are scanned for syntax.

Note: The USER control statement delimits each virtual machine directory description. Therefore, the USER statement must follow the last device description statement, and each OPTION, ACCOUNT, or IPL statement must fall between the USER statement and the first statement describing a device. Each CLASS statement must immediately follow the USER statement.

With the exception of dummy (NOLOG) users, all users in the directory must have at least one device.

User Response: Place the control statements in the proper sequence or correct the error, and resubmit the job.

If a CLASS statement is specified, an asterisk ('*') must be in the CLASS field of the USER statement.

753E **OPERAND MISSING**

Explanation: Insufficient information is contained in a DIRECT or OVERRIDE control statement, or password missing from user control statement.

System Action: The card image is displayed above the error message. The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax.

User Response: Provide the missing operand in the control statement and reissue the command.

754E **DEV rdev NOT OPERATIONAL**

Explanation: The device at address rdev is not operational.

System Action: The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax.

User Response: Either

1. Attach the proper device to the system, or
2. Specify the proper device in the DIRECTORY control statement (for the DIRECT command) or the DESTINATION control statement (for the OVERRIDE command).

755E **I/O error** *rdev* **CSW** *csw* **SENSE** *sense*

Explanation: An I/O error has been detected.

rdev - the unit address of the device in error.
csw - the channel status word from the error.
sense - the sense bytes, in hexadecimal, describing the error condition.

System Action: If the error is from the card reader, the program waits for the reader to become ready again. If the error is from the directory volume, the program no longer attempts to write on that volume (ensure that the program has write access to the directory volume and that the volume is CP formatted). In either case, the program attempts to scan the remaining cards for syntax and then is terminated.

User Response: Resubmit the job. If the error persists, call your system support personnel.

756E **PROGRAM CHECK PSW = psw**

Explanation: A program check has occurred in the program, where psw is the program check old PSW.

System Action: The program goes into a disabled wait state after attempting to display the message.

User Response: Take a stand-alone dump, and call your system support personnel.

757E **MACHINE CHECK**

Explanation: A hardware error has occurred while running in standalone mode.

System Action: The program loads a disabled wait state PSW after attempting to print the message.

User Response: Invoke CPEREP to document the hardware error, so further analysis can be done. Attempt to rerun the job. If the error persists, save all output and contact your hardware support personnel.

758E DUPLICATE UNIT DEFINITION

Explanation: The control statement is defining a device with a device address that was previously defined for the same user.

System Action: The card image is displayed above the message. The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Note that checking for duplicate devices may be suspended for an individual user after the first 90 device control statements.

User Response: Remove or correct the duplicate definition, and resubmit the job.

760E NOT ENOUGH SPACE ALLOCATED FOR DIRECTORY

Explanation: There is insufficient space on the target volume to continue building the directory or override file.

System Action: The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax. Writing is suspended on the target volume. The message is reissued for each additional cylinder of count-key-data space needed by the directory program. It is not reissued for FB-512 devices.

User Response: Using the Format/Allocate program, allocate more DRCT space for a directory file, or OVRD space for an override file. Note that the Directory program always starts building a new directory on a fresh cylinder or separate extent and does not overlay an existing directory written on the directory volume. After the directory is successfully updated, the space used by the old directory is marked as available for use by the next directory to be created. The override file normally requires only one cylinder on a CKD device.

761E VOLID READ IS volid1 NOT volid2 ON rdev

Explanation: The wrong volume is mounted on the device described by the DIRECTORY or DESTINATION control statement.

volid1 - the volume serial number from the directory volume.
volid2 - the volume serial number described by the DIRECTORY statement.
rdev - the address of the device on which the device is mounted.

System Action: If processing a DIRECTORY statement, the DIRECT program is terminated immediately. If processing a DESTINATION statement, the OVERRIDE program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax.

User Response: Correct the DIRECTORY or DESTINATION control statement, or mount the proper volume on the device described by the DIRECTORY or DESTINATION control statement.

762E DIRECTORY STATEMENT MISSING

Explanation: The first control statement detected by the program was not a DESTINATION (for OVERRIDE program) or DIRECTORY (for DIRECT program) control statement.

System Action: The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax.

User Response: For the DIRECT program, place the DIRECTORY statements in front of the other control statements, and reissue the command. For the OVERRIDE program, place the DESTINATION statements in front of the other control statements, and ressiue the command.

763E INVALID FILENAME OR FILE NOT FOUND

Explanation: The file name and/or file type and/or file mode specified on the CMS command line could not be found on an accessed CMS disk.

For the DIRECT program, the default file name, file type, and/or file mode is 'USER DIRECT *'.

For the OVERRIDE program the file name is regular but the file type defaults to 'OVERRIDE' and the file mode defaults to '*'.

If you are using the directory program, an error occurred while reading the RPWLIST DATA file or the directory file was not found.

System Action: RC = 1.
Execution is terminated.

Exit from the program and return to the CMS environment.

User Response: If the problem is an invalid file name, reenter the command with the proper name for the CMS file containing the DIRECTORY/OVERRIDE control statements.

If you are using the directory program, check the RPWLIST DATA file for CMS read errors.

764E ERROR IN routine

Explanation: 'routine' is the name of the CMS routine in error from the first eight characters of the CMS parameter list. The CMS return code generated by the error is returned in the following manner:

RDBUF - the CMS return code plus 100.
TYPLIN - the CMS return code plus 200.

System Action: The program is terminated after scanning the remaining statements for syntax.

User Response: Correct the error as indicated by the CMS return code, and resubmit the job.

765E INVALID CLASS DEFINITION

Explanation: The class value is not in the range A-Z or 1-6, or is not "*". This class value is specified in the CLASS field of the USER control statement, the CLASS control statement, or, for the OVERRIDE program, an override control card.

System Action: The system displays the statement in error immediately preceding this message. The program is terminated after the system scans the remaining statements for syntax. The system processes the control statements but does not write any directory data to disk or install any overrides.

User Response: Correct the control statement containing the incorrect class value and reissue the command.

766E **DUPLICATE CLASS DEFINITION**

Explanation: A class was specified more than once when the IBM-defined classes were defined. Examples of when this error occurs are:

- A class was specified twice on a USER control statement.
- A class was specified twice on a CLASS control statement.
- A class was specified twice on an OVERRIDE control statement.

System Action: The system displays the statement in error immediately preceding the message. The program is terminated after the system scans the remaining statements for syntax. The system processes the control statements but does not write any data to disk or install any overrides.

User Response: Correct the control statement which duplicates the class value. After you have ensured that class was specified only once, resubmit the job.

767W **PASSWORD CHANGED TO NOLOG FOR userid**

Explanation: The password for 'userid' was found on the list of restricted passwords. It has been changed to NOLOG in the object directory.

System Action: Directory processing continues.

User Response: The password must be changed to a non-restricted password before the specified user will be allowed to access the system.

768E **FOR userid - MOVE vdev TO A (NON)SHARED VCU**

Explanation: The failing directory control statement (displayed above this message) would have caused a mixture of SHARED and NONSHARED devices on the same Virtual Control Unit (VCU). A previous directory control statement has already reserved the virtual control unit for use with a conflicting subchannel protocol.

userid - the user ID from the last USER control statement

vdev - the virtual device address where the device would be defined

vcutype - the VCU protocol needed for device 'vdev'. It is one of the following:

1. SHARED, where a shared subchannel is required
2. NONSHARED, where a nonshared subchannels are required

System Action: Directory processing continues, but no update is performed.

User Response: Examine all of the devices for this user ID that use the same virtual control unit. Move conflicting devices to separate virtual control units.

The virtual control unit (VCU) is available for use in either mode (SHARED or NONSHARED) until a device is attached. At this point the VCU is defined as SHARED or NONSHARED (to match the attached device) and only those devices that use the same protocol may be added to the VCU. If all devices are removed from the VCU, it is once again available for use in either mode.

Refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference* for the list of devices and protocol.

769W **Incomplete machine - tell your system administrator**

Explanation: During LOGON, some of the devices specified in your CP Directory Entry could not be created. These devices may be important to the operation of your virtual machine (e.g. 00E is the CMS printer).

System Action: Previous messages specify the action that has been taken (i.e. at least one device was not created). At this point the system only prints a warning that the virtual machine is not complete.

User Response: Tell your local System Administrator or System Support department about this problem, and describe each message that appeared between your LOGON command and this warning message.

770E **Override invalid for** *command*

Explanation: During system initialization, the system was unable to implemment an override request for the CP command or diagnose indicated by 'command'.

System Action: Processing continues with the next OVERRIDE control statement record.

User Response: Correct the invalid control statement in your class override source file and reissue the OVERRIDE command. New overrides do not take effect until the next IPL.

771E **RESTRICTED PASSWORD AND NOLOG INVALID FOR userid**

Explanation: A restricted password was found on the user card for the person issuing the Direct command. This user ID should not be NOLOGed as there may be no other users capable of issuing the Direct command. If this user is NOLOGed, it is possible that there could be no users able to logon to modify the directory.

System Action: Directory checking continues, but no directory update takes place.

User Response: Change the password to a non-restricted password so the directory updates will be accepted. Restricted passwords listed in the RPWLIST DATA file should not be used.

780E **Maximum password attempts exceeded, try again later**

Explanation: The user has entered an invalid logon password more times than is allowed by the installation.

System Action: The user and terminal are locked out for a length of time that is specified by the installation before another logon attempt is allowed.

User Response: The user must wait until the time lock expires before attempting to logon. Otherwise, this message will be issued again.

782E **ERROR ATTEMPTING TO GET FREE STORAGE**

Explanation: The DMSFREE routine could not find the space necessary to hold the restricted password list.

System Action: Directory updating is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command. If it fails again, contact your system support personnel.

782I **ERROR ATTEMPTING TO RETURN FREE STORAGE**

Explanation: The DMSFREE routine did not return the space correctly during exit processing.

System Action: Exit processing continues.

User Response: None.

800E **Command rejected, other virtual machines logged on**

Explanation: Virtual machines, other than the V=R machine and the system operator's, were logged on.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Reissue the command after establishing that only the two valid machines are logged on the system.

801E **Free storage page is not available**

Explanation: Free storage cannot be obtained for saving the CP PSA, therefore, the transition was not made.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Reissue the command when more free storage is available.

802E **Command rejected, devices not dedicated**

Explanation: All devices (except the console and virtual spooling devices) must be dedicated devices.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Reissue the command after verifying that all devices are dedicated.

803E **Command rejected, spool devices not drained**

Explanation: All CP spool devices have not been drained.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Reissue the command after all CP spool devices have been drained.

804E **Single processor mode ON rejected**

Explanation: Single processor mode was not established because of one of the following:

1. The system is not in uniprocessor mode.
2. There is no V=R area.
3. There is no multiprocessor feature

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Use the SPMODE ON command only when the proper conditions are satisfied.

805E **Single processor mode OFF rejected**

Explanation: Single processor mode has not been reset because V=R virtual machine has a nonzero value.

System Action: None

Operator Response: Use the SPMODE OFF command only if the proper conditions are satisfied.

806E **Command rejected, virtual address not equal to real address**

Explanation: The virtual device address was not the same as the real device address.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Reissue the command after this condition is corrected for the V=R virtual machine.

807E **Command rejected, VM/370 attached processor mode**

Explanation: VM/SP was not in uniprocessor mode.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Issue the QVM command when the system is in uniprocessor mode.

808I **SINGLE PROCESSOR MODE ACTIVE**

Explanation: Whenever single processor mode is turned on, the value loaded into to prefix register by the system is displayed.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

809E **Command rejected, TRACE/ADSTOP/CCW translation in effect**

Explanation: The transition cannot be made for the V=R virtual machine if tracing, adstop, or CCW translation is being used.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: Turn off tracing, adstop, or CCW translation for the V=R virtual machine and reissue the QVM command.

812E **MSSF RESPONSE CODE TO VARY CP {ON|OFF} IS nnnn**

Explanation: A vary processor on/off was issued by the operator and the MSSF returned an error code of nnnn to the MSSFCALL VARY CP ON/OFF operation.

where:

nnnn is the MSSF return code to VARY CP ON/OFF command.

Code	Meaning
0000	Invalid data block address
0040	MSSF is unable to vary on the control program (CP)
0100	Data block address is not on a 2k boundary
01F0	Invalid command or identification byte
0200	Data block length is not in 8-byte increments
02F0	MSSF is busy with another task
0300	Data field is not adequate for amount of requested storage information
03F0	Invalid CP identifier
04F0	CP assigned to another partition

05F0 CP assigned to a S/MR configuration
08F0 For VARY CP ON code only. The number of CP's in the configuration equals maximum number supported.

System Action: Processing continues for a VARY OFFLINE command. The processor is logically offline to VM/SP. For a VARY ONLINE command, the system continues to run in UP mode.

Operator Response: None.

Note: If this message is received for a VARY processor online, the VARY command fails and the system continues to operate in UP mode.

814E INSUFFICIENT STORAGE AVAILABLE FOR RESTORE.

Explanation: DDR restore has been issued in an environment that has a small amount of real storage available (approximately less than 2M). The tape you are trying to restore was dumped to using the DDR DUMP without the OLDFORM option. At that time, there was adequate storage available and DDR used its larger internal buffers for performing the dump.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Define or obtain more storage so you can restore the tape.

816E {Trapid | Trapset } *ttttttt* does not exist

Explanation: A trapid for which the CPTRAP command was issued cannot be found on the chain of TRPBLOKs. It was either misspelled or previously dropped.

System Action: If you are attempting to alter the trap, the command is rejected.

User Response: Verify the trapid. If it was misspelled, reissue the command with the correct trapid.

816W {Trapid | Trapset } *ttttttt* does not exist

Explanation: A trapid for which the CPTRAP command was issued cannot be found on the chain of TRPBLOKs. It was either misspelled or previously dropped.

System Action: If the CPTRAP ENABLE, DISABLE, or DROP command is being processed, the trapid is ignored. The next trapid is processed.

User Response: Verify the trapid. If it was misspelled, reissue the command with the correct trapid.

819I Trapid *trapid* disabled; group *groupid* enabled by *ttttttt*

Explanation: The trapid has been disabled because tracing for the ALLOWID trapid has been superseded by the enabling of the GROUPID trapid.

System Action: Tracing will be done for the user ID specified in the disabled ALLOWID trapid. However, the entries for this user ID will now be created because of the newly enabled GROUPID trapid.

User Response: Do nothing if you want the user ID to record under the GROUPID trapid. Otherwise, disable the GROUPID trapid and reenable the ALLOWID trapid.

821W No trapids defined

Explanation: An action was attempted on one or more trapids, but no trapids were found.

System Action: The action is not performed.

User Response: Define the required trapids and reissue the command.

850I UNABLE TO READ DUMP FROM READER

Explanation: The VMFDUMP command was unable to read the 3704/3705 dump or the system abend dump from the CP spool file through the CMS card reader. This could be because:

- The reader is not at address 00C,
- The reader at 00C is already in open status from a previous operation, or
- The device in the virtual machine at 00C is not a CP spool card reader device.

User Response: Verify that the virtual machine configuration is correct for performing a VMFDUMP operation and that the card reader at 00C is a spool card reader in closed status.

851I TEN DUMP FILES ALREADY EXIST

Explanation: The command has not been executed because ten dump files with names DUMP00 through DUMP09 already exist on the CMS disk being accessed.

System Action: The command is terminated.

User Response: Purge one or more of the unwanted dump files or rename any of the existing dump file using the CMS RENAME command. Reissue the command so that a dump file can be automatically created.

852I FATAL I/O ERROR WRITING DUMP

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred during the writing of the 3704/3705 dump or the system abend dump on the CMS disk being accessed. The message is preceded by CMS error messages for the disk function.

User Response: Reissue the command after taking action to bypass the I/O errors on the CMS disk being accessed.

853I NO DUMP FILES EXIST

Explanation: The VMFDUMP command was specified, and the return from the CP interface indicates that no dump files exist for this user.

User Response: Verify that the dump files produced by the CP system have the user ID and the class required, and that this user's user ID and class on the card reader match that of the dump, so that a dump file can be read. If no dump files exist, VMFDUMP does not have to be issued. If the dump file exists under a different user ID, have the operator transfer that file to the required user ID, so that it can be accessed. Also, verify that the input class of the spool card reader at 00C is class D, so that it can read the dump file.

861E **DUMP FILE fn NOT FOUND**

Explanation: The command was specified requesting a printout of a specific dump file, and that file could not be found on the CMS disks that were currently accessed.

User Response: Verify that the correct dump file was specified and that the correct disks are accessed by CMS. Then reissue the command, requesting the specified dump file.

863I **INVALID PARAMETER - parameter**

Explanation: The command was specified with a list of options, one of which is not recognized by the command.

System Action: The command is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the command; specify only valid options as defined in the command syntax.

870I **UNABLE TO CREATE CONTROL FILE FOR IFLDUMP**

Explanation: FSWRITE command failed to create the dump control file DUMPnn SYSIN A1, that is associated with the NCP dump file DUMPnn NCPDUMP A1.

System Action: RC = 16.
The file is erased if it exists. The program returns to the caller routine.

User Response: Correct the DUMPnn SYSIN A1 file and retry. If necessary, contact support personnel.

899I **Rewind not performed**

Explanation: Tape at VDEV address is currently busy.

System Action: System operation continues.

User Response: Re-issue the command later.

900W **SYSTEM RECOVERY FAILURE; PROGRAM CHECK**

Explanation: The system checkpoint routine encountered a program check while trying to checkpoint or warm start the system.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Note: The program old PSW and the program interrupt code are restored to the values at the time of the program check, and the general register values are saved in TEMPSAVE before entering the wait state.

Operator Response: This message usually indicates severe system problems with the spooling files, system accounting data, or other system data needed for warm start. It is usually impossible to continue system operation without clearing storage and performing a checkpoint start. If a system dump to printer or tape preceded this message, the system programmer has enough information to determine the cause of the failure and the resultant program check during system recovery. The first 55,296 bytes (hex D800) of storage contain the checkpoint modules and buffers used by checkpoint. This area should be dumped using a standalone dump. If a system dump to printer or tape did not precede this message, do a complete storage dump.

901W **SYSTEM RECOVERY FAILURE; MACHINE CHECK**

Explanation: During the system recovery checkpoint or warm start phase, a machine check occurred.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Operator Response: IPL the system to retry the checkpoint function. If the failure persists, it usually indicates hardware problems. Keep the SEREP output and call your local representative for assistance. Do not use the SEREP program on 308x, 9083, and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

Notes:

1. If the failure occurred during the checkpoint phase (system shutdown, system crash or an IPL with an active system in storage), a CKPT start is required if storage is cleared or overlaid.
2. If the failure occurred during an attempt to warm start, CKPT start, or force start, the warm start data or the warm start cylinder(s) remains intact.

902W **SYSTEM RECOVERY FAILURE; FATAL I/O ERROR {NUCLEUS|WARM} AREA**

Explanation: During the system checkpoint or warm start phase, an unrecoverable input/output error occurred on the system residence volume.

NUCLEUS AREA
The warm start phase had an I/O error on the system residence device trying to read module DMKSAV from the nucleus area.

WARM AREA
The checkpoint phase had an I/O error on the system residence device trying to read from or write to the warm start area.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Operator Response: IPL the system to retry the checkpoint or warm start function. If this is unsuccessful, move the IPL volume, if possible, to another drive and retry the IPL. If the problem persists, dump the first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage using a standalone dump.

For FB-512 devices, dump the first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage using a standalone dump.

Notify your system programmer to determine the proper nucleus or warm start area specified in module DMKSYS (SYSRES statement) at system generation time.

The nucleus or warm start area can be dumped to tape or printed to the system printer by using DDR (DASD Dump Restore program) with the DUMP or PRINT option. The output should be available before calling for hardware or program assistance.

The following storage locations contain information related to wait state 007 for the non-V = R system.

Hexadecimal Location	Contents
10	Sense data up to 24 bytes
40	Channel status word (8 bytes)
48	Channel address word (4 bytes)
FF8	Length of error message (4 bytes)

FFC	Pointer to error message (4 bytes)
1016	Cylinder address of the first nucleus cylinder (2 bytes) (CKD only)
1018	Cylinder address of the last nucleus cylinder (2 bytes) (CKD only)
1000-6FFF	Checkpoint program
7000-D800	Checkpoint work area

If the SYSRES device is FB-512 (RDEVTYPC = CLASFBA), the contents of the following hexadecimal locations are changed:

1016	Block address of the first page of the CP nucleus (4 bytes)
1022	Block address of the last page of the CP nucleus (4 bytes)

Notes:

1. It may be necessary to format the area in error using the Format service program.
2. If the nucleus area is reformatted, the CP nucleus must be restored to the system volume.
3. The status of the console can prevent the display of message DMKCKP960I and DMKCKP961W.

903W **System recovery failure; volid *volid* allocation error {cylinder *cc*|page *page*}**

Explanation: During a system warm start or CKPT start phase, one of the warm start or CKPT start data records indicates allocation on a cylinder (count-key-data) or page (FB-512) on a system-owned volume that either:

- Is not specified in the allocation table as belonging to the system temporary or dump spool space allocation, or
- Is already marked as allocated.

The possible causes are:

- A change in the system-owned list. (New volumes must be added to the end of the SYSOWN list when you define the SYSOWN MACRO.)
- A change to the allocation record on a spooling volume from TEMP or DUMP to something other than TEMP or DUMP such as PERM, TDSK, or DRCT (Format/Allocate program)
- Duplicate labeled volume.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009 or 00E).

Operator Response: IPL the system again to attempt another warmstart or CKPT start. The start cannot complete if the allocation error is due to a software failure. This message, however, could be issued if the volume identified as being a spooling volume is invalid. Verify that all system spooling volumes are correctly mounted before attempting another warmstart or CKPT start. If all else fails, force a CP abend dump to the printer by pressing the RESTART key. IPL the system again, specifying CKPT start.

904W **System recovery failure; invalid warm start data**

Explanation: During a system warm-start procedure, the warm start module encountered invalid warm start data from the warm start area on the system residence volume.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009).

Operator Response: This message indicates that severe problems have been encountered with the warm start information in the warm start area on the system residence volume. You may IPL the system again to retry operation. It is likely that a software failure has occurred and that retrying the operation will result in the same error. When this happens, the only alternative is to IPL the system and specify a CKPT start. If the problem persists, do the following:

- Force a CP abend dump to the printer by pressing the RESTART key.
- Print the contents of the warm start area located on the system residence volume using the DASD Dump Restore program with the PRINT option.

Save this output and give it to the IBM program support representative to analyze.

905W **SYSTEM DUMP FAILURE; PROGRAM CHECK**

Explanation: During the system abend process, the dump routine encountered a program check.

System Action: The system enters a wait state.

Operator Response: The dump has failed, and you must IPL the system again after the abend dump and go through normal system initialization and warm start procedures.

906W **SYSTEM DUMP FAILURE; MACHINE CHECK**

Explanation: During the system ABEND dump procedure, a machine check occurred.

System Action: The system enters the wait state.

Operator Response: Run the SEREP program and keep the output before calling IBM for hardware support; reload the system and go through normal initialization and warm start procedures. Do not use the SEREP program on 308x, 9083, and 4341 processors as you will get invalid results.

907W **SYSTEM DUMP FAILURE; FATAL I/O ERROR**

Explanation: During the system abend dump procedure, an unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the volume that is holding the disk dump. The system dump is unable to continue.

System Action: The system enters the wait state.

Operator Response: No action can be taken at this point to recover the system dump data. You should reload the system, go through the normal initialization procedures, and perform a system warm start.

908I **SYSTEM FAILURE; CODE - code PROCESSOR nn**

Explanation: The CP system has encountered a severe software failure, which caused a system dump. (Look up the 'code' in Table 10 on page 83 to see why a system dump occurred.)

Notes:

1. Message will not print if the console is busy or has been detached, but the system abend dump will still complete.
2. The processor address is displayed in decimal format.
3. The software failure can be caused by a hardware problem.

System Action: This message is immediately followed by a system abend dump to the dump device, and then automatic or normal restart procedures are initiated.

Operator Response: On 4300 processors, verify that you did not IML a VSE microcode load. Otherwise, save the failure code printed at the console, including the documentation of activity prior to the problems with system operation, and call IBM for software support.

909W **SYSTEM DUMP DEVICE NOT READY**

Explanation: It is not possible to write on the system dump device because it is not in a ready state.

System Action: The system enters a wait state.

Operator Response: Make the system dump device ready; the dump operation then continues.

910W **SYSTEM RECOVERY FAILURE; INVALID WARM START AREA**

Explanation: During a system checkpoint phase, the checkpoint module reads record one of the first warm start area and compares the eight-byte clock value written by the previous successful cold or warm start against the in-storage value saved in DMKRSPCV. If the values do not agree:

- The IPL volume is not the correct volume to checkpoint the in-storage system, or
- The warm start area has been altered since the last cold or warm start, or
- The value located at DMKRSPCV in storage has been altered since the last cold or warm start, or
- The warm start area address at DMKSYSWM has been altered since the last cold or warm start.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Operator Response: If more than one VM/SP system residence volume is mounted, make sure the correct volume is loaded (via IPL) to checkpoint the in-storage system. If the problem persists, the following should be done:

- A dump of storage using a standalone dump.
- A printout of record one of the warm start cylinder of all VM/SP system residence volumes mounted (use the DDR PRINT function).
- To restart, clear storage and IPL the VM/SP system, specifying checkpoint start.

911W **SYSTEM RECOVERY FAILURE; WARM START AREA FULL**

Explanation: During a system checkpoint phase, the warm start area could not contain all the warm start data.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Operator Response: This message usually indicates either:

1. A system problem with the spooling files, system accounting data, allocation records and other system data needed for the warm start area, or
2. An insufficient number of cylinders assigned for warm start (specified in the DMKWRM option of the SYSRES macro).

It is usually impossible to continue system operation without clearing storage and performing a system checkpoint start. If a system dump to printer or tape preceded this message, it should give the system programmer enough information to determine the cause of the failure and the resultant checkpoint failure. The first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage contain the checkpoint module, work area, and a 4096-byte buffer used by checkpoint (DMKCKP).

For FB-512 devices, the first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage contain the checkpoint modules, work areas, and I/O buffers.

If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

912W **System recovery failure; volid *volid* not mounted**

Explanation: During the system warm start or checkpoint start procedures, the warm start or checkpoint start data indicates that spool files are allocated on a system volume and that the requested volume is not mounted.

The possible causes are:

- Volume not mounted.
- Allocation record (record 4) missing or invalid.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009).

Operator Response: Mount the specified volume required for CP warm start or checkpoint start procedures and IPL the system again. If this is unsuccessful, you may IPL the system again and specify a cold start. If the problem persists, do the following:

- Force a CP abend dump to the printer by pressing the RESTART key.
- Print the contents of the warm start or checkpoint start cylinder(s) or area located on the system residence volume, using the DDR (DASD Dump Restore) program with the PRINT option. The address of the warm start cylinder(s) or area can be located by the system programmer in the SYSWRM operand of the SYSRES macro; the address of the checkpoint start cylinder(s) or area is in the SYSCKP operand.

Save this output and call IBM for software support.

913I **CP-owned volid *volid* invalid for 3330V**

Explanation: 3850 support makes no provision for using 3330V volumes for CP-owned volumes. 3330V volumes cannot be used for paging or spooling.

System Action: After a 3330V volume label has been read and determined to be CP-owned, an informational message is issued. The RDEVBLOK/RCUBLOK/RCHBLOK is marked available and processing continues with the next device. The message notifies the user that DMKCPI does not chain the 3330V RDEVBLOK into the preferred list for paging or spooling.

User Response: None.

914I **Trace table is smaller than requested**

Explanation: Failing storage frames were detected during CP initialization. This is a hardware error. This condition made it impossible to allocate the requested number of contiguous trace table pages. Message 923I and probably message 924I were received prior to this message.

System Action: The system has allocated a smaller trace table. The system will continue to operate normally.

Operator Response: Notify your system support personnel of this problem.

915E **Permanent I/O error on checkpoint area**

Explanation: An I/O error has occurred while trying to read or write the checkpoint area.

System Action:

1. If this occurs during a warm or CKPT start, the system issues message DMKCKS919E and enters a wait state with wait state code X'00E'.
2. If it occurs while the system is operating normally, dynamic checkpointing is terminated.

Operator Response:

1. If this is the first time you have initialized this system, check the DMKRIO deck to make sure you have specified the proper device type for the system residence volume.
2. If this is not the first IPL of this system, try to IPL the system again. If this fails, move the VM/SP SYSRES volume to another device and reload (via IPL). If this IPL fails, perform a cold start.
3. At this point, checkpointing has been terminated, so the system is running without a dynamic checkpoint capability. Quiesce the system and issue a normal SHUTDOWN command, then attempt a warm start. If the error persists, reformat the checkpoint cylinders or area with the FORMAT service program and try again to warm start. If this fails, a cold start is required.

916E **Error allocating spool file buffers**

Explanation: In attempting to follow the chain of DASD buffers for a spool file, an error was encountered in trying to read one of the buffers.

System Action:

1. If CKPT was specified, the system enters a disabled wait state, with wait state code X'00E'.
2. If FORCE was specified, the file on which the error occurred is deleted and the system continues to recover from the checkpoint cylinder or area.

Operator Response:

1. If the system enters the '00E' wait state, attempt an IPL with the FORCE option.
2. If FORCE was specified, you should not allow any users to log on to the system. The system should be devoted to reclaiming and putting out as many spool files as possible. Note that at least one spool file was not recovered properly. Use SPTape to make a copy of your spool files, then reinitialize the system with the cold (COLD) start option.

917E **Checkpoint area invalid; clear storage and cold start**

Explanation: The CKPT cylinder or area contains no valid information for recovery.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 00E).

User Response: There is no valid checkpoint data and, if there is no warm start data, storage must be cleared and a cold start performed.

918I **SYSTEM DUMP FAILURE; STATUS NOT STORED FOR ABENDING PROCESSOR**

Explanation: A STOP-STORE status operation could not be successfully completed. The status from the non-abending processor will be zeros or invalid. The dump will continue to process.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

919E **Checkpoint area is invalid; checkpointing terminated**

Explanation: The CKPT area has been invalidated and checkpointing will no longer be performed. The reason should have appeared in a previous message.

System Action: Checkpointing cannot resume until the system is reloaded (via IPL).

Operator Response: With knowledge that a subsequent CKPT start will fail, the operator should follow installation procedure in this matter. Probably, the safest procedure is to quiesce the system and perform a normal shutdown. Then, a subsequent warm start will reinitialize the CKPT cylinder or area so that checkpointing can resume. Note that continued system operation and a subsequent failure to shut down normally makes a cold start mandatory.

920W **No warm start data; checkpoint start for retry**

Explanation: The operator has specified a warm start and the warm start cylinder of the system residence volume has no warm start data. This message is usually issued when an IPL is performed on a new CP system for the first time, or when the last checkpoint was not successful.

System Action: If possible, the operator will be prompted for the type of start to perform. Otherwise, the system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009).

Operator Response: Try to reinitialize the system with the CKPT start option.

921W **System recovery failure; unrecoverable I/O error**

Explanation: During the system initialization phase, an unrecoverable input/output error occurred on the warm start cylinder(s) while the system was either trying to write record one of the first warm start cylinder or area or trying to read warm start information from the warm start area. The warm start data area is where the Auto Re-IPL data is saved.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009).

Operator Response: IPL the system again to retry system initialization. If this is unsuccessful, the IPL volume, if movable, could be moved to another drive and the IPL retried.

Warning: A volume should never be moved if it is visibly damaged; discontinue use of this volume and device and call IBM for hardware support.

If this second IPL is unsuccessful, you may IPL the system again and try a CKPT, FORCE or COLD start, in that order. The DMKDAS5xxI error message preceding this message gives the command op-code, device address, sense data and channel status word associated with this error. If the problem persists, force a CP dump to the printer by pressing the system console RESTART key. Save the output and call your system support personnel to determine whether the problem is hardware or software. Then call IBM for the appropriate support.

Note: The warm start cylinder(s) or area(s) may have to be reformatted using the FORMAT service program to prevent unrecoverable I/O errors during the next system checkpoint.

922W **System recovery failure; invalid spooling data**

Explanation: During the system checkpoint phase, the checkpoint module encountered an invalid spool allocation record in storage.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 007).

Operator Response: This message usually indicates severe system problems with the system spooling allocation records. It is usually impossible to continue system operation without clearing storage and performing a checkpoint start. If a system dump to printer or tape preceded this message, it should give the system programmer enough information to determine the cause of the failure and the resultant checkpoint failure. The first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage contain the checkpoint module, work area and a 4096-byte buffer areas, and I/O buffers used by checkpoint (DMKCKP). This area should be dumped using standalone dump procedures.

For FB-512 devices, the first 55,296 bytes (hexadecimal D800) of storage contains the checkpoint module, work areas, and I/O buffers used by checkpoint (DMKCKP). This area should be dumped using standalone dump procedures.

If a system dump to printer or tape did not precede the message, the complete storage should be dumped.

923I **Failing storage frame at location *rstor***

Explanation: The system has detected a failing storage frame. This is a hardware error. 'rstor' is the real address of the failing storage frame.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Notify your system support personnel of this problem.

924I ***xxxx* additional failing storage frames exist**

Explanation: The System has detected unusable page frames. This is a hardware error. Message 923I has been issued four times prior to this message.

xxxx - the number, in hexadecimal, of failing storage frames less four.

System Action: System operation continues.

Operator Response: Notify your system support personnel of this problem immediately.

925I **System auto dump reallocated to DASD *rdev***

Explanation: The system dump has been reallocated on the DASD rdev. This condition occurred due to either the operator processing or purging an existing dump file or issuing the command 'SET DUMP AUTO'.

System Action: The system continues normal operation.

Operator Response: None. However, the operator has an option to SET the dump to the printer or tape.

928W **Permanent I/O error in warm start data area**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error has occurred while trying to write the warm start data area.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state 028).

Operator Response: Clear the first record of the warm start data and re-IPL the system to attempt a CKPT (checkpoint), FORCE, or COLD start.

930I **Auto Re-IPL start type *xxxxx* failed; A *xxxxx* start has been initiated**

Explanation: Indicates that a specified Auto Re-IPL start type has failed and the next start type is now being attempted.

System Action: An Auto Re-IPL will be initiated with the next start type.

User Response: None.

931W **All specified Auto Re-IPL start types failed**

Explanation: Indicates that all specified Auto Re-IPL start types have been attempted and have failed.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 009).

User Response: Determine what caused the IPL to fail.

949I **IPL STOP at *address***

Explanation: The user issued the IPL command with the STOP option. The virtual machine has been halted during the IPL procedure just before the initial PSW is loaded.

System Action: System operation continues. The virtual machine enters CP command mode.

User Response: Enter CP commands or restart the virtual machine via the BEGIN command.

950A **Operator not logged on; explicit LOGON required**

Explanation: The operator has not been automatically logged on. The reason may be given in one of the logon failure messages that preceded this message.

System Action: The system enters a normal wait state while waiting for the operator to reply to the console and perform a normal logon.

Operator Response: Perform a normal logon as specified in the *VM/SP Operator's Guide*, entering the required password. The system can then resume normal operation.

951I **CP volid *volid* not mounted**

Explanation: One of the volumes specified in the system-owned list is not mounted at system initialization time.

System Action: System processing continues.

Operator Response: No operator action is explicitly required at this time; however, you may have to mount and make ready specified system volumes later during system operation and attach them to the system for normal CP usage. This message usually indicates that a normally required volume for paging or spooling either is not formatted or is not available at IPL time. Make sure that all volumes are mounted and ready before loading the CP system. It may be necessary to bring the system to an orderly shutdown, remedy the situation, and IPL the system again, using normal initialization and warm start procedures.

952I ***nnnnnn*K system storage**

Explanation: During the system IPL procedure, the system determined that the amount of real storage available is not the same as the amount of storage specified for the system at system generation time.

System Action: The system continues normal operation.

Operator Response: Consult your processor manuals and determine that no unusual hardware reconfiguration has taken place. Bring the message to the attention of your system programmer so that he can verify that normal system operation is in effect. He should also verify that the RMSIZE operand, specified in the SYSCOR macro of the DMKSYS module during system generation, is correct. If it is not, regenerate the system with the correct storage size, so that this message will not be issued during normal operation of the system. If the RMSIZE operand is correct, real storage may have been damaged due to a hardware problem; call IBM for hardware support.

If the CPU is a 4331 or a 4341, control storage may have overflowed into main storage. This then makes some main storage unavailable for VM and can cause this message to be outputted.

953I **Unable to allocate system auto dump**

Explanation: During the system IPL procedure, the CP system was unable to find enough contiguous disk space to hold a possible CP abend dump.

System Action: The system continues normal operation.

Operator Response: No action on the part of the operator is necessary. The system dump has been set to the default of the system printer. The operator may change the dump to another printer or tape drive but may not specify AUTO since it has not been allocated.

954E **DASD *rdev* volid *volid* not mounted; duplicate of DASD *rdev***

Explanation: During the system IPL procedure, duplicate volume IDs were identified on two disk volumes. The message indicates that it was a duplicate of a previous volume label read on an earlier device.

System Action: The system continues normal operation.

Operator Response: Immediately verify that the correct volume is mounted as the one accepted on the specified device. If it is not, severe system errors could occur since CP may perform incorrect allocation on the volume specified. Immediately stop the system, bring it to an orderly shutdown, and remove the incorrect duplicate volume from the system. This message and the duplicate volumes usually occur after a system restart when users have attached and mounted on the system volumes with labels similar to those of other users or similar to the CP system volumes. This should be avoided wherever possible.

956A **DASD rdev VOLID volid NOT MOUNTED; NOW OFFLINE**

Explanation: A DASD volume was swapped while in use by the system (CP owned or attached to the system), and the volid on the new volume is different from the volid of the previously mounted volume, or the volid could not be read.

System Action: The DASD is made unavailable offline. Any I/O activity to the device results in a condition code of 3 being reflected to the caller.

Operator Response: Mount the desired volume and issue the CP command VARY with the ONLINE operand (with the exception of a system-owned or dedicated device).

957I **STORAGE SIZE = xxxxxK, NUCLEUS SIZE = xxxK, DYNAMIC PAGING SIZE = xxxxxK, TRACE TABLE SIZE = xxxK, FREE STORAGE SIZE = xxxxK, VIRTUAL=REAL SIZE = xxxxxK**

Explanation: This message is issued at system initialization time by DMKCPJ and provides a general map of VM/SP system storage. This map is accurate to within one page (4K) and is rounded to page boundaries.

STORAGE SIZE
amount of storage being used.

NUCLEUS SIZE
amount of storage being used by the VM/SP nucleus.

DYNAMIC PAGING SIZE
size of the VM dynamic paging area.

TRACE TABLE SIZE
size of the trace table.

FREE STORAGE SIZE
size of the fixed free storage area.

VIRTUAL=REAL SIZE
size of the virtual=real area.

System Action: The system continues normal operation.

Operator Response: None. This message is for information only.

958I **ATTACHED PROCESSOR NOW OPERATIONAL**

Explanation: The real machine initialization routine, DMKCPI and DMKAPI, have completed the necessary processing to support the attached processor. This message will only be received when the installation has requested attached processor support via system generation.

System Action: The system begins utilization of the attached processor.

Operator Response: None.

Note: If this message is received, the 8K required for system prefixing will not appear in the storage map of message 957I.

959W **Attached processor not online**

Explanation: The installation requested attached processor support during system generation. DMKCPI determined during IPL, that the unit was not online.

System Action: Processing continues without the attached processor.

Operator Response: Reinitialize CP if the attached processor is required.

Note: Since the intent of this message is to provide a warning to the attached processor user, it will only be issued when the multiprocessing feature is installed.

If the system is generated with attached processor support and this feature is not installed, no message is issued.

960I **System warm start data saved**

Explanation: For DMKCKP, this message indicates that the warm start data has been successfully saved on the system residence volume and is ready for a system warm start.

This message is immediately followed by message DMKCKP961W.

System Action: The system enters the wait state after issuing message DMKCKP961W.

Operator Response: None. This message is for information purposes only.

961W **System shutdown complete**

Explanation: The system has been brought to a successful orderly shutdown.

System Action: The system enters the wait state. The wait state code is 8; see "CP Wait State Codes" on page 14 for an explanation.

Operator Response: No explicit action is necessary. You may now or at a later time re-IPL your CP system and restore the saved warm start data.

962I **CP-owned DASD *rdev* volid *volid*; invalid allocation record**

Explanation: No valid allocation was found on the CP-owned volume indicated. If the message is issued by DMKVDE, an ATTACH TO SYSTEM as a system owned device cannot be fulfilled, because of errors or inconsistencies detected in the allocation extent map. The device can be used as a DASD containing minidisks.

System Action: The volume is not mounted as a system-owned volume. Operation continues. If the DASD is the system resident device, the message is not issued at the operator's console, but is pointed to by register 1. The system enters a disabled wait with a wait state code of X'01B'.

Operator Response: If the volume is to be used by VM/SP, a valid allocation record must be written with the Format/Allocate Service Program. See the note and follow the instructions described in the explanation of wait state code X'01B'.

963W **Second processor not online**

Explanation: The installation requested multiprocessor support during system generation. DMKCPI determined during IPL that only one processor was available.

System Action: Processing continues without the second processor.

Operator Response: Reinitialize CP if the second processor (in an MP configuration) is required.

Note: Since the intent of this message is to provide a warning to the multiprocessor user, it will only be issued when the multiprocessor feature is installed. If the system is generated with multiprocessor support and this feature is not installed, no message is issued.

964I **Processor *xx* IPLed; processor *yy* initialized**

Explanation: The real machine initialization routines, DMKCPI and DMKAPI, have completed the necessary processing to support the second processor of an AP (attached processor) or MP (multiprocessor) system. This message will only be received when the installation has requested AP or MP support via system generation; where

where:

xx is the ID (address) of the IPLed processor.
yy is the ID (address) of the non-IPLed processor.

System Action: The system begins utilization of both processors.

Operator Response: None.

Note: If this message is received, the 8K required for system prefixing will not appear in the storage map of message 957I.

966I **Initialization complete**

Explanation: The real machine initialization routine(s), DMKCPI (and others), have completed the system initialization necessary to support the running of virtual machines and the execution of operator commands.

System Action: DMKCPI passes control to the dispatcher to start fielding interrupts and LOGON requests.

Operator Response: None.

967I **Disconnect *userid* - system restarted (*mmmnnn*|shutdown) and system console not VM operator console**

Explanation: This message is issued at system restart, after a CP system failure or SHUTDOWN REIPL command, if the system operator was not logged on to the primary system console at the time the system failure or SHUTDOWN REIPL occurred.

where:

userid	is the user ID of the system operator
mmm	is the module issuing the abend
nnn	is the abend number

SHUTDOWN is inserted if the restart resulted from a SHUTDOWN REIPL.

System Action: The operator virtual machine is disconnected. The system console displays the VM logo and awaits a LOGON command. Console spooling is automatically initiated for the operator virtual machine.

Operator Response: No action is required. You may wish to reconnect to the operator virtual machine by entering a LOGON command specifying the operator's user ID and password. The LOGON command may be entered from any enabled terminal (including the system console).

968I **System shutdown requested**

Explanation: A shutdown start was requested during initialization.

System Action: The system enters the wait state after issuing message DMKCPJ961W. Since a warm start has not been performed, the warm start cylinder from a previous shutdown is still valid.

User Response: None. This message is for information only.

970W **TOD CLOCK SYNC CHECK RECEIVED**

Explanation: The TOD clocks are out of synchronization.

System Action: The system resynchronizes the clocks and continues processing.

Operator Response: Press the TOD Enable Set key when instructed by the system.

971I **System is {uniprocessor|attached processor|multi-processor } generated**

Explanation: This message is issued at system initialization time by DMKCPI and identifies the system generation mode specified within module DMKSYS.

System Action: Having identified the hardware configuration that this system is generated to run on, DMKCPI continues initialization.

Operator Response: None.

Note: This message does not always reflect the way the system will be initialized. Uniprocessor generated systems will always be initialized in uniprocessor mode. Attached processor and multiprocessor generated systems will be initialized in uniprocessor mode when:

- the hardware does not have the multiprocessor feature
- the configurations have the second processor offline.

972E **NUCLEUS AREA IS TOO SMALL; IT IS NOT UPDATED. THIS NUCLEUS REQUIRES nnnnnn {CYLINDERS|PAGES}**

Explanation: This message is issued during the install process if the CP nucleus is too big to fit into its defined area on disk storage. *nnnnnn* indicates the number of cylinders (for CKD storage devices) or pages (for FB-512 storage devices) that are needed to hold the nucleus.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state (wait state code 01F).

Programmer Response: Review the SYSRES macro in the DMKSYS ASSEMBLE file. Make sure the values used for SYSVOL, SYSRES, and SYSTYPE correctly describe the target disk. If these values are correct, then review the space allocation on the target disk to find a contiguous area as large as this message specifies. If necessary, change the values used for SYSNUC. After you correct the problem, re-IPL and continue with the install process.

973I **No directory file on IPL volume *volume***

Explanation: This message is issued at system initialization time if the IPL volume (also called the SYSRES volume) does not contain an active directory file. *volume* identifies the volume label of the IPL volume.

System Action: System operation continues. The directory will be loaded from the first SYSOWN volume with a valid directory file.

Operator Response: None. However, if you normally load the directory from the IPL volume, notify your System Programmer or System Administrator that it was not loaded from the IPL volume this time. Maintenance may be required for the directory.

974I **No valid override file; using system defaults**

Explanation: This message is issued at system initialization time if the directory volume does not contain a command override file.

System Action: System operation continues. The IBM default classes are used for commands and diagnose codes.

Operator Response: None. However, if you normally load the override file, notify your System Programmer or System Administrator that the command override file was not loaded this time. Maintenance may be required for the override file.

987I **The host system has rejected an error record sent to it via an SVC 76. The error record will be recorded at this level.**

Explanation: A request to record an error via SVC 76 was rejected by the host. The error record did not appear to be valid to the hypervisor. The native hypervisor did not recognize an error record, and reflected the SVC 76 back to this system.

System Action: System operation continues. The error record will be recorded by this system rather than a native hypervisor.

Operator Response: None. However, the operator must be aware that the error record was rejected and not recorded by the native hypervisor running in the virtual machine, but was recorded by this system.

Conversational Monitor System (CMS) Messages

001E **No {filename|*name* names} specified**

Explanation: The command requires that you specify at least one file name.

For the EXEC command, specify the name of the EXEC file.

For the EXPAND command, specify the name of the input text file.

For the MACLIB command, specify at least one file name in addition to the library name.

For the NUCXLOAD command, specify the name of the nucleus extension.

For the OSRUN command, no LOADLIB member name was specified.

For the PRELOAD command, specify the name of the loadlist EXEC file.

For the VMFTXT command, you did not specify the file name of the TXTLIB you want to build.

For the ZAP command, if you specify a LOADLIB or TXTLIB file you must specify one to three library names.

For the ZAPTEXT command, specify the name of the text file.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify the file name(s), library name(s), or member name.

002E **[Input|Overlay] {File[(s)] |Dataset|Note} [*fn [ft [fm|dirname]]*] not found**

Explanation: The specified file was not found on the accessed disk(s) or directory. Either the file does not reside on this file mode, the file identification was misspelled, or incomplete identification was provided to cause the appropriate file mode to be searched, or system disk was not accessed as a read-only extension of file mode A.

The file may also not be found because the issuer is not authorized for the file or CMS is unable to communicate with the file pool. Furthermore, STATE does not find files that the issuer is not authorized for, erased aliases or revoked aliases.

It is also possible that the file is not found because it is protected by an external security manager.

For the PRELOAD command, either the loadlist EXEC, the CNTRL file, or one of the input text files could not be found.

For SETPRT command, the module represented by 'fn ft' does not exist in the current CMS search order.

For the STATEW command, the file may exist, but it is not on any of the user's read/write file modes.

For the ZAP command, either none of the libraries specified for a TXTLIB or LOADLIB could be found, or the INPUT file name could not be located via the STATE macro.

For the ZAPTEXT and EXPAND commands, the input text file or INPUT file name could not be located via the ESTATE command.

For the VMFLKED command, either you specified a file that cannot be found on a file mode in the CMS search hierarchy, or you specified a file name on a %CONTROL statement as the name of a CNTRL file and that file was not found.

For the CONVERT command, the input DLCS file you specified was not found.

See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for a description of the file identification required by each command and the search procedure used. For the ASM3705, ZAP, ZAPTEXT, and EXPAND commands, see the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSSPR, nothing has been sent to the virtual 3800.

For DMSLIO, some loader information fields have been initialized, but they should not interfere with a subsequent LOAD command.

For the CONVERT command, conversion stops. RC=44.

For the VMFPLC2 command, the STOP option has been specified with the LOAD function, and the file was not found in alphabetic sequence. The tape is positioned immediately before the next file.

For the VMFLKED and VMFZAP commands, processing ends.

For the VMFMERGE command, other required files are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: Find or create the desired file. To make sure the file exists, issue LISTFILE fn ft * (ALLFILE SHARE. Check to see if you have been authorized for the file. Make sure that the disk or directory on which the file resides is accessed. Correct and reissue the command.

For DMSSPR, access the disk or SFS directory having the required module or respecify a different module in the calling sequence and then reissue the SETPRT command.

For a DMSROS TEXT file, ensure that the file is accessible and reissue the command.

For the VMFLKED command, make certain that the proper disks or directories are accessed and check the name of the specified file. If the name was specified incorrectly, re-issue the command with the correct name.

For VMFTXT:

If the file type is EXEC, make sure that a memberlist EXEC file exists and that the file name of the memberlist and the libname parameter are spelled the same. Correct the error and reissue the command.

If the file type is CNTRL, make sure that the specified CNTRL file exists and is correctly spelled. Correct the error and reissue the command.

If the file name and file type pair is one of the following:

VMFMSGS EXEC
VMFDATE MODULE
VMFTXT DATA

contact your system programmer and arrange to have these files installed again on the CMS system disk as file mode 2 files.

For the VMFZAP, VMFMERGE, and VMFREMOV commands, see if the proper disks are specified in the VMFPARM file and then re-issue the command.

For the CONVERT command, correct the file name or access a disk or directory where the file can be found.

002I **File *fn* [TXTLIB|LOADLIB] not found**

Explanation: The specified TXTLIB or LOADLIB file was not found on any accessed file mode or SFS directory. Either the file does not reside on this disk, the file identification was misspelled, or insufficient identification was provided to cause the proper file mode to be searched.

This message will also occur in the following situations:

- a user issues a GLOBAL command for a TXTLIB or LOADLIB and then 1) erases or renames the TXTLIB or LOADLIB, or 2) releases the file mode on which it resides,
- if the CMS segment is not available when the user accesses an OS disk or DMSSVT.

System Action: RC = 0
TXTLIB file could not be found. Execution of the command continues. RC = 28
LOADLIB file could not be found. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If 'fn TXTLIB' or 'fn LOADLIB' is required for command execution, make sure that it exists and is on a disk that is accessed. Otherwise, ignore the message.

002W **File *fn ft [fm]* not found**

Explanation: The specified file was not found on the accessed file mode(s). Either the file does not reside on this file mode, the file identification was misspelled, or incomplete identification was provided to cause the appropriate disk to be searched. (See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for a description of the file identification required by each command and the search procedure used.)

Also, a program may have modified the file ID in the FST. See "CMS Routines Used to Access the File System" in the *VM/SP CMS Diagnosis Reference* for a description of the SET HASH command.

For the VMFLKED command, the input control file indicated that file name filetype (file mode) was to be included in the link edit. The file was not found and the %IGNORE option was not in effect.

System Action: DMSGLB issues RC = 28; all other modules issue RC = 4. Execution of the command continues.

For DMSGLB, the old MACLIB or TXTLIB list is cleared and the new list contains all specified libraries except those that are not found.

For DMSGND, there will be no entry in the directory for the file not found.

For DMSLBM, the file not found will not be in the MACLIB. Processing continues with the next file name if one exists.

For DMSLBT, processing continues with the next file name if one exists.

For DMSZAP, if a library name was specified, the next library name (if one is present) is used. If a MODULE file was specified, all control records encountered until the next NAME, DUMP, or END control record are ignored.

For the VMFLKED command, the current module is not link edited but processing continues with the next module in the input control file.

For the VMFREMOV command, if no Service Control File was found, then processing of the PTF being removed ends. Processing continues for the next PTF to be removed.

User Response: Make sure that the disk or directory on which the file resides is accessed.

For DMSGND, if you must have the file not found in the directory, take steps to supply the file. Correct and reenter the command.

For DMSLBM, if the MACLIB exists after execution of the command, use the MACLIB ADD command to add the file to the library.

For DMSLBT, supply the necessary file using the TXTLIB ADD command.

For the VMFLKED command, make sure that the proper minidisks or directories are accessed. Re-issue the command (if appropriate, use the MODULE option so that only the module in error is link edited).

003E **Invalid option: *option***

Explanation: The specified option is invalid. It may have been misspelled or, if the option is truncatable, it may have been truncated improperly, or it may conflict with another option in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSLIO, some option processing may have caused user storage to be cleared or the location counter set, etc. This should not interfere with a subsequent LOAD command.

For the VMFLKED command, processing ends.

User Response: Correct and reenter the command.

004E **{Book|Module|Phase|Procedure}** ***name*** **not found**

Explanation: The specified book, module, phase, or procedure was not found on any accessed file mode.

System Action: RC = 28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: To make sure the file exists, issue the command DOSLIB MAP against all DOSLIB files. If the file resides on a DOS-formatted disk, a DSERV will help locate it.

004W **Warning messages issued**

Explanation: The language processor returned completion code 4.

System Action: RC = 4.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: Look for additional messages that may have been issued by the compiler.

005E **{No** ***option*** **[parameter] specified|No application id specified}**

Explanation: The indicated option or the application id was entered in an incomplete form.

For the VMFLKED command, the format you issued is invalid. Either you issued the command without the file name of an input control file, or you specified the MODULE option without a module name.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reenter the command, specifying the required data for the option.

006E **No read/write {disk|filemode|*filemode* filemode} accessed [for *fn ft*]**

Explanation: The user does not have access to a read/write file mode on which the command can write its output or utility files. If the message displayed is NO READ/WRITE 'A' FILEMODE ACCESSED, the command, in order to be executed, requires that file mode A be accessed in read/write mode.

For RECEIVE, SENDFILE, or DISCARD (which is equivalent to RECEIVE issued with the PURGE option) the LOG option was in effect, and no read/write file mode was accessed.

For the CONVERT command, the program tried to find a read/write file mode for the table, but was unsuccessful.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For the CONVERT command, conversion stops.

User Response: Access a R/W SFS directory or a R/W minidisk (as appropriate) and reissue the command. Or, for a minidisk, issue the CP LINK command to reset the minidisk to read/write, access it as file mode A again, and reissue the command.

For the CONVERT command, where the table can be built, access a minidisk or SFS directory in read/write mode and reissue the command.

007E **File** ***fn ft fm*** **is not fixed, 80-character records**

Explanation: The base format of this message means that the specified file must have fixed-length, 80-character records in order for the command to be executed.

For UPDATE processing, the file formats may not have to be FIXED 80. Other restrictions or file formats are described by the following message variations:

- **File** ***fn ft fm*** **does not have a logical record length greater than or equal to 80**
- **File** ***fn ft fm*** **does not have a logical record length greater than or equal to 80 and less than or equal to 255**
- **File** ***fn ft fm*** **does not have the same format and record length as** ***fn ft fm***
- **File** ***fn ft fm*** **is not fixed record format**

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For the UPDATE command, the following may have occurred:

- If a file with the file ID "$fname ftype" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If the DISK option was in effect and a file with the file ID "fname UPDLOG" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If the CTL option was in effect and a file with the file ID "fname UPDATES" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If UPDATE processing began before the error was detected, any or all of the following files may have been created on the output disk:

  UPDATE CMSUT1
  $fname ftype
  fname UPDLOG
  (if the DISK option was in effect)
  fname UPDATES
  (if the CTL option was in effect)

User Response: It is possible that an incorrect file ID was specified in the command line. In this case, reissue the command. If, however, the file ID was correct but the file is in the wrong format, change the file's format and/or record length with the COPYFILE or EDIT command.
CNTRL and AUX files must be FIXED 80 character records. Other files must be FIXED, but can have record lengths from 80 to 255 (inclusive). The update files however, must have the same record length as the file being updated.

008E **Device *vdev* {invalid or nonexistent|is an unsupported device type}**

Explanation: The virtual machine does not have a virtual 1403 or 3211 printer, punch, or reader.

For the VMFZAP, VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV commands, the disk address you specified in the VMFPARM file does not have any disk linked.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV, the status of all disks specified in the VMFPARM file is checked and then processing ends.

User Response: Use the CP DEFINE command to provide a suitable virtual device and reissue the command.

For VMFZAP, check that the disk address on the specified record is correct. If so, make sure that the proper disk is linked at that address. Re-issue the command.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOVE, make sure you have the correct disks linked. Reissue the command.

008W **Error messages issued**

Explanation: The language processor returned completion code 8.

System Action: RC=8.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: Look for additional messages that may have been issued by the compiler.

009E **Column [*col*] exceeds record length [(*nn*)]**

Explanation: The column specified lies outside the logical record length of the file.

System Action: RC=24 for COMPARE, SORT, TYPE and XEDIT SORT. RC=5 for SET TRUNC and SET VERIFY.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the correct column.

010E **Premature EOF on file {*fn ft [fm]*|number *nn*}**

Explanation: For COMPARE, an end of file occurred on one of the files being compared before the end of file was received on the other.

For TAPE, a tape mark was encountered on the file before the file was completely loaded. Since the FST is the last record of the file, the fn and ft of the file in error are not available so the number of the file being read is given. This number represents how many files have been read since the last tape command was issued.

For the VMFLKED command, the end of the input control file was reached while reading Linkage Editor control records before a NAME record was found.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For TAPE, a temporary file called "TAPE CMSUT1" containing the data for the current file may have been created on file mode A or on the file mode specified by the user.

User Response: For COMPARE, this normally indicates that the files being compared had an unequal number of records. If the command was properly specified, no action is necessary.

For TAPE, the file will have to be dumped to tape again.

For VMFLKED, correct the input control file and re-issue the command.

010W **Premature EOF on file *fn ft fm* [--sequence number *seqno* not found]**

Explanation: The update file contained an error. A control card specified a search for a sequence number which exceeded the value of any sequence number in the file being updated. As a result, a premature end of file occurred on the input file being updated, before the sequence number specified in the control card could be found.

System Action: RC=12.
Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.

If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code when the UPDATE command has finished processing is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages. The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID '$fname ftype'.

See the explanation of message DMS177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reenter the UPDATE command.

011E **Conflicting file formats**

Explanation: The file types specified do not have the same record format; that is, one is fixed-length and one is variable-length, or the record lengths differ.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Change the record format with the COPYFILE command.

012W **Severe error messages issued**

Explanation: The language processor returned completion code 12.

System Action: RC=12.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: Look for additional messages that may have been issued by the compiler.

013E **Member** *membername* **not found [in library** *libname*|**in file** *fn ft*]

Explanation: The specified member was not found in the library.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system remains in the same status as before the command was entered.

User Response: Use the MACLIB MAP, TXTLIB MAP, or LOADLIB LIST command to display the names of library members.

013W **{Member|Phase}** *name* **not found in library** *libname*

Explanation: The member or phase specified was not found in the specified library. If REPLACE was specified, the new member is added.

System Action: RC = 4.
Processing continues with the next file name.

User Response: None.

014E **Invalid {function** *function*|**keyword** *keyword*}

Explanation: The function 'function' specified is misspelled or invalid. For the DEFAULTS command, a function other than SET or LIST was specified.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- For DMSOVR, SVCTRACE is turned off if it was previously on.
- For DMSTPI, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1).

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid function.

015E **{Unknown {CP/CMS|CMS|CP} |Invalid {CMS|subset}} command**

Explanation:

UNKNOWN CP COMMAND
indicates that IMPCP (implied CP) was on so the command was passed to CP, but no CP command could be found with the name entered.

UNKNOWN CMS COMMAND
indicates that no CMS command, CMS or user EXEC file, or user MODULE file exists by the name entered.

UNKNOWN CP/CMS COMMAND
indicates that no CP or CMS command could be found with the name entered.

INVALID CMS COMMAND
indicates that an error has occurred in LOADMOD.

INVALID SUBSET COMMAND
indicates that the loader has tried to load a routine at an address equal to or higher than X'20000'. The command you issued may be a valid CMS command, but not a valid subset command.

System Action: A positive return code is passed if an error occurs in CP processing. A negative return code is passed if the command entered is considered an invalid CMS command. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Enter a command.

016E **No private CORE IMAGE LIBRARY found**

Explanation: The private Core Image Library called does not exist on the accessed disk, or the DLBL was incorrect.

System Action: RC = 28.
Execution is terminated. System status remains the same.

User Response: Access the proper disk or alter the invalid DLBL.

016W **Terminal error messages issued**

Explanation: The language processor returned completion code 16.

System Action: RC = 16.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: Look for additional messages that may have been issued by the compiler.

017E **Invalid device address** *vdev*

Explanation: The device address was not specified correctly, or the device was not accessed.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For the VMFMERGE, and VMFREMOV command, the remaining records in the VMFPARM file are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: Check the specified device address and reissue the command.

For the VMFZAP command, determine which disks are really needed to apply ZAPs to this product. Make the necessary corrections to the BASE, MERGE, and ZAP records of the *prodid* VMFPARM file, correcting the entry in error. Re-issue the command.

Note: For a virtual machine with ECMODE on, a valid vdev is within the range X'001' through X'FFF'. Otherwise, a valid vdev is within the range X'001' through X'5FF'.

018E **No load map available**

Explanation: The module file was created with the NOMAP option of GENMOD or is a transient area routine.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Regenerate the module file with the MAP option and reissue the command.

019E **Identical fileids**

Explanation: The file IDs specified in the command line are identical.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying two different file IDs.

020W **Invalid {PDUMP|IDUMP} address *vstor*; no DUMP operation performed**

Explanation: The address specified in the PDUMP or IDUMP macro is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- addr2 must be greater than addr1.
- addr1 cannot be negative.
- addr1 cannot be greater than ppend (the end of the virtual partition).
- addr2 cannot be negative.

System Action: The macro results in no operation. No dump is provided; processing continues. If you have requested a return code on an IDUMP, the return code is passed in register 15.

User Response: None.

021E **Entry point *name* not found**

Explanation: For DMSGND, the specified directory name was not found in the loader tables.

For DMSLIO and DMSNCP, an entry point name specified either with the START command or on an LDT card could not be located in the loaded TEXT files.

For DMSMOD, the name used with the FROM or TO option of the GENMOD command does not occur in the currently loaded files.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSLIO and DMSNCP, no execution takes place for LDT. Loading stops. Loader clean-up has been processed for the loaded files. A subsequent START command should not be affected.

For DMSMOD, the module is not created.

User Response: For DMSGND, reload the auxiliary directory and reissue the command.

For DMSLIO and DMSNCP, reissue the START command with the proper entry point or control section name, or asterisk (*). Correct the LDT card with the CMS Editor.

For DMSMOD, correct the GENMOD command line or add the requested name as an external name in the files being generated.

021W **No transient directory**

Explanation: A request was made to display a transient directory, but neither a private core image library nor a system residence library was assigned.

System Action: RC = 4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Ensure that the proper libraries are assigned and reissue the command.

022E **No directory name specified**

Explanation: A directory name was not entered with the command.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a directory name.

022W **No core image directory**

Explanation: A request was made to display a core image directory, but neither a private core image library nor a system residence library was available.

System Action: RC = 4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Ensure that the proper library is assigned and reissue the command.

023E **No filetype specified**

Explanation: The command requires that you specify both file name and file type.

For the DLBL command, both are required if you specify the CMS operand.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSTPI, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1).

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the file name and file type.

023W **No relocatable directory**

Explanation: A request was made to display a relocatable directory, but either no private or system relocatable library was available or no active entries were present on the appropriate directory.

System Action: RC = 4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Ensure that either the proper library is assigned or that active relocatable entries are available in the directory and reissue the command.

024E **File *fn [ft fm]* already exists[; specify REPLACE option]**

Explanation: The specified file already exists.

For DMSEDI, the Editor work file, EDIT CMSUT1, already exists as the result of a previous edit session ending abnormally.

For DMSXIN, the XEDIT work file, XEDTEMP CMSUT1 A1, already exists as a result of a previous edit session that ended abnormally.

For DMSUPD, a file with the file ID 'UPDATE CMSUT1' already exists. This usually indicates that the UPDATE command was executed previously and was terminated abnormally, and that it left a work file on the output disk or SFS directory at that time.

For DMSUTL, the file ID for SYSUT2 specifies an existing file. This is not allowed for the COPY function because neither the MODIFY or REPLACE option was specified.

For the RECEIVE command, RECEIVE was issued and a file exists. You may have also specified NOREPLACE as an option and a file already exists.

For the VMFTXT command, a previous invocation of VMFTXT ended abnormally.

For the CSLGEN command, the specified CSL library already exists and the REPLACE option was not specified.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exception:

For DMSCPY, if you were creating multiple output files, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: You can use the TYPE command to examine the existing file. If you decide you want to keep it, use the RENAME command to give it a new file ID. If the file is invalid or incomplete, erase it and reissue the command; or for DMSCPY, reissue the command and specify the REPLACE option.

For DMSUTL, reissue the command specifying MODIFY or REPLACE, or reissue the command without a file ID for SYSUT2.

For the RECEIVE command, use RECEIVE with the REPLACE option, specify RECEIVE with a unique file ID, or issue RECEIVE with the FULLPROMPT option. Using the FULLPROMPT option, you can interactively receive (and optionally rename) each incoming file in the spool file. For information on the RECEIVE command format, see the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* or issue the HELP command.

For the VMFTXT command, if you do not need the files VMFTXT TEXT and/or VMFTXT TXTLIB for problem diagnosis, then you can erase them. You should not erase the VMFTXT CMSUT1 file. Look at the VMFTXT CMSUT2 file, and issue the command shown. Then erase both CMSUTx files.

024W **No procedure directory**

Explanation: A request was made to display a procedure directory but no system residence library was assigned.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Ensure that the system residence library is assigned and reissue the command.

025E **Invalid data in 370X control program**

Explanation: One of the following conditions has occurred:

For specified EP or PEP -- The implied or channel vector table, as designated by the CAMOD operand on the SAVENCP command, was not found.

For NCP or PEP -- The maximum resource ID exceeds 4086 bytes.

For NCP or PEP -- The first resource is not the 370X.

System Action: RC=16.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Make sure that the 370X control program has been generated with the correct parameters and that the correct CAMOD operand value was used on the SAVENCP command. For the correct parameters for 370X control program generation and proper specification of the CAMOD operand on the SAVENCP command, refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference* and the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

025W **No source statement directory**

Explanation: A request was made to display a source statement directory, but either a private source statement library or a system residence library was not available or there were no source statement entries in the library available.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Ensure that either the proper library is assigned or that active source statement entries are present in the directory and reissue the command.

026E **Invalid [parameter *parameter* for *function* function|value *value* for *keyword* keyword]**

Explanation: The data specified for the given function is misspelled, missing or incorrect.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying valid data for the function.

026W *phase* **not in library**

Explanation: A request was made to display a certain entry or entries in a core image directory but the entry or entries were not in the library.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the proper phase name.

027E **Invalid device** *devtype* **[for SYSaaa]**

Explanation: The device type specified is invalid, or, if the message is INVALID DEVICE 'devtype' FOR 'SYSaaa', the device associated with the specified logical unit is not supported by the processor.

System Action: RC=24, except for DSERV, which issues RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid device type. Or, for DMSERV, use the command LISTIO SYSaaa to verify the device to which the logical unit is assigned. Reassign the logical unit to a valid device and reissue the command.

027W **No private core image library**

Explanation: A request was made to display the core image directory of a private core image library, but no entries were present.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: None.

028E **No {device|logical unit} specified**

Explanation: You must specify either a logical unit or a device when you use one of the following commands:

ASSGN
FORMAT
RELEASE.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and supply either the logical unit you want assigned or the device you want formatted or released.

028W **No {private|system} transient directory entries**

Explanation: No directory entries were present on the specified transient library.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues until all specified directories are processed.

User Response: None.

029E **Invalid parameter** *parameter* **[in the [option]** *option* **field]**

Explanation: The data entered following the specified option was invalid.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSLIO, some option processing may have altered loader information. This should not affect a subsequent load.

User Response: Check the format of the field and reissue the command, specifying the data after the option.

029W **Invalid parameter** *parameter* **found during CMS initialization**

Explanation: This message is indicative of either:

1. A system type error.
2. A user invoking the SYSPROF exec directly (which is not its intended use) specifying the parameters incorrectly.

System Action: Invalid parameter is ignored and continuation of initialization is attempted.

User Response: None.

030E **File** *fn ft fm* **already active**

Explanation: A file could not be referenced because it was already active. For example, this message appears if you try to append a file to itself, or if you try to rename the EXEC file you are executing.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions for DMSCPY:

- If the APPEND option was specified, and if the copying process had begun before the error was discovered, then records are appended to the output file.
- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE or OVLY option was specified, and if the copying process had begun before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far.
- In multiple output file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Use another method of execution, or close the file and reissue the command.

031E **Loader tables cannot be modified**

Explanation: If you are trying to increase the number of loader tables, the system storage below the loader tables is in use.

If you are trying to decrease the number of loader tables, either the loader is using more tables than you specified, or the system storage below the loader table is in use.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The number of loader table pages should be modified before other storage is allocated. The command should be issued immediately after IPL.

Note: If you have exceeded storage on the A-disk, reload (via IPL) without accessing the A-disk.

032E **Invalid filetype *ft***

Explanation: The file type entered was not valid for the command.

For DMSMOD, the file type must be MODULE.

For DMSSYN, the file type must be SYNONYM.

For DMSUTL, the file type must be LOADLIB.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the file type and reenter the command.

033E **File *fn ft fm* is not a library**

Explanation: For DMSSVT, the file specified in the message cannot be updated or read because the file is an invalid library.

For DMSPRT, DMSPUN, and DMSTYP, the MEMBER option is invalid because the file specified is not a library.

System Action: For DMSSVT, the following return code is issued:

RC=8
(if the FIND macro was issued)

RC=10
(if the STOW macro was issued)

RC=32
(if OSLOADER was executing)

Return code 8 or 10 is passed to the user program and the program continues executing. For return code 32, execution is terminated.

For DMSPRT, DMSPUN, and DMSTYP, a return code of 32 is issued. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: For DMSSVT, check for an invalid library or an invalid file ID specification in the FILEDEF command.

For DMSPRT, DMSPUN, and DMSTYP, specify a library or omit the MEMBER option.

034E **File *fn ft fm* is not fixed length**

Explanation: The specified file must have fixed-length records in order for the command to be executed.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: You may change the record format of the file by using the COPYFILE command with the RECFM option. Then reissue the command.

035E **Invalid tape mode**

Explanation: An invalid combination of tape options was specified. For example: 9TRACK, DEN 200.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the tape options and reissue the command.

036E **The variations of this message are explained below.**

Messages

- **Open error code '24' on *ddname*: {FSOPEN|FSCLOSE} rc = *nn***

  Explanation: The format of the message listed above indicates that OS Simulation has encountered an error opening or closing the specified *ddname*. This message may be preceded by one or more error messages issued by FSOPEN or FSCLOSE. See the explanation of these messages, if any, for further information on the meanings of the error. The return code *nn* is the return code for the specified FS function. See the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS* for a description of the return codes for FSOPEN and FSCLOSE.

- **Open error code *nn* on *ddname***

  Explanation: An error occurred during an OS OPEN. The possible error codes are described below:

Code	Meaning
1	Either the RDBACK option of OPEN is specified; the data set organization is not BSAM, QSAM, BPAM or BDAM; or, the DCB MACRF option does not agree with the processing mode that is specified on the OPEN macro.
2	The default FILEDEF for the DCB 'ddname' displayed in the message failed.
3	The RECFM of the specified DCB does not agree with the format of the existing file, that is, one RECFM is variable-length and the other is fixed-length.
4	A DCB, BLKSIZE, LRECL, or BUFL option is missing or invalid.
5	The DCB BLKSIZE is not a correct multiple of the DCB LRECL, or the DCB specifies writing blocked output, but only unblocked records are permitted.
6	RECFM is fixed-length and LRECL does not agree with the record length of the existing file or, if the file mode is 4, the BLKSIZE does not agree with the record length of the existing file, or RECFM is variable-length and BLKSIZE is not 4 bytes greater than the record length of the existing file, ..., or BLKSIZE is not a multiple of LRECL whether the file mode is equal to 4 or not.

7 RECFM is variable-length spanned, and either the access method is not BSAM or the file mode is not 4.

8 An error occurred saving the BPAM directory for update, or an error occurred while doing a FIND for the member name specified in the FILEDEF command or CMSCB macro.

9 The DCB specifies output, BDAM or a key length for an OS data set or DOS file.

10 An error occurred while attempting to position a tape with label type specified as BLP or NL.

11 I/O option 'UPDATE' is invalid for file found on read-only disk.

12 A tape which was specified as NL contained an IBM standard VOL1 label as its first record.

80 The file is an unsupported OS data set or DOS file, or an I/O error occurred accessing an OS or DOS disk.

System Action: The program continues executing, but the DCBOFOPN flag in the DCBOFLGS field (bit 3) in the DCB is not turned on and the DCB is not initialized.

User Response: Noting the error code and ddname displayed in the message, check the associated FILEDEF command and DCB macro for invalid or missing DCB options.

037E **[Output]{filemode|disk}** ***mode[(vdev)]*** **is [accessed as] read/only [;*fm* must be R/W for {DISK LOAD|CSLGEN}]**

Explanation: The file mode of the output file specifies a disk or SFS directory that cannot be written on. The disk or SFS directory is read only. If the file mode or SFS directory represents a minidisk, the minidisk is not correctly formatted for the command issued. (For example, the command is trying to write a CMS-formatted file on an OS-formatted disk.)

For the RECEIVE command, either:

1. a file mode was specified on the RECEIVE command and this mode is READ/ONLY so the file cannot be written onto this file mode.
2. RECEIVE attempted to read in a file sent using the DISK DUMP command (or SENDFILE with the 'OLD' option) and in order to use DISK LOAD to read the file in, file mode A must be accessed in READ/WRITE mode.

For DMSUPD, there was no read/write file mode available for the UPDATE output files. The following steps are taken to determine the file mode on which the UPDATE output files are to be placed (the search stops as soon as *one* of the following steps is successful):

- If the OUTMODE option was specified, then the output files are placed on the file mode specified.
- If the file mode on which the original source file lies is read/write, the output files are placed on that file mode.
- If that file mode is a read-only extension of a read/write file mode, the output files are placed on that particular read/write file mode.
- The output files are placed on file mode A, if it is read/write.

If all of the above steps fail, and file mode A is read-only, then the message

```
FILEMODE 'A' IS READ/ONLY
```

is displayed.

If this message occurs during VSAMGEN EXEC processing, it indicates that the CMS file mode A is accessed in read-only mode. But the VSAMGEN EXEC procedure requires that the CMS file mode A be accessed in read/write mode so that the CMS DOSLIB files can be written on it. Also, for an OS 'INSTALL', the VSAM and Access Method Services object modules will be copied to it for future updating. In a MAINT run for both DOS and OS users, the PTF decks read from the reader are also written on the CMS file mode A.

System Action: RC = 12 or 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

If this message is issued in response to a prompt, there is no return code and the prompt is reissued.

If this message occurs during CSLGEN EXEC processing, the CSLGEN EXEC procedure terminates without any library written or replaced.

If this message occurs during VSAMGEN EXEC processing, the VSAMGEN EXEC procedure terminates and the system returns to the CMS command environment.

For DMSCPY, in multiple output file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

For DMSDSK, the reader is closed with the HOLD option.

For DMSMOD, loader cleanup has been performed on loaded files.

For DMSTPJ, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1).

User Response: If the file mode is read only, access it read/write mode and reissue the command.

If the file mode represents a minidisk that is linked in read only status, issue the CP LINK command to reset the minidisk to read/write status; then access the disk again and reissue the command.

If the file mode represents a disk that does not have the correct format, reissue the command, specifying the file mode of a disk with the correct format.

If you received this message in response to a prompt and you currently have have no file mode accessed in read/write mode, terminate the command by entering 2 (or quit), access a file mode in read/write mode and reissue the command.

For DMSBDP, ensure that the appropriate disk is being associated with the DTF being opened, and reissue the command.

038E **Fileid conflict for DDNAME {ASM3705|ASSEMBLE|SYSIN}**

Explanation: The file specified with an ASM3705 (or ASSEMBLE) command has been previously defined by a FILEDEF command, but its file type was not defined as 'ASM3705' (or as 'ASSEMBLE'), or you have issued a FILEDEF command for a reader or tape input file and specified a file name that is already defined as a disk file with the file type ASM3705 (or ASSEMBLE).

For the IOCP command, either:

1. the user issued a FILEDEF command for reader or tape input and the specified file name already exists on disk as 'fn IOCP'.
2. the user issued a FILEDEF command for input from disk with a file type other than IOCP and there exists a file 'fn IOCP' on this disk.

System Action: RC=40.
The command is not executed. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify that you have specified the correct file name with the ASM3705, ASSEMBLE, or IOCP command. If it is correct, in the first case above, issue a FILEDEF ddname CLEAR command for the file, or issue a FILEDEF command that sets the file type correctly. In the second case, either use a different file name for the input file, or erase the existing disk file.

039E **No entries in library *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The library specified contains no members.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

040E **No files loaded**

Explanation: The user has not previously issued a LOADMOD or LOAD command, or the module consists of zeros.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Load files via the LOAD or LOADMOD command.

041E **Input and output files are the same**

Explanation: One of the following errors was detected:

- The same ddname was specified for input and output.
- The input ddname and output ddname specify the same disk file.
- The input ddname and output ddname specify the same tape unit.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the FILEDEF and MOVEFILE commands correctly.

042E **No {fileid(s)|execid} specified**

Explanation: At least one file or exec identification is required in order for the command to be executed.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying at least one file ID or exec ID.

042W **No {fileid|execid} specified**

Explanation: At least one file or exec identification is required for the EXEC to be loaded into the saved segment.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

043E **{TAP*n*(*vdev*)|*mode*[(*vdev*)] is file protected**

Explanation: The tape cannot be written on.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. If the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; TAP1 is the default).

User Response: Send a message to the operator to insert the write enable ring in the tape and retry the command.

For DMSCLS, verify that the correct tape is mounted.

044E **Record [length] exceeds allowable maximum**

Explanation: The record length given exceeds the maximum record length allowed. For more information on the maximum record lengths allowed by the EDIT, PRINT and PUNCH commands, refer to *VM/SP CMS Command Reference.*

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: For DMSEDI, reissue the command with an acceptable record length.

For DMSPRT, you can change the record length with the COPYFILE command, and then reissue the command. You can also redefine the virtual printer (by using the CP DEFINE command) to one that handles the longer record length.

For DMSPUN, you can change the record length with the COPYFILE command, and then reissue the command.

045E **Unsupported 370X control program type**

Explanation: The 3705 control program type is not an Emulation Program (EP), Partitioned Emulation Program (PEP) or Network Control Program (NCP).

System Action: RC = 16.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Make sure that 370X control program has been generated with correct parameters. For the correct parameters for the 370X control program generation, refer to the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*.

046E **No library name specified**

Explanation: The command was entered without a library name.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the library name.

047E **No function specified**

Explanation: A function must be specified in order for the command to be executed.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

For SVCTRACE, SVCTRACE is turned off if it was on.

For DMSTPI, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where: *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; TAP1 is the default). The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with the desired function.

048E **Invalid {filemode|output filemode} [*mode*]**

Explanation: This message can occur for any one of the following reasons:

- The file mode was not specified correctly.
- For most CMS commands, file mode 'S' is an invalid mode.
- For the DLBL command, file mode 'R' and 'T' should not be used.
- The file mode number, if specified, is not between 0 and 6.
- More than two characters were specified for the file mode.
- A null line was entered as the first specification with the MULT option of the DLBL command.
- The file mode specified with a LISTDS command was not the mode of an OS or DOS disk.
- The file mode specified with a LISTFILE command was not the mode of a CMS-formatted disk or SFS directory.
- For XEDIT, if a file mode number is not specified, a '1' may be appended to the invalid file mode.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSTPI, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPi, where: *i* = 1, 2, 3, 4) or TAP1.

User Response: Reissue the command with the file mode specified correctly.

049E **Invalid line number *nn***

Explanation: The specified line number is either non-numeric, zero, or outside the limits of the file.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Examine the file and reissue the command with a correct line number.

050E **Parameter missing after *value***

Explanation: A parameter that is required by the command was not specified.

For the ASSGN command, the disk mode must be specified for the SYSaaa logical unit.

For the DLBL command, the disk mode or DUMMY or CLEAR must be specified after the ddname.

For the FILEDEF command, the device name or DUMMY or CLEAR must be specified after the ddname.

For the NUCXDROP command, a required parameter that must follow a function is missing.

For the SET command, a required parameter that must follow a function is missing.

For the XMITMSG command, one of the options required a value to follow it, but the end of the parameter list was reached.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

051E **Invalid {filemode|directory name} change**

Explanation: The file mode letter or directory name specified for the old file ID is not the same as the file mode letter or directory name specified for the new file ID.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

052E **More than 100 characters of options specified**

Explanation: The maximum number of characters that can be used to specify options for this command is 100. More than 100 characters were used.

For the OSRUN command, more than 100 characters were used in the PARM field.

System Action: RC = 24.
The command is not executed. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, using 100 or fewer characters to specify the options, or parameters. Use abbreviations if necessary.

053E **Invalid sort field pair defined**

Explanation: Either an ending character position was not specified for a sort field, the starting position is greater than the ending position, the fields contain nondecimal characters, or the sort field exceeds the maximum number of characters allowed (253 characters for CMS SORT and 249 characters for XEDIT SORT).

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

054E **Incomplete {fileid|execid} specified**

Explanation: You must specify the file name and file type or execname and exectype in order for the command to be executed. In addition, for some commands you must specify the file mode.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check the description of the command, correct the command line, and reissue the command.

054W **Incomplete {fileid|execid} specified**

Explanation: You must specify the file name and file type or exec name and exec type for the EXEC to be loaded into the saved segment.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

055E **No entry point defined**

Explanation: For the START command or the START option of the FETCH, LOAD, or INCLUDE command, either the initial execution address is zero, or there is no executable code at the execution address, or nothing has been loaded.

This message is also issued if a START command (or FETCH command with the START option) is issued following a SET DOSPART command, resetting the size of the DOS partition. Redefining the partition size causes storage to be reinitialized and any previous loads or fetches must be reissued.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. Loader cleanup has been performed on loaded files. This should not interfere with a subsequent START command.

User Response: If no file was previously loaded, issue the LOAD command specifying the files to be loaded. If files are loaded, check them for incorrect SLC or entry cards.

056E **File *fn ft fm* contains invalid [name|alias|entry|ESD] record formats**

Explanation: For DMSLBM and DMSNCP (GEN, ADD, REP), the specified file is not in the expected format. MACRO and MEND cards must be included in the MACRO files, and the prototype card must be specified with a name that does not exceed eight characters. If an &COPY statement appears, it must contain a name. A MACLIB must contain 'LIB' in columns 4-6 of record one.

For DMSLBT, the specified file has more than 255 entry points (ESD only), or has records which are incompatible or missing. The NAME field in the CSECT instruction of the specified file must have a valid symbol or label.

For DMSLIO, an invalid condition was found in a TEXT or TEXTLIB file. TXTLIB files created on EDF disks or SFS directories, must have "PDS" in columns 4-6 of record one. TXTLIB files created on CDF disks must have "LIB" in columns 4-6 of record one. RLD data must be compatible with the TEXT file or TXTLIB member to which is belongs. If an ICS statement was submitted, the specified name was previously defined, or the initial length of the CSECT was not found in the ESD card.

For DMSSYN, the specified file is not in the expected format. The SYNONYM file must contain 80-byte records in free form format, with columns 73-80 ignored. The data consists of a command name followed by a blank and the user synonym. This may optionally be followed by a count which is preceded by at least one blank.

For the CSLGEN EXEC, a specified control file or template file was not in the correct format.

For DMSZAP, either the header record for TXTLIB or LOADLIB was invalid, or the pointer to the directory or module map was in error.

For the VMFTXT command, the memberlist EXEC file was not in the required format.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. For DMSGLB, the GLOBAL command was not issued for the library and the operation continues for any other libraries named in the command.

For the VMFTXT command, the invalid record is ignored. Processing continues for any remaining records in the file.

User Response: For DMSLBM and DMSNCP, issue the MACLIB COMP command, then check the MACLIB with a MACLIB MAP command. Correct the format error.

For DMSGLB, the specified library does not have "LIB" in columns 1-3 or 4-6 of the first record. One possible cause is the library may be in packed format. Correct the library and reissue the command.

For DMSSYN, correct the format of the file.

For DMSLIO, recreate the TXTLIB or TEXT file.

For DMSLBT, if the message specifies ESD, check for more than 255 entry points for a member; otherwise, check for invalid or missing records. If the NAME field in the CSECT instruction was left blank, enter a valid symbol or label.

For the VMFTXT command, correct the invalid entry in the memberlist EXEC file. If the member specified in the invalid record has a file type of TEXT, you may issue the:

```
TXTLIB VMFTXT ADD membername
<(FILename<)>>
RENAME VMFTXT TXTLIB A libname
TXTLIB A
```

commands. If the file type is not TEXT, then erase VMFTXT TXTLIB A and then reissue the command.

For the CSLGEN EXEC, correct the control file or template file according to instructions in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*.

For DMSZAP, recreate the library or module.

Then reissue the command.

057E **Invalid record format**

Explanation: For the TAPE command, a record that was read was not in TAPE DUMP format. For the TAPEMAC command, the tape was not in the IEHMOVE unloaded PDS format, or the PDS logical record length is not 80.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. For the TAPE command, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1).

User Response: For the TAPE command, rewrite the file onto tape using the TAPE DUMP command. For the TAPEMAC command, recreate the file on tape using the OS IEHMOVE utility program. Then reissue the command.

058E **End-of-file or end-of-tape [on TAP*n*]**

Explanation: The end of the file or tape was reached.

For DMSTPJ, an end-of-tape condition was encountered while doing a write, WTM (write tape mark), or ERG (erase gap) operation.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. For DMSTPI, the last operation is not completed. The tape is positioned at the end. If the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; TAP1 is the default).

User Response: For DMSTPD, you may space the tape forward and continue, or rewind the tape and quit; this can be an information message rather than an error condition, depending on the circumstances.

For DMSTPJ, if the position of the tape is not as expected, use the appropriate TAPE control function to reposition it.

For DMSBOP, ensure that the proper tape has been mounted. If so, rewind and reposition the tape and retry.

For DMSCLS, rewind and reposition the tape and reissue the command.

059E **{*vdev*|*dirname*} already accessed as read/write filemode *mode***

Explanation: You are trying to access the specified minidisk or SFS directory in read-only mode, but you have already accessed it read/write mode. You cannot have a disk or SFS directory accessed as both read-only and read/write.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If you wish to access the specified minidisk or SFS directory in read-only mode, first release it by issuing the RELEASE command and then reissue the ACCESS command.

060E **File *fn [ft [fm]]* not found; filemode *mode(vdev)* will not be accessed**

Explanation: The files requested were not on the specified file mode. Or, if the file mode represents a minidisk that contains no files and you accessed it R/O, your access fails; therefore, the disk is not accessed. If another minidisk or SFS directory was already accessed as mode *fm*, it is released.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system remains in the same status as before the command was entered.

User Response: Check to see that the file ID is specified correctly, and reenter the command.

061E **No translation character specified**

Explanation: A SET INPUT or SET OUTPUT command was issued without a translation character.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The translate table remains unchanged.

User Response: Reissue the command with the appropriate translation character.

062E **{Invalid {character [*char*]|*} in [output] fileid [*fn ft [fm]*]|SO and SI are invalid file ID characters}**

Explanation: The character specified whether an asterisk (*), equal sign (=), or other was invalid in the file ID in which it appeared.

System Action: RC=20.
(For the LOAD command, RC=256.)

Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions for the COPYFILE command:

- If the APPEND option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then records were appended to the output file.
- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified, and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far. Note that COPYFILE CMSUT1 is not created when the output file mode is an SFS directory.

- In multiple-output-file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Check the description of the command format and reissue the command.

If an asterisk is specified as the file name, either the file type must be omitted or it must be specified as an asterisk

062W **Invalid [character] '[=|*|*char*|char]'in fileid ['*fn ft* [*fm*]']**

Explanation: The character specified, whether an asterisk (*), equal sign (=), or other, was invalid in the file ID in which it appeared.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

063E **No [sort|translation|specification] list {entered|given}**

Explanation: A list was requested in response to the SORT command, or to the SPECS option or TRANSLATE option of the COPYFILE command, but a null line was entered in response. The XEDIT subcommand SORT was entered with no sort fields specified.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, and enter the list when it is requested.

064E **Invalid [translate] specification at or near *list***

Explanation: An invalid specification was included in the list entered when either the SPECS option or the TRANS option was specified. "list" is the portion of the list you entered that is in error. Some of the errors that can cause this message to appear in conjunction with the SPECS option are the following:

- A source specification was entered with no target specification.
- An invalid decimal number was entered for an input or output column.
- An input file specification of the form "nn-mm" was given, but mm was smaller than nn.
- A string was specified without an ending delimiter.
- A zero length string was specified.
- An invalid hexadecimal number was specified, or an odd number of hexadecimal digits followed the "H" of such a specification.
- The continuation code (+ +) was specified in the middle of a specification, rather than at the beginning of one.

Some of the errors that can cause this message to appear in conjunction with the TRANS option are the following:

- An invalid hexadecimal number was entered.
- An odd number of characters was entered.
- The continuation code (+ +) was entered in the middle of a character pair.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and enter the correct specification list when it is requested.

065E ***option* option specified twice**

Explanation: The option was specified more than once in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the option only once.

066E ***option1* and *option2* are conflicting options**

Explanation: The specified options are mutually exclusive and must not be specified in the same command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

067E **Combined input files illegal with PACK or UNPACK options**

Explanation: An attempt was made to combine several files at the same time that the PACK or UNPACK option was used. This message appears if there is more than one input file ID, or if there is an asterisk in the first file ID in single output file mode.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the command line and reissue the command.

068E **Input file *fn ft fm* not in packed format**

Explanation: The specified input file is not in packed format, and was specified in an UNPACK operation.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, except that in multiple output file mode, several output files may already have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Correct the command line and reissue the command.

069E **{[Output]{filemode|disk} *mode*[(*vdev*)]|Directory *dirname*} not accessed**

Explanation: The specified disk, directory or file mode has not been accessed. If "Disk" is displayed and the disk is accessed, it may not be correctly formatted for the command issued. (For example, the command is trying to write a CMS-formatted file on an OS-formatted disk.)

For the RECEIVE command, either:

1. a read/only file mode was specified on the RECEIVE command and the file cannot be written onto this file mode.
2. RECEIVE attempted to read in a file sent using the DISK DUMP command (or SENDFILE with the 'OLD' option) and in order to use DISK LOAD to read the file in, file mode A must be accessed in read/write mode.

For the VALIDATE command, the identifier is valid and the file mode is not accessed.

For DMSDSL, the file mode A must be accessed when the DOSLIB MAP function is performed and the output is directed to disk.

For the CONVERT command, the input DLCS file you specified was not found.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

If this message is issued in response to a prompt, there is no return code and the prompt is reissued.

User Response: Access a minidisk or SFS directory for the specified file mode. Or access a disk with the correct format, and then reissue the command.

If you received this message in response to a prompt and you currently have no R/W file mode, terminate the command by entering 2 (or quit), access a disk or SFS directory in read/write mode, and reissue the command.

069I **[Output] Disk *mode* is not accessed**

Explanation: The disk specified in the FILEDEF command has not been accessed.

System Action: This message is for information only. Execution continues.

User Response: None.

070E **Invalid {parameter *parameter*|argument *argument*}**

Explanation: An invalid operand, or too many or extraneous operands, were specified in the command line or EXEC statement.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exception for the TAPE command:

If the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, or 9TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPi, where: *i* = 1, 2, 3, 4) or TAP1.

User Response: Correct the command line and reissue the command.

070W **Invalid {parameter *parameter*|argument *argument*}**

Explanation: An invalid operand, or too many or extraneous operands, were specified in the command line or EXEC statement.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

071E **ERASE * * [fm|*] not allowed**

Explanation: You cannot erase all files on all accessed file modes using the ERASE command. You can enter asterisks for the file name and file type, but you must specify the file mode letter and number.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: To erase all files on a minidisk, issue the FORMAT command. For both minidisks and SFS directories, you can erase all files by using the ACCESS command with the ERASE option. (All files on the disk or directory are erased the first time you write a new file on the disk or directory).

072E **Error in EXEC file *fn*, line *nnn*: *message***

Explanation: The EXEC interpreter has found an error in file 'fn', at line 'nnn'. 'message' may be any one of the following:

- **FILE NOT FOUND**
  RC=801
  The specified file was not found on the accessed file modes. This message can be issued when you try to invoke an EXEC from within another EXEC.
- **&SKIP OR &GOTO ERROR**
  RC=802
  A request was made to move to a statement above the beginning of the file, or to a nonexistent label.
- **BAD FILE FORMAT**
  RC=803
  The file is not in the required format. For instance, it is packed rather than unpacked, or the record length is greater than 130.
- **TOO MANY ARGUMENTS**
  RC=804
  A maximum number of 30 arguments can be passed to an EXEC file.
- **MAX DEPTH OF LOOP NESTING EXCEEDED**
  RC=805
  No more than four nested loops may be specified.
- **ERROR READING FILE**
  RC=806
  An I/O error occurred while an EXEC file was being read.
- **INVALID SYNTAX**
  RC=807
  The syntax of the indicated statement is invalid.
- **INVALID FORM OF CONDITION**
  RC=808
  This can occur from previously unassigned variables. The final result after the line is interpreted is syntactically invalid.
- **INVALID ASSIGNMENT**
  RC=809
  An attempt was made to assign a value to an unspecified field; for example,

  ```
  = 42
  ```
- **MISUSE OF SPECIAL VARIABLE**
  RC=810

Incorrect use of a special variable was attempted. For example, an attempt was made to assign a value to &EXEC or to &TYPEFLAG.

- **ERROR IN &ERROR ACTION**
  RC=811
  An &ERROR control statement specified a CMS command that also resulted in an error.
- **CONVERSION ERROR**
  RC=812
  A variable in the line must be converted, but cannot be, because it is a character value, it is not in the proper format, or it has not been initialized. For example,

```
'&IF &FLAG EQ 944'
```

  If &FLAG was not previously initialized, it is "null" or blank and will cause a conversion error when being converted to decimal. This message is also issued if a nonhexadecimal number is specified after the characters "X" on the right-hand side of an assignment statement (for example, &A = X'12AG'); or if a nondecimal number is specified after the characters "X" in any statement other than an assignment statement (for example, &TYPE X'120A0').
- **TOO MANY TOKENS IN STATEMENT**
  RC=813
  More than 19 tokens appeared in a single &READ VARS statement.
- **MISUSE OF BUILT-IN FUNCTION**
  RC=814
  One of the EXEC built-in functions (for example, &CONCAT, &DATATYPE, etc.) was used incorrectly.
- **EOF FOUND IN LOOP**
  RC=815
  An end of file occurred before the command completed the requested operation.
- **INVALID CONTROL WORD**
  RC=816
  An invalid control word was encountered in the input deck and cannot be read.
- **EXEC ARITHMETIC UNDERFLOW**
  RC=817
  A negative arithmetic variable exceeded 8 digits including sign.
- **EXEC ARITHMETIC OVERFLOW**
  RC=818
  A positive arithmetic variable exceeded 8 digits.
- **SPECIAL CHARACTER IN VARIABLE SYMBOL**
  RC=819
  A special character was used in a variable symbol. Only numeric and upper case alphabetic characters are to be used. The asterisk in the special variable &* is an acceptable character.

System Action: The file is logically executed up to the point where the error was detected.

User Response: Correct the EXEC file and reexecute it.

Note: For a tutorial description of the CMS EXEC facility, see the *VM/SP CMS User's Guide*. For a description of the CMS EXEC control statements, see the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*.

073E **Unable to open file** {*ddname|fn*}

Explanation: CMS was unable to open the specified ddname. An explanatory message should appear with this message.

For DMSMGC, the message compiler tried to open a text file, but was unable to do so.

For SEGGEN, the program tried to open the system segment id file, a logical definition file or a physical definition file, but was unable to do so.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command or program is terminated. The abend code is 15A for LINK, LOAD, ATTACH, and XCTL failures.

For SEGGEN, processing terminates.

For DMSMGC, RC=16.

User Response: If this message came from the message compiler (DMSMGC), contact your system programmer. Otherwise, verify the ddname and reissue the command. If you are using the OS Loader, verify that the LOADLIB libraries in the GLOBAL list exist.

074E **Error {resetting|setting} auxiliary directory**

Explanation: The auxiliary directory could not be set or reset. This can occur, for example, if the disk on which the auxiliary directory resides is not accessed when the command is issued, or if it is accessed as a file mode other than the one specified for it with a previous GENDIRT command.

System Action: RC=40.
If the error occurred on an attempt to set the auxiliary directory, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. If, however, the error occurred on an attempt to reset the auxiliary directory, the assembly has already been done, and execution continues.

User Response: Consult the system programmer to find out what disk the auxiliary directory is on and by what file mode that disk should be accessed. (It should have the file mode that was specified for it with the GENDIRT command.) Access the disk with the proper file mode and reissue the command.

075E **[Device]** *devtype* **{invalid|illegal} for input**

Explanation: The device specified for the input or output ddname is invalid. This message will appear if the input device specified is DUMMY, PRINTER, or PUNCH, or if the output device specified is READER, CRT, OS DISK, or DOS DISK.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the FILEDEF command and specify the correct input/output device.

076E **Actual record length exceeds the one specified**

Explanation: An existing file has a record length greater than the record length entered in the command line.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a larger record length with the LRECL option.

077E **End card missing from input deck**

Explanation: Since the end card is missing, the input file is not complete. The deck is probably invalid.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The card file is lost from the reader.

User Response: The DISK DUMP command must be issued to recreate the file.

078E **Invalid card in {reader deck|input deck|input file** *fn ft***}**

Explanation: For DMSDSK, a card that was not punched by DISK DUMP was encountered in the input deck. The deck cannot be read by DISK LOAD.

For DMSGRN, an invalid card was encountered in the input deck. The deck cannot be processed by the GEN3705 command.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSDSK, the READER file closed with the HOLD option.

User Response: For DMSDSK, reissue the command in case there are valid DISK DUMP cards following in the file. If the same error occurs, either retry, use the READCARD command to load the file, or use the CP PURGE command to erase the reader file.

For DMSGRN, use the card image in the error message to correct the card, and reenter the command.

078W **Sequence error detected loading** *fn ft*--**expected** *seqno1* **found** *seqno2*

Explanation: The sequence number found is not the next sequential number.

System Action: RC = 32.
The file continues to be loaded.

User Response: Check the file after it has been loaded for possible transmission errors.

079E **Invalid device address; reenter**

Explanation: The device address entered was specified incorrectly, that is, it is not a valid hexadecimal character or is not in the range of X'001' to X'6FF'.

System Action: Message DMS606R or DMS608R is reissued.

User Response: See DMS606R or DMS608R.

080E **Invalid {CYL/BLK|***option***} number**

Explanation: For CMS initialization (DMSINI), the CYL/BLK value entered was not a valid decimal number.

For the XMITMSG command (DMSMGX), the value for the specified option was either not numeric or was a greater number than allowed.

System Action: For DMSINI, message DMS609R is reissued.

For DMSMGX, RC = 24; execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: For DMSINI, refer to message DMS609R.

For DMSMGX, correct and reissue the XMITMSG command.

081E **Invalid reply; enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: The only valid responses to the query are "YES," "1," "NO," or "0." None of these reponses was entered.

On the SENDFILE screen, something other than "YES" or "NO" was entered in the fields reserved for choosing options.

System Action: Message DMS607R or DMS610R is reissued.

For the SENDFILE menu, no system action is taken.

User Response: See DMS607R or DMS610R.

For SENDFILE, enter only "YES" or "NO" in the options fields.

082E **IPL device error; reenter**

Explanation: The device is not currently defined, or it is not in read/write status, or it is an unsupported device type.

System Action: Message DMS608R is reissued.

User Response: See DMS608R.

083E **Nucleus CYL/BLK specification unacceptable; error** *x*

Explanation: The cylinder or FB-512 block number specified for the nucleus start address does not meet the requirement indicated by the error code.

Code	Meaning
1	The nucleus will overlay CMS files on the minidisk.
2	The nucleus start address is beyond all formatting.
3	The starting FB-512 block number is not on a 256-block boundary.
4	A total of 1060 FB-512 blocks are not available, including the starting block number.

System Action: Message DMS609R is reissued.

User Response: If RC = 1, respond to DMS609R with a larger cylinder value or FB-512 block number. If RC = 2, specify a smaller value. If RC = 3, specify a multiple of 256. If RC = 4, specify a lower location for the nucleus. In any event, use of the FORMAT command with the RECOMP option may be necessary.

084E **Invalid use of FROM and TO options**

Explanation: The 'FROM' location exceeds or is equal to the 'TO' location.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

085E **Error in *fn ft fm*, line *nnn*: *message***

Explanation: The EXEC 2 interpreter has found an error in file "fn ft fm," at line "nnn." "message" may be any one of the following:

- **file not found**
  RC = 10001
  The input file was not located on an accessed file mode.
- **wrong file format**
  RC = 10002
  The line length exceeds 255 bytes.
- **word too long**
  RC = 10003
  An attempt was made to assign more than 255 bytes to a variable, or a word in a line is longer than 255 bytes.
- **statement too long**
  RC = 10004
  The length of the statement exceeds 255 bytes.
- **invalid control word**
  RC = 10005
  A word with a leading ampersand was found where a control word was expected, but it is not recognized as a control word.
- **label not found**
  RC = 10006
  During a scan for a label, the label was not located.
- **invalid variable name**
  RC = 10007
  A word without a leading ampersand was found in a place where a variable was expected.
- **invalid form of condition**
  RC = 10008
  Either the conditional operator is invalid or one of the operands has a null value.
- **invalid assignment**
  RC = 10009
  An operator in an assignment statement is not (+), or (-), or 'of' does not follow the function name.
- **missing argument**
  RC = 10010
  A required argument is missing.
- **invalid argument**
  RC = 10011
  An argument has an invalid value.
- **conversion error**
  RC = 10012
  An error has occurred in converting from a string to a numeric value.
- **numeric overflow**
  RC = 10013
  A number has overflowed the defined system limits: 2^{31}-1 or -2^{31}.
- **invalid function name**
  RC = 10014
  If the function name starts with an ampersand, it is not a predefined function, or if it starts with a dash, it is not a label in the file.
- **end of file found in loop**
  RC = 10015
  The end of the file was found before the end of the loop.
- **division by zero**
  RC = 10016
  A division by zero was detected.
- **invalid loop condition**
  RC = 10017
  The conditional expression in an &LOOP statement has an invalid format.
- **error return during &ERROR action**
  RC = 10019
  An error has occurred during execution of the action specified on an &ERROR statement.
- **assignment to unset argument**
  RC = 10020
  An attempt was made to assign a value to an argument when the number of that argument exceeded &N. For example,

  ```
  &ARGS A B C
  &4=D
  ```

  would cause this error.
- **statement out of context**
  RC = 10021
  &RETURN was encountered when no subroutine was active.
- **program interrupted**
  RC = 10094
  The system interrupted execution of your EXEC 2 program. The 'HI' (halt interpretation) immediate command was probably issued. Certain utility modules may force this condition if they detect a disastrous error condition.
- **fatal error while handling SHARE subcommand**
  RC = 10095
  The error 'insufficient storage' occurred while handling a share subcommand.
- **insufficient storage available**
  RC = 10097
  Insufficient storage to complete the statement.

  This may be caused by &STACK, assignment to a variable, or other actions that require additional storage.
- **file read error *nnn***
  RC = 10098
  The operating system was unable to read the file or some part of the file. The return code "nnn" indicates one of the following conditions:

Code	Meaning
1	File not found, disk not accessed, or insufficient authority.

2 Invalid buffer address.

3 I/O operation to a minidisk failed.

This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.

It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.

4 First character of file mode is illegal.

5 Number of records to read is equal to zero (or is greater than 32768 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

7 AFT is not marked with a record format of F or of V.

8 Successful operation, but the buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The buffer was filled with as much data as it would hold.

9 File open for output (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for writing and must be closed before it can be read.

11 Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.

12 No records were read because end of file was reached or because the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.

13 Found an invalid displacement in the AFT for a file with variable-length records (this indicates a coding error: it should not occur).

20 Invalid character detected in file name.

21 Invalid character detected in file type.

25 Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).

26 Position is negative, the number of records to read is negative, or position plus the number of records to process exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, the file system capacity.

29 Storage group space limit reached.

30 Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.

31 Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit ID on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit ID at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.

40 One of the following errors occurred:

- A required CSL routine was dropped.
- A required CSL routine not loaded.
- There was an error in a user exit routine.
- There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).

42 The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length). This could occur if someone else has access to the minidisk and changed it. Re-issue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.

55 APPC/VM error.

70 Sharing conflict due to locked file, or deadlock detected.

80 I/O error accessing OS dataset.

81 OS read password protected dataset.

82 OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.

83 OS dataset has more than 16 extents.

84 Attempt to read a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.

99 Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

- **trace error** *nnn*
  RC = 10099
  A command or subcommand issued as an action of &TRACE returned the error code 'nnn'. Execution of the current EXEC 2 file is terminated.

- **Program Interrupted**
  RC = 10196
  The 'HI' (halt interpretation) immediate command was probably issued. The message could also result from a utility module error.

System Action: The file is logically executed up to the point where the error was detected.

User Response: Correct the EXEC 2 file and reexecute it. If the EXEC operates on shared files, some of the errors could be caused by normal file sharing conflicts. In these cases, you would not need to fix the EXEC. Just try running it again later.

Note: For information on EXEC 2, see the *VM/SP EXEC 2 Reference*.

086E **Invalid DDNAME** *ddname*

Explanation: The ddname specified with the command is invalid.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid ddname. With the DLBL command, use a ddname of seven characters or less. If you are an OS user, enter the first seven characters of your program's ACB ddname. If these seven characters are not unique within the program (that is, the eighth character

distinguishes two ACBs in the same program), recompile the program using different ddnames.

086W **DLBL *ddname* DUMMY invalid for VSAM**

Explanation: The ddname in the ACB being opened was specified in a previous DLBL command with the DUMMY operand, which is invalid for VSAM.

System Action: RC = 8.
This message accompanies a DOS/VS VSAM open error code X'11'. The OS user is restricted from using a DUMMY VSAM data set. An attempt to do so will cause unpredictable results at OPEN time. An additional message from the program product being used may follow.

User Response: Reissue the DLBL command specifying a mode for this ddname, and then restart the program that caused the error.

087E **Invalid assignment of SYS*aaa* to device *devtype***

Explanation: The ASSGN command that was entered violated a restriction on the assignment of SYSaaa to a virtual device. The ASSGN command restricts the assignment of logical units to virtual devices as follows:

Logical Units	Valid Assignment
SYS000-SYS241	to any device as specified by the ASSGN command.
SYSLOG	to terminal and printer
SYSLST	to printer, disk, and tape
SYSIPT	to reader, disk, and tape
SYSPCH	to punch, disk, and tape
SYSRDR	to reader, disk, and tape
SYSCAT	to disk
SYSCLB	to disk
SYSRLB	to disk
SYSSLB	to disk
SYSIN	to reader, tape, and disk
SYSOUT	to tape

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the ASSGN command, specifying a valid combination of logical unit and virtual device.

088E **Unsupported DTF type *dftype***

Explanation: An attempt was made to open or close a DTF table of a type not supported by CMS.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None; CMS/DOS only supports those DTF types identified in the CMS/DOS publications.

089E **{Open|Close} error code *nn* on {*fn*|SYS*aaa*|TAP*n*}**

Explanation: The error code in the message identifies the error situation.

Code	Meaning
1	The logical unit (SYSaaa) in the DOSCB does not match the logical unit in the DTF table.
2	CMS/DOS does not support writing to OS or DOS disks. All files must be written to CMS disks or SFS directories.
3	An attempt was made to open or close a sequential disk file, VSAM file, or private source statement library, but no DLBL command was issued with the DLBL ddname equal to the DTF ACB file name. CMS/DOS requires a user-issued DLBL for all sequential disk files, VSAM input and output files, and private libraries.
4	An attempt was made to open or close a DTFCD or DTFPR with ASOCFLE/FUNC operands specified in the DTF macro. These operands are not supported under CMS/DOS.
5	An attempt was made to open an input sequential disk file from an OS disk, but no extent information was found in the OSFST associated with the file.
6	An attempt was made to open a sequential disk file for input, but the file was not found on any of the accessed file modes.
7	The device type in the DTF being opened or closed is incompatible with the PUB device type for the specified unit.
8	The system or programmer logical unit is unassigned (PUB pointer in LUB = X'FF').
9	There is no CMS/DOS support for reading tapes backward. When the operand READ = BACK is specified on the DTFMT macro, a flag is set in the DTF at compilation time indicating this condition. CMS/DOS supports tape processing only in a forward direction.
11	An attempt was made to open or close a DTFMT (tape data file) and 'ASCII = YES' was specified in the DTF macro. This operand is not supported.
12	An attempt was made to open a DTFCP or DTFDI tape file with 'FILABL = STD' specified. However, no VOL1/HDR1 was encountered.
13	PUB information for the tape logical unit being opened (track mode indicator or density) is incompatible with the tape drive.
14	The tape is a 3420 tape drive but an invalid tape drive model number (valid model numbers are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).
15	While opening a DTF associated with a file on an OS or DOS disk, an I/O error occurred while reading the extent information for the specified data set.
16	SYSIPT/SYSRDR is assigned to tape and the record length is not 80 or 81 bytes.
17	An unexpected error situation was encountered while performing a tape I/O operation.
18	The SAM OPEN/CLOSE (in the CMS/DOS environment) routines have returned with an error indicating that the DTF currently being processed could not be opened because of a lack of virtual storage.
19	An attempt was made to OPEN a SAM file in VSAM space. This feature is not supported in CMS/DOS.

20 An attempt was made to fetch an invalid or unsupported VSE/AF OPEN transient area.

21 For MOVEFILE to process a DOS input file on FB-512 devices, the RECFM and BLOCK must be specified on the input FILEDEF for nn. For a fixed block RECFM, the LRECL also must be specified.

22 An attempt was made to open a nonVSAM file on the OS- or DOS-formatted 3380 DASD specified by SYSaaa. CMS/DOS supports the 3380 for VSAM files only.

23 FINIS issued a return code of 31 when attempting to close a file in the CMS/DOS environment and more writing was done since the last work was committed.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the error and reissue the command.

For error code 22, if the file you are trying to access is a VSAM file, use an ACB to open it. If it is a nonVSAM file, you cannot open the file under CMS/DOS.

090E **Invalid device class *devclass* for *devtype***

Explanation: The device class information returned from the CP DIAGNOSE request (code 24) conflicts with the device being assigned.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command. If this fails, call IBM for software support.

091E **Save area address in partition PIB not equivalent to LTA save area address**

Explanation: The current save area address in the PIB (Partition Information Block) is not the same as the save area in the LTA (Logical Transient Area).

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command; if the problem persists, call IBM for software support.

092E **STXIT save area address invalid**

Explanation: The specified save area address in a STXIT operation is not within the address range of the virtual machine.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify the save area address and reissue the command.

093E **MVCOM macro attempted to alter positions other than 12-23 of COMREG**

Explanation: The specified MVCOM macro is attempting to alter a position other than the allowed positions 12 to 23 of the communications region.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the specification of the MVCOM macro and retry.

094E **FROM address on MVCOM macro invalid**

Explanation: The address specified in the MVCOM macro is not within the range of the virtual machine.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the address specified and retry.

095E **Invalid address *vstor***

Explanation: The specified address is not within the range of the virtual machine, is not a valid storage address, or is not equal to or greater than X'20000'.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid address.

096E **File *fn ft* data block count incorrect**

Explanation: The number of data blocks read from tape (for file 'fn ft') does not match the number in the model file status table written on the tape when the file was dumped.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The portion of the file 'fn ft' loaded exists on disk as tape CMSUT1. Note that tape CMSUT1 files are not created when you are loading to an SFS directory.

User Response: To ensure that the file is properly loaded, reposition the tape to the beginning of the file and reissue the TAPE LOAD command.

096S **Unsupported function in a LIOCS routine for *command***

Explanation: A Logical IOCS routine was called to perform a function which the routine was not generated to perform.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify that all logical functions to be performed are supported by the Logical IOCS routine linked with your program.

097E **No SYSRES volume active**

Explanation: No system residence disk (SYSRES) is active; therefore, no procedure library or relocatable library is active.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the "SET DOS ON mode" command to activate a SYSRES disk, and reissue the command.

098E **No {PHASE|PROCEDURE} name specified**

Explanation: The command requires the specification of a phase name or procedure name.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command supplying a phase name or procedure name.

099E **{CMS/DOS environment [not] active|IOERROR reading *fn*}**

Explanation: If the message is CMS/DOS ENVIRONMENT NOT ACTIVE, the CMS/DOS environment must be active in order for the command to execute.

If the message is CMS/DOS ENVIRONMENT ACTIVE, the CMS/DOS environment must not be active in order for the command to execute.

If the message is I/O ERROR READING *fn*, an I/O error has occurred while reading the specified file.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the SET DOS command to activate or deactivate the CMS/DOS environment and reissue the command. For IOERROR, correct the cause of the I/O error and reissue the command.

099W **Generation parameters incompatible with VM/370**

Explanation: The parameters specified on the HOST macro in the stage one input stream for an NCP or PEP control program were not equal to the values required by VM/SP. The control program may not operate correctly if used by VM/SP. (This message does not prohibit saving or loading the control program. It may not indicate an error if the VM/SP generation and load procedures are used for a 3704/3705 control program intended for use by a virtual machine system other than VM/SP.)

System Action: For DMSNCP, RC = 99.
Processing continues.

User Response: None.

100E **No batch processor available**

Explanation: The CMSBATCH module could not find the DMSBTP TEXT S2 file (Batch processor) on any system disk.

System Action: RC = 40.
At this point, the operator has a normal CMS interactive machine, not a batch machine.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel.

Routing: This message is displayed at the Batch Facility console at Batch initialization time.

100W **Shared {S-STAT|Y-STAT} not available**

Explanation: The S-disk or Y-disk directory has been re-written to disk since the CMS system was last saved. This can occur if either disk was accessed in R/W mode and then released even if the disk was not specifically altered; the RELEASE command will rewrite the directory.

System Action: For S-STAT, the S-STAT is built in user storage. For Y-STAT, the Y-disk is accessed using the CMS ACCESS command.

User Response: Call your system support personnel.

101E **Batch not loaded**

Explanation:

1. The CMSBATCH command was issued after the first carriage return following IPL, or
2. The CMSBATCH module encountered errors trying to load the DMSBTP TEXT S2 file (Batch processor). See the LOAD command for possible errors, or
3. The CMSBATCH module could not locate the DMSBTPAB entry point in DMSBTP while searching the loader tables. At this point DMSBTP has already been loaded.

System Action: RC = 31, 55, 70, 76, 88, 99
At this point, the operator has a normal CMS interactive machine, not a batch machine.

User Response: If the explanation is (1) follow start-up procedure (starting with IPL). If it is (2) or (3), contact your system support personnel.

Routing: This message is displayed at the Batch Facility console at Batch initialization time.

101S **SPECS temp string storage exhausted at *storarea***

Explanation: A specification list was so long that the storage area reserved for storing specification strings was exhausted.

System Action: RC = 88.
execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Copy the file twice, possibly using the OVLY option a second time, so that less string storage is needed each time.

102S **Too many fileids**

Explanation: Too many input file IDs were specified.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: To correct this situation, use two COPYFILE commands, specifying the APPEND option with the second one.

103S **Number of SPECS exceeds maximum *nn***

Explanation: More than 20 specifications were entered.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use more than one COPYFILE command, possibly specifying OVLY after the first one.

104S **Error *nn* reading file *fn ft fm* [from {disk or directory|XEDIT}]**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error occurred while reading the file from a disk or an SFS directory. Internally, the FSREAD macro is used to read the file. *nn* is the return code code from FSREAD and indicates the nature of the error.

Code	Meaning
1	File not found, disk not accessed, or insufficient authority.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again. It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal.
5	Number of records to read is equal to zero (or is greater than 32768 for an 800-byte formatted disk).
7	AFT is not marked with a record format of F or of V.
8	Successful operation, but the buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The buffer was filled with as much data as it would hold.
9	File open for output (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for writing and must be closed before it can be read.
11	Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.
12	No records were read because end of file was reached or because the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.
13	Found an invalid displacement in the AFT for a file with variable-length records (this indicates a coding error: it should not occur).
20	Invalid character detected in file name.
21	Invalid character detected in file type.
25	Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).
26	Position is negative, the number of records to read is negative, or position plus the number of records to process exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, the file system capacity.
29	Storage group space limit reached.
30	Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.
31	Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit ID on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit ID at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.
40	One of the following errors occurred: • A required CSL routine was dropped. • A required CSL routine not loaded. • There was an error in a user exit routine. • There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).
42	The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length). This could occur if someone else has access to the minidisk and changed it. Re-issue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.
55	APPC/VM error.
70	Sharing conflict due to locked file, or deadlock detected.
80	I/O error accessing OS dataset.
81	OS read password protected dataset.
82	OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.
83	OS dataset has more than 16 extents.
84	Attempt to read a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.
99	Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

Note: For additional error codes that may be issued for XEDIT, see the SFS Reason Codes and CSL Return Codes, listed in the chapter titled System Codes, located at the front of this book.

System Action: RC=31, 32, 55, 70, 99, or 100 or RC=1nn ('nn' described above)

Execution halts. The system remains in the same status as before the command was entered.

For DMSCPY, some files may have been copied before execution was halted. The file COPYFILE CMSUT1 may exist on an accessed file mode. Note that COPYFILE CMSUT1 file is not created when the output file mode is an SFS directory.

For DMSEDI, the edit session is terminated. If the error occurred during a RENUM operation, the workfile is erased and the file being edited remains unchanged.

For DMSEXL, the file specified in the EXECLOAD command was not loaded into storage. The execution of the command is terminated.

For DMSDSL, the condition of the DOSLIB file is unpredictable.

For DMSGLO, no global variable table(s) were created

For DMSINS, if the file name is SYSTEM SEGID, CMS initialization continues but no logical segments will be available to you.

For DMSLBM, the condition of the MACLIB file is unpredictable.

For DMSGLB, that library is not globaled but the operation continues for any other libraries named in the command.

For DMSXGT, if the error occurred during a GET operation, the subcommand is terminated and the editing session continues.

For DMSXIN, the execution of the command or subcommand is terminated. If multiple files were being edited, the editing session continues for those files.

For DMSXRE, if the error occurred during a RENUM operation, the subcommand is terminated and the editing session continues.

For the TAPE command, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1). Some records may have been written on tape.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, retry the command and if the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

For DMSDGL, verify DOSLIB integrity with the DOSLIB MAP command.

For DMSGLB, RDBUF has returned a RC other than 0, 1, or 8. RC=1 indicates it is an OS/DOS DISK and RC=8 occurs if the LRECL is greater than 80. Either of these conditions is acceptable.

For DMSINS, contact your system administrator.

For DMSLBM, verify MACLIB integrity with the MACLIB MAP command.

For DMSLIO and DMSMOD, reissue the entire LOAD/INCLUDE sequence after checking the error conditions.

The problem may be that the in-core directory for the minidisk that contains the file being loaded, does not match the actual directory. The real disk directory may have been changed since the disk was last accessed, or if on the system disk, the saved system may need resaving.

For error code '09', issue an FSCLOSE macro for the file. If a permanent disk read error occurs (code 3), it may be the result of the user having detached a virtual disk without releasing it. CMS, not realizing that the disk is no longer part of the virtual machine, assumes that the disk is still active and encounters an error when it tries to read or write the file.

104W **Error *nn* reading file *fn ft fm* [from {disk|XEDIT}]**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error occurred while reading the file from a disk or an SFS directory. Internally, the FSREAD macro is used to read the file. *nn* is the return code from FSREAD and indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
1	File not found, disk not accessed, or insufficient authority.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again. It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal.
5	Number of records to read is equal to zero (or is greater than 32768 for an 800-byte formatted disk).
7	AFT is not marked with a record format of F or of V.
8	Successful operation, but the buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The buffer was filled with as much data as it would hold.
9	File open for output (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for writing and must be closed before it can be read.
11	Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.
12	No records were read because end of file was reached or because the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.
13	Found an invalid displacement in the AFT for a file with variable-length records (this indicates a coding error: it should not occur).
20	Invalid character detected in file name.
21	Invalid character detected in file type.
25	Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).

26	Position is negative, the number of records to read is negative, or position plus the number of records to process exceeds 2^{31} - 1, the file system capacity.
29	Storage group space limit reached.
30	Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.
31	Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit ID on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit ID at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.
40	One of the following errors occurred: • A required CSL routine was dropped. • A required CSL routine not loaded. • There was an error in a user exit routine. • There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).
42	The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length). This could occur if someone else has access to the minidisk and changed it. Re-issue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.
55	APPC/VM error.
70	Sharing conflict due to locked file, or deadlock detected.
80	I/O error accessing OS dataset.
81	OS read password protected dataset.
82	OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.
83	OS dataset has more than 16 extents.
84	Attempt to read a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.
99	Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

105E **No job card provided**

Explanation: The first record of the user job was not a /JOB card.

System Action: The batch facility has flushed the user job and continued with the next user job.

User Response: Resubmit the job to the batch facility with the first record of the job in batch facility /JOB format.

Routing: This message is displayed at the Batch Facility console during user job execution.

105S **Error *nn* writing file *fn ft fm* [{on disk or directory|to XEDIT}]**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error occurred while writing on disk. Internally, the FSWRITE macro is used to read the file. The *nn* is the return code from FSWRITE and indicates the nature of the error.

Code	Meaning
1	Not authorized to write to file.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal or disk not accessed.
5	Second character of file mode is illegal.
6	The last record number to be written was too large. One of the following applies: • The last record number to be written is too large (more than 65535) to fit in a halfword and an extended plist is not specified. • The last record number to be written is greater than 65533 for an 800-byte formatted disk.
7	Position specifies a record number that is more than one greater than the current number of records in a file with variable-length records.
8	Size of output buffer is not greater than zero or an attempt to write a null record to a file with variable-length records.
9	File open for input (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for input and must be closed and reopened for output before it can be written.
10	Maximum number of files per minidisk reached (3400 for an 800-byte formatted disk).
11	FSCB is not marked with a record format of F nor of V.
12	Attempt to write on read-only disk.
13	Disk is full or there is not enough storage available to XEDIT for writing.
14	Size of output buffer is not evenly divisible by the number of records for a file with fixed-length records.
15	Attempt to alter the record length of a file with fixed-length records.
16	Record format specified not the same as file.
17	Size of output buffer is greater than 65535 for a file with variable-length records.
18	Number of records to write is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.

19 Maximum number of data blocks per file reached (16060 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

20 Invalid character detected in file name.

21 Invalid character detected in file type.

25 Insufficient free storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).

26 Position specifies a negative record number or number of records to write is negative or position plus the number of records exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1) or logical block number computed by system exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1).

27 Attempt to replace an existing variable-length record in a file with one of a different length. This return code applies only to files on 800-byte formatted disks.

29 The storage group space limit was reached.

30 Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.

31 Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.

38 File explicitly opened with read intent.

39 A disk is accessed as a read only extension of another, and a given file exists on the extension disk but not on the parent disk. The file has been opened via FSREAD, FSPOINT or FSOPEN with a read intent and the file mode specified on the original FS Macro is that of the parent disk. An FSWRITE was subsequently issued using the same file ID. This may occur when the parent disk is accessed as Read Only or Read Write.

40 One of the following errors occurred:

- A required CSL routine was dropped.
- A required CSL routine not loaded.
- There was an error in a user exit routine.
- There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).

55 APPC/VM error.

70 One of the following sharing conflicts occurred:

- The file was locked.
- The file pool server detected a deadlock.
- The file is opened for write via SFS OPEN.
- The file is opened for write by another user.
- You attempted to write to a file that is currently implicitly opened for READ, but the file has been changed since it was originally opened.

80 I/O error accessing OS dataset.

81 OS read password protected dataset.

82 OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.

83 OS dataset has more than 16 extents.

84 Attempt to write a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.

99 Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

Note: For additional error codes that may be issued for XEDIT, see the SFS Reason Codes and CSL Return Codes, listed in the chapter titled System Codes, located at the front of this book.

System Action: RC = 31, 55, 70, 76, 99, or 100. Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

For DMSCPY, some files may have been copied before execution was halted. The file COPYFILE CMSUT1 may exist on an accessed file mode.

For DMSDSK, the reader file is saved. The status of the output file is unpredictable.

For DMSEDI, the edit session terminates. The status of the file is as it was before the edit session or at the execution of the last SAVE subcommand or automatic save. The RENUM workfile is erased. A workfile, EDIT CMSUT1, may have been created on the input file mode.

For DMSEXL, the file specified in the EXECLOAD command was not loaded into storage. The execution of the command is terminated.

For DMSDSL, the condition of the DOSLIB file is unpredictable.

For DMSLBM, the condition of the MACLIB file is unpredictable.

For DMSLBT, DMSLST, DMSMOD, DMSSRT, DMSTPD, and DMSUPD, the status of the output file is unpredictable.

For DMSRDC, the reader is closed with a HOLD status to preserve the file. However, if nn = 13 and the error occurs while writing the last block of the file to disk, then the file will have already been purged before the reader is closed.

For DMSTPI, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; the default is TAP1). The status of the output file is unpredictable. The tape may not be in the same position as before the command was entered.

For DMSXCP, the EXCP request fails with the return code nn. Check the attributes of the file specified in the DTF and DLBL.

For DMSXFI or DMSXFW, if the error occurred during a FILE or SAVE, a temporary work file, XEDTEMP CMSUT1, may have been created on the input file mode.

For DMSXPT, if the error occurred during a PUT (D) operation, the subcommand is terminated and the editing session continues.

For DMSXRE, if the error occurred during a RENUM operation, the subcommand is terminated and the editing session continues.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" above and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, reissue the command and if the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

For DMSDSL, use the DOSLIB MAP function to verify DOSLIB integrity.

For DMSLBM, use the MACLIB MAP function to verify MACLIB integrity.

For DMSLIO, reissue the LOAD/INCLUDE sequence from the beginning, after checking the above error conditions.

For DMSXCP, specify a smaller partition with the SET DOSPART command, or use the CP define storage command for a larger machine and IPL CMS.

106E **/JOB card format invalid**

Explanation:

1. The batch facility detected a missing or invalid user ID or missing account number on the user /JOB card, or
2. The user ID (if provided) does not exist in the directory, or
3. A user /JOB card exit routine (BATEXIT2) returned a nonzero return code in general register 15.

System Action: The batch facility flushes the user job and continues with the next user job.

User Response: Resubmit the job to the batch facility with a valid user ID and an account number in the batch facility /JOB card.

Routing: This message is displayed at the batch facility console during user job execution.

106S **Number of member names exceeds maximum of 2000; file *fn* TEXT not added**

Explanation: The number of entries in the dictionary has exceeded the maximum of 2000.

System Action: RC = 88.
The system tries to write the dictionary up to and including the previous text deck; then it terminates execution of the command.

User Response: Either delete unnecessary members from the library and retry, or start another library.

107E **CP/CMS command *command* not allowed**

Explanation: The named CP or CMS command is not allowed under the CMS batch facility. If it is a CP command, the device type is also displayed. If it is a CP LINK command, more than 26 LINK commands have been issued without compensating DETACH commands or a possible error has occurred in the LINK command itself.

System Action: CMS continues with the next command in the user job.

User Response: Do not resubmit this command with any batch job. If this was a LINK command reject, check to be sure the LINK command is correct or not more than 26 LINK commands have been issued without compensating DETACH commands. Reissue the LINK command after detaching another disk. A PASSWORD is always required, even if the PASSWORD is 'ALL' The PASSWORD must be coded 'ALL' when the disk being linked does not have an access mode PASSWORD.

Routing: This message is displayed at the batch facility console during user job execution. It will appear on the spooled console output sheet.

107S **Disk *mode*(*vdev*) is full**

Explanation: There is not enough space on the specified disk to write the file.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. Some records of the output file may have been written out.

User Response: Erase some files from the disk and reissue the command.

108E **/SET card format invalid**

Explanation: The batch facility detected invalid information on user's /SET card. Possible errors include:

- No blank delimiters between entries
- Invalid keywords
- Noninteger values for settings
- Values for settings greater than installation limits.

System Action: The user job is flushed and the next batch job is started.

User Response: Correct the /SET card and resubmit the job to the Batch Facility.

Routing: This message is displayed at the batch facility console during user job execution. It appears on the spooled console output sheet.

108S **More than *nn* libraries specified**

Explanation: No more than 63 MACLIB, TXTLIB, DOSLIB, or LOADLIB library names may be specified with a GLOBAL command.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated, and any previous library list of the specified type is cleared.

User Response: Combine some libraries to reduce the number of libraries required for this terminal session.

109E **{CPU|Printer|Punch} limit exceeded**

Explanation: A user job exceeded the named limit during execution. The limit was determined either by the user job through a /SET control card or by default to the installation settings.

System Action: The user job is flushed and the next batch job is started.

User Response: If the results are unexpected, debug the job before resubmitting it to batch.

109S **{Virtual storage capacity exceeded|Storage exceeded|Insufficient free storage available}**

Explanation: There is no more space available in your virtual machine to successfully complete execution of the command. Subsequent execution of certain CMS commands may cause the same problem.

For DMSACC, insufficient free storage remains to access the specified disk or SFS directory.

For DMSAMS, Access Method Services was unable to obtain free storage for the terminal buffer to read the tape ddnames.

For DMSBWR, a write buffer operation attempted to write beyond the limits of the virtual machine's storage.

For DMSDCS or DMSDCT, a SEGMENT LOAD or RESERVE command was issued, but when attempting to obtain storage for a control block, storage management encountered an error. This error message may also occur if the STACK option was issued on the QUERY SEGMENT command, and an error occurred when attempting to stack the command response.

For DMSLBD, not enough storage is available to build a LABSECT or VOLSECT for LABELDEF information.

For DMSFCH, either the phase being fetched would exceed FREELOWE, or in the case of fetching a $$B transient phase, the transient routine would exceed the end of the transient area.

For DMSGLB, not enough storage is available to contain the list of specified libraries and their associated directory pointers.

For DMSHLP, not enough storage was available to either load the DMSHLD communication module or acquire buffer space to format the HELP text file.

For DMSLBM, not enough virtual storage was available to contain the MACLIB dictionary.

For DMSLIO, the loading of text files has caused either the transient area or user area limit to be exceeded. Text file sizes are determined by the length fields of ESD statements. An incorrect value in the length field of an ESD statement may cause this condition.

For DMSPIO, not enough virtual storage is available to process the FORM= parameter of the PRINTL macro request.

For DMSSOP, the storage to be used for saving the original DCB is not available.

For DMSPRE, either the initial request for a large block of storage failed, or storage was exhausted during suballocation of the block while processing normally.

For DMSTPE, a buffer the size of the LRECL of the file could not be obtained. This happened while trying to load a sparse file onto disk from tape.

For DMSQRF, DMSQRG, DMSQRH, DMSQRS, DMSQRT, DMSQRU, DMSQRV, DMSQRW, DMSWRX, and DMSQRY, the stack and/or FIFO or LIFO option was chosen, but there was not enough storage to stack the result.

For DMSMOD, either storage could not be obtained for a buffer to read a record, or not enough virtual storage was available to contain the requested module.

For DMSGLO, GLOBALV was unable to get a work area. GLOBALV initialization functions could not proceed.

For DMSSFD, DMSFREE failed because no free storage was available for the staging area or the label buffer.

System Action: DMSBWR passes a return code of 22 to the program that called it, which then passes a return code of 104. DMSSMN is terminated abnormally with abend code X'804' or X'80A'. DMSVIP abends with CMS abend code X'177'. All other modules that issue this message pass a return code of 104; execution of the command is terminated, and the system status remains the same.

For DMSACC, the disk or directory is not accessed. Any disk or directory already accessed at the specified point in the search order is released, but not detached.

For DMSDCS or DMSDCT, return code 104 is passed. The system makes no further attempt to process the command issued.

For DMSLBD, return code 24 is passed. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For DMSEXI, not enough storage was available to successfully complete execution of the EXECLOAD command. Execution of the command is terminated.

For DMSGLB, execution of the command is terminated, and any previous library list of the specified type is cleared.

For DMSOVR, SVCTRACE is turned off if it was on.

For DMSLBM, if additions were being made to the MACLIB (GEN, ADD, or REP functions), it contains all successful additions made before storage was exceeded.

For DMSPIO, the print request is ended with a return code of 104.

For DMSWVL, the command is terminated with a return code of 104.

For DMSSOP, opening of the file is terminated.

For DMSTPE, the failure occurred before any records were written out to the disk or SFS directory. Therefore, no file is created. TAPE processing terminates with a return code of 104. All files previously loaded are retained.

For DMSQRE, DMSQRF, DMSQRG, DMSQRH, DMSQRS, DMSQRT, DMSQRU, DMSQRV, DMSQRX, and DMSQRY, RC=109. the execution of the command is terminated.
For DMSSDM, RC=104. RC=31 if a rollback occurred.

DMS2LA, DMS2CB, DMS2CD detected the out of range condition. The command is terminated with a return code of 104.

For DMSMOD, the command is terminated with a return code of 104.

For DMSSFD, the command is terminated with a return code of 41.

User Response: You must either free some virtual storage or increase the size of your virtual machine. To free some virtual storage, issue the RELEASE command for any minidisks that you no longer need; then reissue the original command. Releasing an accessed SFS directory does not usually free virtual storage. To increase the size of your virtual machine, use the DEFINE command; then re-IPL CMS and reissue the original command.

Alternatively, you can do the following:

For DMSARN, DMSSMN, and DMSTPD, reduce the size of the program and retry.

For DMSDLB and DMSLBD, clear old definitions that are no longer needed, and retry.

For DMSEXI, drop any storage resident EXECs that are not needed, and retry the EXECLOAD command.

For DMSLBM, issue the MACLIB MAP command to determine the contents of MACLIB. Define additional storage with a CP DEFINE command. Continue processing with the remaining additions.

For DMSLIO, redefine loading locations (origin) or redefine the virtual storage size using the CP command DEFINE. Reissue the entire LOAD/INCLUDE sequence.

For DMSPIO, issue the CP DEFINE STORAGE command to increase the size of the virtual machine and IPL CMS, or issue the CMS RELEASE command for any disks no longer needed and restart your program. Releasing an accessed SFS directory, does not usually free virtual storage.

If you ran out of storage while trying to acquire a large GETMAIN area, and your virtual machine size is above the start of the CMS nucleus, you should IPL a CMS system generated at a higher virtual address than the one you are using.

For DMSSFD, if you increase the size of your virtual machine, make sure that your virtual machine size is below the address of the saved segment where the FSTs are going to be saved.

109T **Virtual storage capacity exceeded**

Explanation: There is insufficient virtual storage available for file management control blocks.

System Action: The virtual machine is placed in a disabled wait state and the disk is not updated.

User Response: Issue the CP command DEFINE to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL CMS again and reenter the command.

If you ran out of storage while trying to acquire a large GETMAIN area, and your virtual machine size is above the start of the CMS nucleus, you should IPL a CMS system generated at a higher virtual address than the one you are using.

110E **CORRECT FORM IS: DOSGEN LOCATION (SEGNAME)**

Explanation: An invalid form of the DOSGEN command was specified.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command. 'segname' is optional; if you do not specify it, it defaults to CMSDOS for DOSGEN.

110S **Error reading TAP*n*[(*vdev*)]**

Explanation: A permanent I/O error occurred while reading the specified tape, or the tape is not attached.

Note: This message can also be issued if the tape is not in the proper CMS format to be read by the TAPE command.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. For the TAPE command, if the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; TAP1 is the default). The tape may not be in the same position as before the command was entered.

User Response: If switching from one drive to another on the same CCU without specifying DENSITY, reissue the command specifying density. If the tape is attached, make sure that it is the correct tape; rewind the tape via the TAPE REW command, position the tape, and retry. If the error persists, check the format of the tape for parity errors, missing tape marks, etc. For the TAPEMAC command, if the problem persists, use the OS utility IEHMOVE to create the PDS again on another tape.

111E **{DOSGEN|SAMGEN} failed due to {load or include| fetch} errors**

Explanation: For DOSGEN, errors occurred when trying to load (using the Loader) or include CMS text decks into the saved segment.

For SAMGEN, the command failed because the fetch for the CMSBAM phases returned a code greater than 4.

System Action: For DOSGEN, RC = 36.
For SAMGEN, RC = nnn, where nnn is the return code from the fetch.
In either case, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: For DOSGEN, print or display the file on filemode A with file name and file type 'LOAD MAP', which contains diagnostic messages. In some cases, Loader messages may precede this message. If this occurs, refer to the Loader message and follow the user action given. You may want to try tracing the exec for further diagnostic assistance.

For SAMGEN, verify that you have accessed the filemode(s) that contain the modules needed to create the CMSBAM segment, then try to build the segment again.

111S **Error writing TAP*n*(*vdev*)**

Explanation: A permanent I/O error occurred when writing the specified tape.

System Action: RC = 100.
If the DEN, TRTCH, 7TRACK, 9TRACK, or 18TRACK options were specified, the modeset byte has been set for the specified device (TAPn, where: *n* is a character from 0 to 9 or A to F; TAP1 is the default). The tape may not be in the same position as before the command was entered.

User Response: If switching from one drive to another on the same ccu without specifying DENSITY, reissue the command specifying density. If the error persists, contact your system support personnel.

112S ***mode*(*vdev*) device error**

Explanation: An error was encountered in trying to access the disk, either because it is an unsupported device, or because an I/O error occurred while reading in the master file directory from the device.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same unless another disk was

replaced by this access, as indicated by message DMSACC724I.

User Response: If this is the first time that you are using this CMS disk, use the FORMAT command to format it. Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

113S **{*mode*|Device|Disk|Printer|Punch| Reader|TAP*n*|Tapein|Tapout} [(*vdev*)] not attached**

Explanation: The specified device is not attached to the virtual machine. If the message is issued for a tape, it also may mean that the tape has not been mounted or the device is not ready.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same unless another disk was replaced by this access, as indicated by message DMSACC724I.

User Response: If the specified device is a disk, issue the CP command LINK to attach the disk to the virtual machine, or ask the system operator to attach the disk to your virtual machine.

If the specified device is a printer, punch, or reader, use the CP command DEFINE to attach it to your virtual machine.

If the specified device is a tape drive, ask the system operator to attach or mount the tape and ready the device.

Then reissue the command.

114E *program* **not loaded; CMS/DOS environment [not] active**

Explanation: Either the CMS/DOS environment is active and you are trying to load a program that uses OS macros, or the CMS/DOS environment is not active and you are trying to load a program that uses DOS macros. Neither of these situations is allowed.

System Action: RC = 40 or 0005.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Use the CMS command SET to set DOS on or off, and reissue the command.

114S **Device *vdev* is an unsupported device type, or requested BLKSIZE is not supported for the device**

Explanation: VM/SP does not support either the attached device or the requested block size.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Attach a device that is supported by VM/SP, or issue the command with a valid block size for the device.

115E **Phase load point less than *vstor***

Explanation: The phase load point is less than the beginning of the user area.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system remains in the same status as before the routine was entered.

User Response: Ensure that the phase load point is greater than or equal to the beginning of the user area by altering linkage-editor control statements.

115S **{Conversion|{7|9|18}-track|{800|1600| 6250} BPI|Translation|Dual density|{32K|64K}} {feature|blocksize} not supported on device *vdev***

Explanation: The user has specified a tape mode setting that requires a feature not supported by the attached real device.

System Action: RC = 88.
The system remains unchanged; the tape device has not been repositioned.

User Response: Reissue the command using device-dependent options (BLKSIZE, nTRACK, DEN, TRTCH) appropriate for the attached device; or attach a device with the appropriate features.

116S **Loader table overflow**

Explanation: There are too many entry-point or control-section names in the loader table built during loading.

System Action: RC = 104.
Loading is terminated.

User Response: IPL CMS again, redefine the number of loader tables with the SET command, and issue the LOAD/INCLUDE sequence (for DMSLIO) or the LOADMOD command (for DMSMOD).

117S **Error writing to display terminal**

Explanation: During a System Product Editor session, an error occured when XEDIT was writing to a virtual screen or when CMS was writing to a display terminal.

During an EDIT session, an I/O error occurred when a DIAGNOSE command was issued to write to a display terminal.

System Action: RC = 100.
For a System Product Editor session, the terminal is set to typewriter mode, and the editing session continues.

For an EDIT session, the session is terminated. The virtual machine is placed in CMS mode.

User Response: For the System Product Editor, issue the SHOW WINDOW command for whatever window XEDIT is using, and then issue the subcommand SET TERMINAL DISPLAY to return the editor to display mode. If the problem persists, contact your support personnel.

For the EDIT session, retry the session. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

118S **Error punching file**

Explanation: An input/output error occurred while punching the file.

System Action: RC = 100.
Some of the file may have been punched. The file being read is closed and an attempt is made to close the punch before terminating the command.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

119S **Unsupported form of *name* macro**

Explanation: An unsupported or invalid form of the macro or SVC listed in the message has been executed by a user program.

System Action: CMS is terminated abnormally with an abend code of X'400'.

User Response: Check your program for an invalid or unsupported form of the macro listed in the message.

120S **{Input|Output|Truncation} error [code] *nn* on *ddname***

Explanation: The indicated error code was returned from an OS READ, WRITE, GET, or PUT macro.

The error code in the message is supplied only if the error was an INPUT or OUTPUT error, not if it was a FIND, POINT, BSP, or some other type of operation error. Error codes differ for the various types of devices. Error code meanings are listed below.

For DMSSCT, CMS issues this message if an I/O error is encountered by an OS CLOSE macro or if an I/O error is encountered by an OS CHECK, GET, or PUT macro and a SYNADAF routine is not specified by the user.

For DMSSVT, this message is built by the simulation routine for the SYNADAF macro; it is issued by a user SYNAD routine. If the message is printed by an OS program product SYNAD routine, the SYNAD routine usually places a message number of its own in front of the message number listed above and append some information of its own to the end of the message.

System Action: For DMSSCT and DMSSBS, CMS is terminated abnormally with an abend code of 1.

For DMSSVT, the program continues to execute.

For DMSFCH, RC = 100 and execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Use the error code to determine the correct message and possible cause of the error.

For BPAM access, check the integrity of the library (i.e. LOADLIB) directory. If the file '$PDSTEMP LOADLIB' exists on your disk, *do not erase it*! For example, if you issue a LOADLIB COPY or COMPRESS command into an *existing* loadlib and it terminates with a DMS120S message, examine your disk to determine if the $PDSTEMP LOADLIB exists. It will contain the updated directory for the loadlib. Re-issue another LOADLIB COPY or COMPRESS command where the modified output loadlib is the SYSUT1 data set and omit the SYSUT2 data set from the command input. If the command is successful, the loadlib's directory will be restored.

ALL DEVICES

Code	Meaning
254	BSAM, BPAM, or BPAM-CHECK was called with an unposted ECB specified.

DISK INPUT

Code	Meaning
1	File not found, disk not accessed, or insufficient authority.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again. It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal.
5	Number of records to read is equal to zero (or is greater than 32768 for an 800-byte formatted disk).
7	AFT is not marked with a record format of F or of V.
8	Successful operation, but the buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The buffer was filled with as much data as it would hold.
9	File open for output (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for writing and must be closed before it can be read.
11	Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.
12	No records were read because end of file was reached or because the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.
13	Found an invalid displacement in the AFT for a file with variable-length records (this indicates a coding error: it should not occur).
20	Invalid character detected in file name.
21	Invalid character detected in file type.
25	Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).
26	Position is negative, the number of records to read is negative, or position plus the number of records to process exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, the file system capacity.
29	Storage group space limit reached.
30	Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.
31	Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit ID on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit ID at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.
40	One of the following errors occurred: • A required CSL routine was dropped. • A required CSL routine not loaded. • There was an error in a user exit routine. • There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).

42 The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length). This could occur if someone else has access to the minidisk and changed it. Re-issue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.

55 APPC/VM error.

70 Sharing conflict due to locked file, or deadlock detected.

80 I/O error accessing OS dataset.

81 OS read password protected dataset.

82 OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.

83 OS dataset has more than 16 extents.

84 Attempt to read a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.

99 Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

255 BDAM or BSAM (CREATE)- either:

1. A specification error occurred, or
2. An I/O error occurred while reading or writing KEYS, or
3. The XTENT option was not specified in the FILEDEF command, or the XTENT was too small.

BPAM - An I/O error occurred while reading in the directory of a MACLIB or LOADLIB file.

Note: All errors except 8 (above) cause execution of the command to terminate. Error 8 is valid if reading the first portion of a large record into a small buffer.

DISK OUTPUT

Code **Meaning**

1 Not authorized to write to file.

2 Invalid buffer address.

3 I/O operation to a minidisk failed.

This may occur if the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.

4 First character of file mode is illegal or disk not accessed.

5 Second character of file mode is illegal.

6 The last record number to be written was too large. One of the following applies:

- The last record number to be written is too large (more than 65535) to fit in a halfword and an extended plist is not specified.
- The last record number to be written is greater than 65533 for an 800-byte formatted disk.

7 Position specifies a record number that is more than one greater than the current number of records in a file with variable-length records.

8 Size of output buffer is not greater than zero or an attempt to write a null record to a file with variable-length records.

9 File open for input (for an 800-byte formatted disk).

The file is open for input and must be closed and reopened for output before it can be written.

10 Maximum number of files per minidisk reached (3400 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

11 FSCB is not marked with a record format of F nor of V.

12 Attempt to write on read-only disk.

13 Disk is full or there is not enough storage available to XEDIT for writing.

14 Size of output buffer is not evenly divisible by the number of records for a file with fixed-length records.

15 Attempt to alter the record length of a file with fixed-length records.

16 Record format specified not the same as file.

17 Size of output buffer is greater than 65535 for a file with variable-length records.

18 Number of records to write is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.

19 Maximum number of data blocks per file reached (16060 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

20 Invalid character detected in file name.

21 Invalid character detected in file type.

25 Insufficient free storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).

26 Position specifies a negative record number or number of records to write is negative or position plus the number of records exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1) or logical block number computed by system exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1).

27 Attempt to replace an existing variable-length record in a file with one of a different length. This return code applies only to files on 800-byte formatted disks.

29 The storage group space limit was reached.

30 Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.

31 Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.

38 File explicitly opened with read intent.

39 A disk is accessed as a read only extension of another, and a given file exists on the extension disk but not on the parent disk. The file has been opened via FSREAD,

FSPOINT or FSOPEN with a read intent and the file mode specified on the original FS Macro is that of the parent disk. An FSWRITE was subsequently issued using the same file ID. This may occur when the parent disk is accessed as Read Only or Read Write.

40 One of the following errors occurred:

- A required CSL routine was dropped.
- A required CSL routine not loaded.
- There was an error in a user exit routine.
- There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).

55 APPC/VM error.

70 One of the following sharing conflicts occurred:

- The file was locked.
- The file pool server detected a deadlock.
- The file is opened for write via SFS OPEN.
- The file is opened for write by another user.
- You attempted to write to a file that is currently implicitly opened for READ, but the file has been changed since it was originally opened.

80 I/O error accessing OS dataset.

81 OS read password protected dataset.

82 OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.

83 OS dataset has more than 16 extents.

84 Attempt to write a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.

99 Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

255 BDAM or BSAM (CREATE)- either:

1. A specification error occurred, or
2. An I/O error occurred while reading or writing KEYS, or
3. The XTENT option was not specified in the FILEDEF command, or the XTENT was too small.

BPAM - An I/O error occurred while reading in the directory of a MACLIB or LOADLIB file.

SFS FILE TRUNCATION

Code	Meaning
25	Insufficient virtual storage
31	An error occurred during the open, read, write or close of an SFS file during truncation and a rollback was performed on the workunit of the file being truncated.

CONSOLE INPUT

Code	Meaning
2	Invalid code - no read was issued.
12	A null line or end-of-file condition was encountered.

CONSOLE OUTPUT

None.

TAPE INPUT AND OUTPUT

Code	Meaning
1	An invalid function or option list was encountered (for example, a FILEDEF specified a DENsity incompatible with the mounted tape device or, in alternate tape drive processing, the alternate drive is not compatible with the primary drive--the device associated with the specified logical unit is not a tape drive).
3	A permanent I/O error occurred.
4	An invalid device identification was specified.
5	The tape was not attached.
6	The tape is file protected.
7	A serious tape error occurred.
8	Incorrect length error.
12	An end-of-file or end-of-tape condition was encountered.

PRINTER

Code	Meaning
1	The buffer size is too large.
2	Channel 12 was sensed (virtual 3211 only).
3	Channel 9 was sensed (virtual 3211 only).
4	Intervention required on printer.
5	An unknown error occurred.
100	The device is not attached, or intervention is required.

CARD READER

Code	Meaning
2	The file was not read.
3	An unknown error occurred.
4	The device is not operational.
5	The count was not equal to the requested count.
8	The given storage area was smaller than the actual size of the item read. (Recoverable error; the number of bytes corresponding to the size of the buffer have been read.)
12	End of file was reached.
100	The device is not attached.

CARD PUNCH

Code	Meaning
2	An unrecoverable unit check occurred.
3	An unknown error occurred.
4	The device is not operational.
36	The device is not a valid input device.
100	The device is not attached.

121S **{Unsupported [function *function* of]|Invalid form of} SVC *svc* (HEX *xx*) called from *vstor***

Explanation: The caller issued an SVC, specifying a number that was not recognized by the CMS or CMS/DOS SVC handler.

The CMS SVC handler recognizes the following SVC numbers:

- SVC 202 (X'CA') and SVC 203 (X'CB') are always recognized by the CMS SVC handler, since these

SVCs are used to specify CMS system functions and commands.

- A program may specify an SVC handling routine by means of the HNDSVC function. Until cleared, these SVC numbers are recognized by the SVC handler.
- Certain SVC numbers are supported by the OS macro simulation routines. There are two types of these simulation routines. The SVC numbers supported by the storage-resident CMS nucleus are always recognized by the SVC handler. Those supported by the disk-resident transient library are recognized by the SVC handler only if the file DMSSVT module can be found.
- Certain SVC numbers are supported by the DOS macro simulation routines. The SVC numbers supported by the shared segment resident routine are always recognized by the SVC handler.

System Action: After the error message is displayed, no further action is taken. Control returns to the routine that made the SVC. For DMSDOS, RC = 100, and execution of the command terminates.

User Response: To stop execution of the program, type HX. You can remove the specified SVC call from the caller's program, or use the CMS SVC handler function (HNDSVC) to provide your own routine to handle the specified SVC.

122E **Return code *rc* from *routine***

Explanation: The *routine* that VMFNLS called (either GENMSG, CONVERT COMMANDS, or VMFASM) could not properly execute. This routine issues a non-zero return code (*rc*).

System Action: Processing of the VMFNLS command stops. No TXT files are generated.

User Response: Error messages from *routine* (GENMSG, CONVERT COMMANDS, or VMFASM) should have appeared before this message. This book contains explanations for those messages.

Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for information about GENMSG and CONVERT COMMANDS; refer to the *VM/SP Installation Guide* for information about VMFASM.

122S **Error in call to routine from *vstor*, error code *nnn* (HEX *xxxxxx*)**

Explanation: A CMS SVC (202 or 203) instruction was executed, and no provision was made for an error return from the routine processing the SVC. Nonetheless, an error occurred. "nnn" is the return code, in decimal, issued by the routine given in the message; "xxxxxx" is the same return code, in hexadecimal.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'OF3'.

User Response: If you enter DEBUG and type GO, control returns to the point to which a normal return would have been made. Register 15 contains the error code.

123S **Error *nn* {printing|punching} file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An I/O error was encountered while attempting to print or punch a record. Refer to message DMSxxx120s for an explanation of error codes.

System Action: RC = 100.
The output device is closed and execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Use the error code to determine possible cause of error. Reissue the command, and if the error persists, contact your system support personnel.

124S **Error reading card file**

Explanation: A permanent input/output error occurred when reading a specified file.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The reader is closed with the HOLD option to attempt to preserve the file.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the error persists, contact your installation support personnel.

125S **Permanent unit check on disk *mode(vdev)***

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the specified disk.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. Some cylinders may have been formatted. If so, the number is indicated by message DMSFOR732I.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel.

Note: If the message results while doing a CMS format of a 3340/3344 disk using 2K blksize, it is probable that the error occurred due to a defective track on the disk. (VM does not provide alternate track recovery 3340/3344 disks when overflow records are involved--CMS uses overflow records on 3340/3344 for 2K blksize.)

126S **Error {reading|writing} label on disk *mode(vdev)***

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the specified disk.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel.

127S **Unsupported device for file**

Explanation: The command does not support the device specified for the given ddname.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the FILEDEF command, specifying the correct device type, and retry the command. If the error persists, call your system support personnel.

128S **I/O error on input after reading *nnn* records; input error *code* on *ddname***

Explanation: The SYNAD exit was taken in response to an OPEN, GET, or CLOSE macro on the DCB for the specified ddname. The meaning of the error code can be found in the explanation of message DMSmmm120S in this manual.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the condition causing the I/O error, and reissue the command.

129S **I/O error on output writing record number *nnnn*; output error *code* on *ddname***

Explanation: The SYNAD exit was taken in response to an OPEN, PUT, or CLOSE macro on the DCB for the specified ddname. The meaning of the error code can be found in the explanation of message DMSxxx120S.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the condition causing the I/O error, and reissue the command.

130S **Blocksize on V-format file *ddname* is less than 9**

Explanation: The FILEDEF for the ddname specifies a record format (RECFM) of V, but the specified blocksize (BLOCK) is less than nine.

Note: A block of a variable length (V-format) file begins with a four byte field giving the size of the block. Furthermore, each logical record within the block begins with a four byte field specifying the size of that logical record. For that reason, a V-format file cannot have a blocksize less than nine.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Specify a blocksize of nine or greater, and retry.

131S **IPL device write I/O error**

Explanation: An uncorrectable I/O error occurred while writing the nucleus.

System Action: The system continues as if the user had responded "no" to DMSINI607R.

User Response: Make sure that the nucleus cylinder number is not larger than the size of the disk. If it is, perform an IPL and specify the correct cylinder number. If it is not, call your system support personnel.

132S **File *fn ft fm* too large**

Explanation: The specified file is too large for the user's virtual machine.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Split the file, or use the CP command DEFINE to increase the size of the virtual machine, and reissue the command.

133S **Invalid GETMAIN or FREEMAIN specification**

Explanation: Either the user passed invalid parameters or the GETMAIN or FREEMAIN chain has been destroyed.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'704', X'705', X'804', X'80A', X'905', X'90A', X'A05', or X'A0A'.

User Response: Check for possible GETMAIN or FREEMAIN specification errors in the user program.

134S **Unsupported SVC 203 code *nn* called from *vstor***

Explanation: SVC 203 was executed, and the halfword code following it was not recognized by the system.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F1'.

User Response: If you enter DEBUG and type GO, control returns to the point following the SVC call.

135S **Maximum SVC depth *nnnn* has been exceeded with call at *vstor***

Explanation: SVC recursion occurs when one SVC handling routine executes an SVC instruction which invokes another SVC handling routine which, in turn, executes an SVC instruction. This can happen, for example, when EXEC files make nested calls to other EXEC files.

The CMS system does not allow the nesting level of SVCs to exceed 'nnnn'.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F2'.

User Response: Type in the next command; this will cause abend recovery to take place.

136S **Unable to load IDCAMS**

Explanation: The command has not been executed because Access Method Services could not successfully load the DOS/VS IDCAMS Access Method Services program.

System Action: RC = 104.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify whether sufficient virtual storage is available to run Access Method Services under CMS/VSAM. If not, define a larger virtual machine, IPL CMS again, and reissue the command. If sufficient storage was available, contact your system support personnel.

136T **SVC call from *vstor* illegally re-enters INTSVC; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: The CMS nucleus has failed. An SVC instruction was executed unexpectedly by the CMS nucleus before interpretation of the preceding SVC call had been completed.

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: Issue the CP DUMP command to get a dump of virtual storage, save the output, and call IBM for software support. Then IPL CMS again.

137S **Error *nn* on STATE for *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to determine if a 'fn ft' exists that must be erased before continuing to load the tape.

nn indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
20	An invalid character appeared in the file ID.
36	The file mode is not accessed.

System Action: RC = 100.
The tape is positioned within the data file.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" and remedy the condition, reissue the command. Otherwise, reissue the command and if the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

137T **Call to *routine* from *vstor* destroyed system save area; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: A critical system control block was found to contain invalid information upon return from a function or command.

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

138S **Error *nn* erasing *fn ft* before loading tape**

Explanation: After determining that there was a file named 'fn ft' on the file mode A, an attempt was made to erase it before continuing the PDS load from tape. However, the erase failed for the specified reason.

Code	Meaning
24	The file mode is read-only, or the option, parameter, mode, or file ID is invalid. Erase is not allowed.
28	The file was not found.
36	The file mode is not accessed.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The tape is positioned within the data file.

User Response: Access file mode A in write mode and reissue the command.

138T **DMSKEY call from *vstor* overflows key stack, with maximum depth *n***

Explanation: The DMSKEY key stack overflowed. For a complete description of the DMSKEY key stack, see the description of the DMSKEY macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS.*

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F4'.

User Response: If you enter DEBUG and type go, execution continues and the DMSKEY macro is ignored.

139S **Tape file exceeds 9 CMS MACLIB**

Explanation: Nine CMS MACLIBs have already been created and there is still more data on the tape.

System Action: RC = 104.
Execution of the command is terminated; the tape is positioned within the data file.

User Response: If possible, increase the ITEMCT value in order to create larger CMS files. If this is not possible, it may be necessary to use the TAPPDS command to load each member as a different file on the disk and then create the MACLIBs from the individual files using the MACLIB command.

139T **DMSKEY RESET from *vstor* underflows key stack**

Explanation: The DMSKEY key stack was empty and a program routine tried to delete one more key from it. For a complete description of the DMSKEY key stack, see the description of the DMSKEY macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS.*

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F5'.

User Response: If you enter DEBUG and type "go," execution continues and the DMSKEY macro is ignored.

140S **{*function* function(s)|SEOV/FEOV macro} not supported [in CMS/DOS]**

Explanation: CMS/DOS does not support the specified macros or functions.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Eliminate the unsupported macros or functions from the user program and reissue the command.

140T ***routine* routine called from *vstor* did DMSKEY with no reset**

Explanation: When control returned from a command or function, the DMSKEY key stack for that command or function was not empty. For a complete description of the DMSKEY key stack, refer to the description of the DMSKEY macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS.*

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F6'.

User Response: If you enter DEBUG and type "go," control returns from the function or command as if the key stack were empty.

141S **DOSGEN failed due to SAVESYS errors**

Explanation: Errors occurred while trying to issue the CP SAVESYS command to save the shared segment.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: A CP error message was issued before this message. Locate the CP error message and follow the user action given.

141T {*exception* **exception|Program interrupt X***xx*} **occurred at** *vstor* **in routine** *routine*

Explanation: The specified hardware exception occurred at the specified location.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with an abend code. For program interrupt codes 1 through F, this abend code is computed by taking the interrupt code and adding it to X'0C0'. Program interrupt X'13' produces abend code X'0D3'; Program interrupt X'19' produces abend code X'09F'; All other program interrupts that occur in CMS produce abend code X'0E0'.

"exception EXCEPTION" is issued for program interrupt codes 1 through F; "PROGRAM INTERRUPT X'xx'" is issued for program interrupt codes that are higher than F.

The following list shows program interrupt codes 1 through F along with their meanings:

n	Type
1	Operation
2	Privileged operation
3	Execute
4	Protection
5	Addressing
6	Specification
7	Data
8	Fixed-point overflow
9	Fixed-point divide
A	Decimal overflow
B	Decimal divide
C	Exponent overflow
D	Exponent underflow
E	Significance
F	Floating-point divide

To find the meaning of program interrupt codes greater than F, refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000.

User Response: Enter DEBUG mode to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception.

142S **Saved system name** *sysname* **invalid**

Explanation: The name specified with the SET command was not the same as one of the labels in the SYSNAMES table; that is, it was not CMSDOS, CMSAMS, or CMSVSAM.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid name.

142T {*exception* **exception |Program interrupt X***xx*} **occurred at** *vstor* **in routine** *routine* **during SPIE exit routine**

Explanation: The specified hardware exception occurred during a SPIE exit routine.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with an abend code. For program interrupt codes 1 through F, this abend code is computed by taking the interrupt code and adding it to X'0C0'. Program interrupt X'13' produces abend code X'0D3'; Program interrupt X'19' produces abend code X'09F'; All other program interrupts that occur in CMS produce abend code X'0E0'.

"exception EXCEPTION" is issued for program interrupt codes 1 through F; "PROGRAM INTERRUPT X'xx'" is issued for program interrupt codes that are higher than F.

The following list shows program interrupt codes 1 through F along with their meanings:

n	Type
1	Operation
2	Privileged operation
3	Execute
4	Protection
5	Addressing
6	Specification
7	Data
8	Fixed-point overflow
9	Fixed-point divide
A	Decimal overflow
B	Decimal divide
C	Exponent overflow
D	Exponent underflow
E	Significance
F	Floating-point divide

To find the meaning of program interrupt codes greater than F, refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000.

User Response: Enter DEBUG mode to examine the PSW and registers at the time of the exception.

143S **Unable to load module**

Explanation: An EDMAIN load module is not available.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Access a disk with an EDMAIN MODULE.

143T {*exception* **exception |Program interrupt X***xx*} **occurred at** *vstor* **in system routine** *routine*; **re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: The specified hardware exception occurred in a CMS system routine.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. "exception EXCEPTION" is issued for program interrupt codes 1 through F; "PROGRAM INTERRUPT X'xx'" is issued for program interrupt codes that are higher than F.

The following list shows program interrupt codes 1 through F along with their meanings:

n	Type
1	Operation
2	Privileged operation
3	Execute
4	Protection
5	Addressing
6	Specification
7	Data
8	Fixed-point overflow
9	Fixed-point divide
A	Decimal overflow
B	Decimal divide
C	Exponent overflow
D	Exponent underflow
E	Significance
F	Floating-point divide

To find the meaning of program interrupt codes greater than F, refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000.

User Response: You may continue processing (with DEBUG) by using the CP command STORE PSW to turn off the wait state bit in the virtual PSW, leaving the address field unmodified; then type BEGIN.

Note, however, that the exception may have occurred in a vital system function, and so the system may no longer function properly. You may even lose your read/write disks. If this happens, IPL CMS again.

144S **Requested file is in active status**

Explanation: The file ID specified in the EDIT command line is that of a file currently in use, or in active status. The read pointer for the file may be at any record in the file, which would cause that record to be read into storage by the Editor as the first record in the file. A subsequent FILE or SAVE command would result in loss of records prior to the first record read into storage. This problem could exist if an EXEC is being executed which includes an EDIT command specifying the file ID of the EXEC.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Ensure that the file is not active when the EDIT command is issued. In the EXEC example, change the EXEC and issue the EDIT command separately.

144T {*exception* **exception |Program interrupt X***xx*} **occurred at** *vstor* **in routine** *routine* **while UFDBUSY = *xx*; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: A program exception occurred in a routine that updates the user file directory for a read/write disk. The UFDBUSY flags are set. The UFDBUSY flags are defined in the FVSECT of the *VM/SP CMS Data Areas and Control Blocks*.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. "exception EXCEPTION" is issued for program interrupt codes 1 through F; "PROGRAM INTERRUPT X'xx'" is issued for program interrupt codes that are higher than F.

The following list shows program interrupt codes 1 through F along with their meanings:

n	Type
1	Operation
2	Privileged operation
3	Execute
4	Protection
5	Addressing
6	Specification
7	Data
8	Fixed-point overflow
9	Fixed-point divide
A	Decimal overflow
B	Decimal divide
C	Exponent overflow
D	Exponent underflow
E	Significance
F	Floating-point divide

To find the meaning of program interrupt codes greater than F, refer to the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operation*, GA22-7000.

User Response: You can continue processing by using the CP command STORE PSW to turn off the wait state bit in the virtual PSW, leaving the address field unmodified; then type BEGIN.

Note, however, that the exception may have occurred in a vital system function, and so the system may no longer function properly. You may even lose your read/write disks.

145S **Intervention required on {printer|punch}**

Explanation: This message is issued if:

- The punch or printer is not ready.
- Spooling space is exhausted while a file is being punched or printed.
- FCB does not match carriage control
- The printer has an extended FCB with the duplication feature selected. This error occurs with the CMS PRINT command because the heading line is too long. For the PRINTL macro, the specified duplication offset is invalid for the given line length, or the line is too long to be duplicated.
- Data errors have occurred. For example, the character arrangement table (CAT) has not been loaded.

System Action: RC = 100.
If the punch or printer was not ready, the system status remains the same. If spooling space was exhausted, the file has been punched or printed up to the point where the space ran out, and the system operator has been notified of the condition.

If the extended FCB duplication feature was invalid, then the file has been printed up to the point that the invalid duplication was encountered.

User Response: Ready the punch or printer via the CP READY command.

If spooling space was exhausted, ask the system operator when spooling space will be available for punching or printing the file again.

If the extended FCB duplication feature was selected and the CMS PRINT command was issued, then load an FCB that does not have the duplication feature on the printer.

If the PRINTL macro was issued, then adjust the line length and/or the duplication offset, or disable the duplication feature.

If the character arrangement table has not been loaded, use the CMS SETPRT CHARS command to load the proper CAT into the virtual 3800.

146I **IDUMP for** *identifier mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss*

Explanation: This message is issued to inform the operator that an IDUMP was taken on the virtual printer. The identifier is the jobname in bytes 24-31 of the Partition Communication Region at the time of the IDUMP request.

System Action: This message is for information only. Processing continues.

User Response: None.

147E **Message not in ascending sequence**

Explanation: The message id for the previous message was higher than the current message id, and the CP option was specified.

System Action: RC = 8.

User Response: Correct the line numbers and retry.

148T **System abend *xxx* called from *vstor***

Explanation: The system detected a condition that made it impossible to continue execution of your program or command.

System abend *xxx* is the abend code. (See the CMS Abend Code listing, Table 10 on page 83 for more information.)

System Action: The system clears any stacked input lines and allows you to enter your next command.

If you enter the DEBUG command, DEBUG mode is entered with the PSW and registers set as they were when the abend occurred. If you enter any other command, the abend recovery routine releases all your virtual storage and reinitializes the command handling mechanism before executing your next command.

User Response: Enter a valid command.

149T ***nnn* (HEX *xxx*) doublewords of system storage have been destroyed; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: In attempting to recover from a system abend, the abend recovery routine discovered invalid data in some critical system storage area.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: If you wish to continue abend recovery, use the CP STORE command PSW to turn off the wait state bit, leaving the address field unmodified; then type BEGIN. However, the system may be unable to continue operating properly, and, in the worst case, you may destroy your read/write disks.

150W ***nnn* (HEX *xxx*) doublewords of system storage were not recovered**

Explanation: In attempting to recover from a system abend, not all system storage was recovered.

System Action: Abend recovery proceeds as if storage recovery had been successful.

User Response: You may continue processing; your program should be executed correctly. Note, however, that the amount of storage available to your program is reduced by the amount shown in the message.

151E **3278 MOD5 display terminal not supported by old CMS editor**

Explanation: The 3278 MOD 5 is a new display device and is not supported by the old CMS editor.

System Action: The EDIT session is terminated.

User Response: The 3278 MOD 5 display device may be used under the system product editor in edit compatibility mode. For details, refer to the System Product Editor Command and Macro Reference.

152T **System abend *xxx* called from *vstor* while UFDBUSY = *xx*; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: A system abend occurred in a routine that updates the user file directory for a read/write disk. The UFDBUSY flags are set. The UFDBUSY flags are defined under FVSECT in the *VM/SP CMS Data Areas and Control Blocks.*

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: If you wish to continue abend recovery, use the CP command STORE PSW to turn off the wait state bit leaving the address field unmodified, and type BEGIN. However, the system may be unable to continue operating properly, and, in the worst case, you may destroy your read/write disks.

153W **HX during abend processing was ignored**

Explanation: 'HX' was typed while the abend processing routine was in progress.

System Action: The system ignores the 'HX' and continues abend processing.

User Response: None.

154T **Save area for SVC call from *vstor* cannot be allocated**

Explanation: Insufficient free storage is available to allocate a save area for an SVC.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'0F0'.

User Response: If the abend was caused by an error in the application program (such as an unending loop), fix the program and retry. If not, use the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of your virtual storage, IPL CMS again, and reissue the command.

155T **User abend *nnnn* called from *vstor***

Explanation: An abend macro was executed at the specified location.

System and User Action: The system clears any stacked input lines and allows you to type in your next command.

If you enter the DEBUG command, DEBUG mode is established with the PSW and registers set as they were when the abend occurred. If you enter any other command, the abend recovery routine releases all your virtual storage and reinitializes the command handling mechanism before executing your next command.

156E **{FROM|Record} *nnn* not found--[the] file [*fn ft fm*] has only *nnn* records**

Explanation: The FROM option was given in the command line or set up by the DEFAULTS command to specify the starting record of the copying operation, but the specified input file does not contain that many records.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- If the APPEND option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, records have been appended to the output file.

- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far.
- If in multiple-output-file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

A GET VSCREEN command or XEDIT subcommand was issued that specified a record number beyond the end of file.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid starting record.

157E **Label *label* not found in file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The FRLABEL option was specified in the command line, but the given label was not found in the specified input file.

System Action: RC = 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- If the APPEND option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, records have been appended to the output file.
- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far. Note that if the output file mode is an SFS directory, COPYFILE CMSUT1 is not created.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid label.

157S **MACLIB limit exceeded [, last member added was *membername*]**

Explanation: While files were being added to a MACLIB, either the maximum CMS file size (65533 items) was exceeded or there was insufficient disk space or SFS file space. If the error was detected while writing the first member to a MACLIB, the last part of the message is omitted and message DMSLBM213W is also issued. Otherwise, the member name of the last successful addition is displayed.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated. All successful additions made before the limit was exceeded are contained in the MACLIB.

User Response: Issue the LISTFILE command to determine if the number of MACLIB items is approaching 65533. If so, no more macros may be added to the MACLIB; it is at the CMS file size limit. Generate another MACLIB.

Issue the QUERY command to see if the disk or SFS file space containing the MACLIB is approximately 97 percent full. If so, more disk space must be found. Issue the MACLIB MAP command to determine the contents of MACLIB.

158E **No CMS/DOS procedure library support**

Explanation: CMS/DOS does not support the reading or writing of the DOS/VS procedure library from the user program.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Correct the ten-byte field passed to DMSOPL ($$BOPNLB) to indicate source library processing. Then reissue the command.

159E **Insufficient storage available to satisfy free storage request from *addr*.**

Explanation: CMS could not satify a free storage request from the specified location. If the request was variable, then even the minimum request could not be satisfied.

If the *addr* parameter was specified on the call to obtain free storage, this message indicates that insufficient storage was available to satisfy the request at that address. There still may be sufficient amounts of free storage at other locations.

If the BNDRY = PAGE parameter was specified on the call to CMSSTOR OBTAIN, sufficient storage may exist to satisfy the request. However, all pages of free storage have been at least partially utilized and CMS cannot find storage to satisfy the request on a page boundary.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, and takes further action depending on the type of free storage call made.

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller with a return code of 1. ERROR = ABEND is treated as an unconditional call.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE) system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditonal requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

159T **Insufficient storage available to satisfy DMSFREE request from *vstor***

Explanation: A DMSFREE request from the specified location could not be satisfied. If the request was variable, then even the minimum request could not be satisfied.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, and takes further action depending on the type of DMSFREE call that was made:

- If the call was conditional (the ERR = option was specified), a return is made to the caller with a return code of 1.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 203, a system abend 0F7 occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BALR in the DMSFREE macro, a system abend 0F8 occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required. In the case of a system abend, issue the DEBUG command to attempt recovery from the situation.

160E **Invalid free storage obtain call from *addr*, error code *nn***

Explanation: CMS received an invalid call to obtain free storage and one of the following occurred:

Code	*Meaning*
4	The requested size was invalid: • The number of doublewords or bytes requested was zero or negative. • For variable requests, the minimum request was greater than the maximum. (Note that this error is never detected if the maximum request can be satisfied. This point can be important where a program that has run successfully suddenly fails when less storage is available.)
7	The address specified on ADDR= was invalid: • The address specified is not doubleword aligned. • A portion of the address and the specified size crosses the 16Mb boundary. • A portion of the address and the specified size is greater than the size of the virtual machine.
11	A register specified for the "min" portion of BYTES/DWORDS or for ADDR= is not in the range of 2 through 12.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, and takes further action depending on the type of CMSSTOR call made.

- If the call was conditional (you specified the ERROR option), a return is made to the caller using a return code of 4. ERROR = ABEND is considered unconditional.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE), system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL=BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and not further action is required.

160S **Job cancelled due to program request**

Explanation: The job has been canceled either by a CANCEL macro issued from the user's program, or from the CMS/DOS routine when an error was encountered during execution.

System Action: RC=100 is given if CMS initiated the cancel. Otherwise the appropriate return code (from 0 - 255) will be passed back to the user (this is the return code passed from the user to DMSDOS). If the return code passed to DMSDOS is greater than 255, then DMSDOS passes a special RC=101.

User Response: If the cancel was initiated by the user's request, no action is needed. If an error message precedes this message, follow the user action of the preceding message.

160T **Invalid DMSFREE call from *vstor***

Explanation: An invalid DMSFREE request was made. One of the following has occurred:

- The number of doublewords requested was zero or negative.
- For variable requests, the minimum request was greater than the maximum. (Note that this error is never detected if the maximum request can be satisfied. This point can be important where a program that has run successfully suddenly fails when less storage is available.)

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, and takes further action depending on the type of DMSFREE call that was made:

- If the call was conditional (the ERR= option was specified), a return is made to the caller with a return code of 4.
- If the call was unconditional and made via SVC 203, a system abend 0F7 occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL=BALR in the DMSFREE macro, a system abend 0F8 occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required. In the case of a system abend, use the DEBUG command to attempt a recovery from the situation.

161E **Invalid free storage release call from *addr*, error number *nn***

Explanation: The specified address made an invalid free storage release request. The error code number indicates the type of error that occurred:

Code	Meaning
5	The number of doublewords/bytes specified was zero or negative.
6	Free storage management never allocated the block of storage being released. Such an error is detected if one of the following is found: • The block does not lie entirely within those sections reserved for free storage. • The block crosses a page boundary that separates a page allocated for TYPE = USER storage from a page allocated for TYPE = NUCLEUS storage. • The block overlaps another block already on the free storage chain.
7	The address given for the block being released is not doubleword aligned.

11 A register specifed for the "min" portion of BYTES/DWORDS or for ADDR= is not in the range of 2 through 12.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to release the storage block, and takes further action depending on the type of release call made.

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller using a return code of 5, 6, 7, or 11. ERROR = ABEND is considered unconditional.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE) system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

161S **Unexpected error code *nn* on SYS*aaa***

Explanation: An error occurred during an EXCP (SVC 0) request or during OVTOC, PVTOC, or CVTOC macro processing. Error codes 1-9 are for EXCP error codes; 10-20 are for OVTOC, PVTOC, and CVTOC.

Note: OVTOC, PVTOC, and CVTOC are internal DOS macros which are used in the common VTOC handler. They are **not** user macros, therefore, they are not in any available DOS source library unless the optional feature tapes are installed in private source libraries.

The error code indicates the type of error that occurred:

Code	Meaning
1	No channel program(s) (CCW) address was specified in the CCB.
2	The logical unit specified in the CCB is unassigned.
3	The device specified for the logical unit in the CCB is unsupported.
4	An invalid CCW command code was found.
5	The logical unit specified in the CCB is assigned to an unknown disk.
6	An attempt has been made to write to a DOS-formatted disk.
7	A specified CCW command is unsupported in CMS/DOS.
8	An attempt has been made to read from a disk not in CMS, DOS, or OS format.
9	End-of-extent encountered before end-of-file on a DOS formatted disk.
10	No DOSCB was found for the file associated with this request.
11	The disk associated with this logical unit is not accessed.
12	The disk associated with this request is not in a recognizable format (for example, OS, DOS, CMS).
13	In attempting to find the real Common VTOC Handler for a DOS formatted disk, the CMSBAM segment was not found.
14	The real Common VTOC Handler was not found in the CMSBAM Saved Segment.
15	The attempted PVTOC request is not supported.
16	No free storage available to process this request.
17	The specified logical unit is not assigned.
18	Incorrect F1 label address specified on a PVTOC READ by address or PVTOC WRITE by address request.
19	The CMS file specified for this request was not found.
20	The physical device assigned to this logical unit is not the same as the device specified for this logical unit in the DOSCB.

System Action: RC=100.
Execution of the routine is terminated.

User Response: Use the error code to determine and correct the possible cause of error.

161T **Invalid DMSFRET call from *vstor*, error number *n***

Explanation: An invalid DMSFRET request was made from the specified address. The error number indicates the type of error that occurred:

n	Meaning
5	The number of doublewords specified was zero or negative.
6	The block of storage being released was never allocated by DMSFREE. Such an error is detected if one of the following is found: • The block does not lie entirely within those sections reserved for DMSFREE storage. • The block crosses a page boundary that separates a page allocated for TYPE=USER storage from a page allocated for TYPE=NUCLEUS storage. • The block overlaps another block already on the free storage chain.
7	The address given for the block being released is not doubleword aligned.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to release the storage block, and takes further action depending on the type of DMSFRET call made:

- If the call was conditional (the ERR= option was specified), a return is made to the caller with a return code of 5, 6, or 7.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 203, a system abend 0F7 occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL=BALR in the DMSFREE macro, a system abend 0F8 occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

In the case of a system abend, use DEBUG to attempt to recover from the situation.

162T **Vital free storage pointers destroyed (internal error code *nn*); re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: A free storage management pointer in NUCON has been destroyed. The system cannot continue. The error code indicates the type of error that occurred.

Many of the storage management error messages return an internal error code. The following is a list of these codes for problem determination by system programmers:

Code	*Meaning*
81	Storage management ABEND processing (DMSFRUAB) was reentered during ABEND cleanup prior to initial completion.
82	A request was made to anchor a Subpool Descriptor block on the SVC chain, however, no System Save Area was found.
83	An implicit SUBPOOL CREATE requested by CMSSTOR OBTAIN failed.
84	The field in a Storage Descriptor Block specifying the size of the largest piece of free storage available was detected as being zero or invalid.
85	The field in an unallocated partial piece of free storage that describes it's length was detected as being zero.
86	The field in a Storage Descriptor Block that points to the unallocated free storage within a page was detected as being zero.
87	The pointer to the storage management work area has been detected as being invalid.
88	A pointer to the Page Allocation Table has been detected as being invalid.
89	A pointer from the work area to one of the storage block chains has been detected as being invalid.
90	A pointer within a storage block on the NUCLEUS subpool or a GLOBAL SYSTEM subpool has been detected as invalid.
91	A pointer to the internal free subpool descriptor pool has been detected as being invalid.
92	A pointer within a storage block on the USER subpool has been detected as invalid.
93	A pointer within a storage block on a "named" subpool has been detected as invalid.
94	A pointer within a storage block on a GLOBAL non-SYSTEM subpool has been detected as invalid.
95	An error occurred during deletion of OS subpools when STORECLR=ENDCMD is active.
99	Unexpected and Unexplained error in Storage Management. If this message is issued by DMSFRI, it is possible that the load list used when the nucleus was built is incorrect.

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

163E **User key pointers have been destroyed (internal error code *nn*).**

Explanation: A chain of storage elements within a page of partially allocated storage, set to USER KEY (the default) has been destroyed. Since these storage pointers are unprotected, a user program may inadvertently destroy them without getting a protection violation. The 'internal error code' in the error message is for error analysis by system programmers. See message DMSxxx162T for a description of the internal error codes.

System Action: The system first displays message DMSFRX165I.

If the name of the subpool is available, the system will then display message DMSFRX817I.

Next, the system attempts to recover sufficiently so that processing can continue at least to the point where ABEND recovery can be performed. It does this by zeroing out the chain header anchored in the storage block for the page with the destroyed pointers. Storage that is on that particular chain will be lost, but it allows processing to continue.

Note: ABEND recovery or SVC termination will later recover all 'lost' storage on the USER subpool. ABEND recovery (but not SVC termination) will recover all storage on a GLOBAL non-SYSTEM subpool. Storage on a GLOBAL SYSTEM subpool will not be recovered until a SUBPOOL DELETE is issued for the particular subpool.

Further system action depends on the type of obtain or release call made.

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller using a return code of 2. ERROR = ABEND is considered to be unconditional.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE) system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

164S **Nucleus key pointers have been destroyed (internal error code *nn*).**

Explanation: A chain of storage elements within a page of partially allocated storage, set to NUCLEUS KEY has been destroyed. The 'internal error code' in the error message is for error analysis by system programmers. See message DMSxxx162T for a description of the different internal error codes.

System Action: The system first displays message DMSFRX165I.

If the name of the subpool is available, the system will display message DMSFRX817I.

Next, the system attempts to recover sufficiently so that processing can continue at least to the the point where ABEND recovory can be performed. It does this by zeroing out the chain header anchored in the storage block for the page with the destroyed pointers. Storage that is on that particular chain will be lost, but it allows processing to continue.

Note: ABEND recovery will later recover all 'lost' nucleus storage on a 'named' subpool or TYPE = NUCLEUS storage on a GLOBAL subpool if SYSTEM = NO was specified. If the page of storage was on GLOBAL subpool with SYSTEM = YES, it will not be recovered until the subpool is released or deleted. If the subpool is on the NUCLEUS subpool, it will not be recovered until CMS is re-IPLed.

Further system action depends on the type of obtain or release call made.

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller using a return code of 2. ERROR = ABEND is considered to be unconditional.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE) system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

164T **{Low|High}-CORE nucleus storage pointers destroyed (internal error code *nn*); re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: The chain of free-storage elements, from which DMSFREE storage with TYPE=NUCLEUS is allocated, has been destroyed.

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: Issue the CP DUMP command to get a dump of virtual storage, and save the output for your system programmer. Then IPL CMS again.

165I **Chain header at address: *xxxxxxxx*, page address: *xxxxxxxx*.**

Explanation: This message appears at the same time as messages DMSFRx163E and DMSFRx164S. It indicates the address of the storage block for the page of storage with the destroyed chain and the address of the page (boundary aligned) with the destroyed pointers.

System Action: See "System Action" for messages DMSFR*x*163E and DMSFR*x*164S.

User Response: See "User Action" for messages DMSFR*x*163E and DMSFR*x*164S.

165T **Chain header at vstor:** *vstor*

Explanation: This message appears in conjunction with messages DMSFRE163T and DMSFRE164T. It indicates the contents of the DMSFRE chain header block for the destroyed chain.

System Action: See "System Action" for messages DMSFRE163T and DMSFRE164T.

User Response: See "User Action" for messages DMSFRE163T and DMSFRE164T.

166T **Unexpected error in free storage management routine (internal error code *nn*); re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: The DMSFRE routine had an unexpected internal error. Furthermore, a check showed that all internal free storage pointers were valid.

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: Issue the CP DUMP command to get a dump of virtual storage, and save the output for your system programmer. Then IPL CMS again.

167E **Free storage management error, internal error code *nn*.**

Explanation: An error occurred in the free storage management routine that handles initialization, CMSSTOR OBTAIN, or CMSSTOR RELEASE requests.

Code	Meaning
1	Insufficient storage space is available to satisfy a free storage request or the minimum request could not be satisfied on a variable request (CMSSTOR OBTAIN).
2	User storage pointers destroyed (CMSSTOR OBTAIN or CMSSTOR RELEASE).
3	Nucleus storage pointers destroyed (CMSSTOR OBTAIN or CMSSTOR RELEASE).
4	An invalid size was requested. This error exit is taken if the requested size does not exceed zero. For variable requests, the minimum request exceeds the maximum request. However, the latter error is not detected if DMSFRO is able to satisfy the maximum request (CMSSTOR OBTAIN).
5	An invalid size was passed to the CMSSTOR RELEASE macro. The specified length was not positive (CMSSTOR RELEASE).
6	The block of storage that is being released was never allocated by CMSSTOR OBTAIN. One of the following errors occurred (CMSSTOR RELEASE): • The block was not within the free storage area. • The block crosses a page boundary that separates a page allocated for

user storage from a page allocated for nucleus type storage.

- The block overlaps another block already on the free storage chain.

7 The address given for the block being released is not doubleword aligned (CMSSTOR RELEASE).

8 The initialization entry point gained control and it was determined that this was not a valid IPL of CMS (DMSFRU).

9 Unexpected and unexplained error in the free storage management routine (CMSSTOR OBTAIN, CMSSTOR RELEASE, or DMSFRU).

System Action: The system begins to check all free storage pointers for consistency to see if any have been destroyed. The system displays further diagnostic messages when inconsistencies are discovered.

User Response: Check the "User Response" for the further diagnostic messages that are produced.

167S **Previous MACLIB function not finished**

Explanation: A MACLIB GEN, ADD, REP, or DELETE function issued for this MACLIB was ended (for example via a HX command) prior to normal completion.

System Action: RC=88.
The current command is not executed. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The MACLIB status is unpredictable. Use the MACLIB GEN command to reconstruct the MACLIB.

168S **Pseudo register table overflow**

Explanation: (START or LOAD/INCLUDE START). The pseudo register index table is full. There are too many pseudo registers (external dummy sections) in the loaded files. This is a system restriction.

System Action: RC=104.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the Assembler program and try again.

169S **{ESDID table overflow|ESD data referenced by *name* card is missing}**

Explanation: The ESD identifier in the TXT|REP|RLD|END card has not previously been read. It should have been read by this time.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command stops. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Recreate the TXTLIB or TEXT file. Then reissue the command.

170S **Disk *mode*(*vdev*) has maximum number of files**

Explanation: 3400 files have been written. If any additional files were written, the disk area that contains the file status table blocks would overflow.

System Action: RC=10.
The file is not written. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Erase some files from the disk.

171T **Permanent console error[; re-IPL CMS]**

Explanation: Either the terminal is not operational (for example, Start I/O trouble has occurred) or the status of the terminal is unexpected (for example, channel errors, or bad interrupt sequence).

System Action: The system is terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW. The wait state PSW contains the CMS nucleus address where the error occurred.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

172E **TOLABEL *label* {equals|is an initial substring of} FRLABEL *label***

Explanation: The TOLABEL and FRLABEL options were specified. Either both labels were equal, or the TOLABEL was an initial substring of the FRLABEL label (as "ABC" is an initial substring of "ABCD"). This is an error condition because it implies that no records whatsoever are to be copied to the output file.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

173E **No records were copied to output file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The options specified for the input files caused no records to be copied. This will happen, for example, if the FRLABEL label appears in the first record of each (or the only) input file being copied to the output file.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- If the APPEND option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, records have been appended to the output file.
- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output file mode, contains the records copied so far. Note that if the output file mode is an SFS directory, the COPYFILE CMSUT1 file is not created.
- If in multiple output file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

174W **Sequence error introduced in output file: *seqno1* to *seqno2***

Explanation: The updating procedure caused a sequence error to be introduced into the output file. That is, in the output file there were two records (with the sequence numbers shown in the warning message) such that the sequence number in the first record was equal to or exceeded the sequence number in the second.

System Action: RC = 8 or 32.
The invalid sequence numbers are left in the records, which are written to the output file. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.

If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code passed by the UPDATE command will be the highest return code (4, 8, or 12) associated with the warning messages. The REP option, if it was specified, will be ignored, and the final update deck will have the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Probably, the resequencing field following the "$" in the last update control card contained invalid data. Correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reissue the UPDATE command.

175E **Invalid EXEC command**

Explanation: An error has been detected in the parameter list to DMSEXE.

System Action: RC = 10000.
Execution is terminated at the point of the error.

User Response: Correct the parameter list and re-execute the EXEC.

176W **Sequencing overflow following sequence number *seqno***

Explanation: When the resequencing increment was added to the sequence number shown, the result overflowed the maximum sequence number. If the SEQ8 option is in effect, the maximum sequence number is 99999999. If the NOSEQ8 option is in effect, however, the maximum sequence number is 99999.

System Action: RC = 8.
The new sequence number is truncated on the left to 8 or 5 digits (depending on the status of the SEQ8 option). A sequencing error is introduced into the output file.

Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made. If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code passed by the UPDATE command is the highest of the return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the warning messages.

The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Probably, the resequencing field following "$" in the last update control card contained invalid data. Correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reissue the UPDATE command.

177I **Warning messages issued (severity = *nn*)[; REP option ignored]**

Explanation: Warning messages were issued during the updating process. The severity shown in the error message in the "nn" field is the highest of the return codes associated with the warning messages that were generated during the updating process. The warning return codes have the following meanings:

Code	Meaning
4	Sequence errors were detected in the original source file being updated.
8	Sequence errors that did not formerly exist in the original source file being updated were introduced in the output file during the updating process.
12	Any other nonfatal error detected during the updating process has a return code of 12. Such errors include invalid update file control cards and missing PTF files.

System Action: The severity value is passed back as the return code from the UPDATE command. In addition, if the REP option was specified in the command line, it is ignored, and the updated source file has the file ID "$fname ftype," as if the REP option had not been specified.

User Response: Refer to the warning messages that were issued and correct the errors.

178I **{Updating *fn*|Applying *fn ft fm*}**

Explanation: The specified update file is being applied to the source file. This message appears only if the CTL option has been specified in the command line.

System Action: The updating process continues.

User Response: None.

179E **Missing or invalid MACS card in control file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The specified control file was invalid for one of the following reasons:

- There were no 'MACS' control cards in the control file.
- The first non-commented line in the control file was not a 'MACS' control card.
- Multiple 'MACS' control cards were specified, but they were not contiguous.

System Action: RC = 0 or 32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following possible exceptions:

For the UPDATE command:

- If a file with the file ID "$fname ftype" existed on the output file mode before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If the DISK option was in effect, and if a file with the file ID "fname UPDLOG" existed on the output file mode before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.

- If the CTL option was in effect, and if a file with the file ID "fname UPDATES" existed on the output file mode before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If update processing had begun before the error was detected, any or all of the following files may have been created on the output file mode by the UPDATE command:

  UPDATE CMSUT1
  $fname ftype
  fname UPDLOG - if the DISK option was in effect
  fname UPDATES - if the CTL option was in effect

For the XEDIT command, the updating process continues.

User Response: Correct the invalid control file and reissue the command.

179I **Comparing *fn ft fm* with *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The specified files are being compared.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

180W **Missing PTF file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An AUX file indicated that the specified PTF file was to be applied as an update file, but the file could not be found. Either the AUX file contains invalid data, or a PTF file is missing.

System Action: RC=0 or 12.
Application of the PTF file is skipped. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.

If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code passed by the UPDATE command is the highest of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the warning messages.

The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Correct the invalid data in the AUX file, or use the ACCESS command to access the disk or SFS directory containing the missing PTF file.

181E **No update files were found**

Explanation: The CTL option was specified, but none of the update and PTF files specified by the control file and the AUX file(s) were found. As a result, no updates at all were applied to the original source file.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated, since no updating can be performed. If the STK option was specified, the two lines of stacked data were placed on the stack before this error, so that they will still be available to an EXEC that invoked the UPDATE command.

This situation may or may not be an error situation. The return code, 40, is unique in that no other UPDATE error message has that value as a return code. Thus, the same EXEC can be used to assemble source files that have updates against them, and those that have no updates against them. The latter situation can be detected by testing for a return code of 40, and by assembling the "fname" file rather than the "$fname" file.

User Response: If this is not an error condition, no action need be taken. If this is an error condition, it is the result of either missing update or PTF files, or invalid data in the control file. Either correct the invalid data or recover the missing files, and reissue the command.

182W **Sequence increment is zero**

Explanation: A sequence increment of zero was specified either in a "./ S" control card, or in the "$" field of a "./ I" or "./ R" control card.

System Action: RC=8.
Although the warning message is issued, the sequence increment of zero is actually used, in case that was what the user wanted. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.

If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code issued by the UPDATE command is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages.

The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Unless you intentionally specified a sequence increment of zero, correct the invalid update control card and reissue the UPDATE command.

183E **Invalid {CONTROL|AUX} file control card**

Explanation: An invalid control card was found in an AUX file or a control file.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following possible exceptions:

- If a file with the file ID "$fname ftype" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If the DISK option was in effect, and if a file with the file ID "fname UPDLOG" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If the CTL option was in effect, and if a file with the file ID "fname UPDATES" existed on the output disk before the command was entered, this file may have been erased.
- If update processing had begun before the error was detected, then any or all of the following files may have been created on the output disk:

  UPDATE CMSUT1
  $fname ftype
  fname UPDLOG - if the DISK option was in effect.
  fname UPDATES - if the CTL option was in effect.

For the XEDIT command, the execution of the command or subcommand is terminated. However, if multiple files were being edited, the editing session continues. In addition, the following information is displayed for both AUX and CONTROL files:

'FN FT': 'INVALID CARD' RECORD 'NN'
----> > *
where the asterisk (*) is positioned under the invalid character in the 'invalid card' displayed in the preceding line

User Response: Correct the invalid control card and reissue the UPDATE, or VMFTXT command.

For DMSPRE, correct the invalid control card and reissue the PRELOAD command.

184W **./ S not first card in update file--ignored**

Explanation: A "./ S" control card was encountered in the update file, but it was not the first noncomment card in the update control file.

System Action: RC = 12 or 32.
The invalid card is ignored. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made. If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code issued by the UPDATE command is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages. The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype." See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Correct the update file by moving the "./ S" control card to the beginning of the update file. Then reissue the UPDATE command.

185W **{Invalid|Non numeric} character in sequence field** *seqno*

Explanation: An update file control card specified a sequence number that contained an invalid character. Only the digits 0 through 9 may be used to specify a sequence number.

If issued from DMSXUP the message is a warning that the source file to be edited is not properly serialized. The error may have resulted from a sequence field that contains alphabetic identifiers or from an attempt to update source data within a MACLIB file.

System Action: RC = 12.
The invalid update control card is ignored. Furthermore, any cards following it, up to the next "./" card in the update file, will be ignored. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.

If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code issued by the UPDATE command is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages.

The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the explanation of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

RC = 32.

If update processing was invoked by the XEDIT command, the edit session is terminated when an invalid sequence field in the source file is detected. If the error is detected while editing multiple files, the editor terminates processing of the specified file and returns to the file which was current when the XEDIT subcommand was issued.

User Response: In the case of return code 12, correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reenter the UPDATE command.

In the case of return code 32, reissue the XEDIT command or subcommand specifying a properly serialized source file. To serialize your source file without placing alphabetic identifiers in the sequence fields, use the XEDIT subcommand 'SET SERIAL ALL'.

186W **Sequence number [*seqno*] not found**

Explanation: A sequence number specified by an update file control card could not be found in the input file. An input sequence number higher than the one specified was found.

System Action: RC = 12 or 32.
The input file is positioned at the record whose sequence number exceeds the sequence number being searched for.

- If the invalid sequence field was the first argument of a "./ R," "./ I," or "./ D" operation, all records encountered up to that point were copied to the output file.
- If the invalid sequence field was the second argument of a "./ R" or "./ D" operation, records encountered up to that point were not copied, and so were, in effect, deleted.

  In any event, no further deleting or inserting takes place for that control card, and any cards following this card, up to the next "./" card in the update control file, are ignored. Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, additional update passes are made.
- If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code issued by the UPDATE command is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages.

  The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

For the XEDIT command, the execution of the command or subcommand is terminated. However, if multiple files were being edited, the editing session continues. In addition, the following information is displayed for both AUX and CONTROL files:

'FN FT': 'INVALID CARD' RECORD 'NN'
----> > *
where the asterisk (*) is positioned under the invalid character in the 'invalid card' displayed in the preceding line

See the "Explanation" of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

User Response: Correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reenter the UPDATE command.

187E **Option STK invalid without CTL**

Explanation: The STK option was specified with the UPDATE command. This option requires the CTL option, but CTL was not specified in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the CTL option.

188W **SYSUT2 header record is invalid because of blocksize incompatibility; user action required**

Explanation: The specified file is not in the expected format.

For DMSUTL, a LOADLIB COPY was performed whereby the SYSUT2 data set already existed and its blocksize is less than the SYSUT1 blocksize. The SYSUT2 blocksize was increased to equal the SYSUT1 blocksize. However, the new blocksize was not posted in the SYSUT2 header record. User action is now required to prevent unpredictable results.

System Action: RC=4.
Processing continues.

User Response: To rebuild the SYSUT2 data set correctly, issue another LOADLIB COPY command. Specify the modified output LOADLIB as the SYSUT1 data set and omit the SYSUT2 data set from the command input.

189E **The LIST function of the LOADLIB command does not support concatenated SYSUT1**

Explanation: File ID1, which is referred to as the SYSUT1 data set, is concatenated in the file definitions.

A LOADLIB LIST was performed during which the SYSUT1 data set was concatenated. This is not supported, because if the same member name was used in more than one of the loadlibs being concatenated, a loop would result during list processing.

System Action: RC=24.

User Response: Change file definitions so that SYSUT1 is no longer concatenated. Then issue a LOADLIB LIST for each loadlib individually.

190W **Invalid control record or NO GO switch set**

Explanation: Either the input control record was invalid or the NO GO switch was previously set. If the NO GO switch was not previously set, the input control record is invalid, and this causes the NO GO switch to be set at this time.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Determine the cause of the error and correct it; then reissue the command.

191W **Patch overlaps; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: The VER or REP displacement, or the DUMP start or end address, did not fit completely within the CSECT or MODULE.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Correct the displacement field or the start or end address of the control record and reissue the command.

192W **Odd number of digits; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: Either an address or a data field of a control record had an odd number of digits.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Enter an even number of digits and reissue the command.

193W **Preceding control record flushed**

Explanation: The NO GO switch was set by a previous control record and has not been reset.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: A previous error message was issued. Check the "User Action" for that message.

194S **Book *subl.book* contains bad records**

Explanation: The book being copied contains invalid source statement library records.

System Action: RC=100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Recatalog the book on the system or private source statement library and reissue the command.

194W **CSECT not found in {member *membername*|module *module*}; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: The specified CSECT was not found in a library member or a module loader table.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: The control record with the invalid CSECT name has been printed at the printer or displayed at your terminal. Check the member or module for the proper CSECT name and reissue the command.

195W **Base value invalid; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: The BASE address did not match the CSECT address.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Insert the proper address in the BASE control record and reissue the command.

196I **Printer 00E setup complete**

Explanation: The virtual 3800 printer setup has been completed.

System Action: All the LOAD commands specified in the SETPRT call have been issued and the current spool file remains open for printing of data in that spool file.

User Response: None.

197S **Undiagnosed error from printer 00E**

Explanation: An undiagnosed error occurred while trying to perform I/O to the device.

System Action: RC=100.
None.

User Response: Use the CP DETACH command to detach the 3800 that has something wrong in its definition. Then redefine it via the CP DEFINE command and try to reissue the command.

198E **SETPRT load check; sense=***sense*

Explanation: A load check was caused by the SETPRT command.

System Action: All output to the 3800 (up until the LOAD CHECK occurred) has been placed on the spool file.

User Response: Find out why the particular module caused a Load Check (possibly by interpreting the returned sense bytes and correct the problem or specify a different module. In any case, close the virtual 3800 with the PURGE option and reissue the SETPRT command with the correct parameters.

199S **Printer 00E not a virtual 3800 Model 1 or 3**

Explanation: The '00E' printer was not defined as a virtual 3800 Model 1 or 3 printer.

System Action: No output in the spool file.

User Response: Redefine the virtual printer as a virtual 3800 Model 1 or 3. Then reissue the SETPRT command.

200W **Verify reject; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: For DMSZAP, the data on the VER or VERIFY control record is not exactly the same as the data at the specified location in the specified file.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Determine the proper control information and correct the VER control record. Delete from the input stream any other VER-REP pairs that were processed successfully, and then reissue the command.

201W **The following names are undefined:** *namelist*

Explanation: A list of names of unresolved external references is displayed.

Note: A name entered with the command is considered an unresolved external reference if no text file with that name can be located.

System Action: RC=4.
Loading is completed.

User Response: None; or obtain access to the files containing the unresolved references and issue the INCLUDE command.

202W **Duplicate identifier** *identifier*

Explanation: A CSECT or entry point name was encountered more than once in the input stream to the loader.

System Action: RC=4.
Only the first CSECT is loaded. Program execution may not proceed as expected. All references are resolved to the first name.

User Response: Reassemble the program with a different identifier substituted for the duplicate.

203W **SET LOCATION COUNTER name** *name* **undefined**

Explanation: A name was specified on an SLC card in the loader input stream and that name had not yet occurred as an external name in the loader text file.

System Action: RC=4.
The card is ignored.

User Response: None; or check the name on the SLC card.

204E **Too many WCGMs needed for CHARS**

Explanation: The collection of Character Arrangement Tables specified in the command line denote more WCGMs to be loaded than are available for the virtual 3800. (4 if 4WCGM is in effect and 2 otherwise).

System Action: Nothing is transferred to the virtual 3800.

User Response: Reissue the command with a collection of CHARS values that will fit into the WCGM space for the virtual 3800.

For further assistance, refer to the 3800 Printing Subsystem Programmer's Guide for your configuration to find information on the creation of Character Arrangement Tables and the output of the IEBIMAGE utility.

205E **No files in your reader**

Explanation: There were no files in your virtual reader.

System Action: RC=28.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: None.

205W **Reader empty or not ready**

Explanation: Either the card reader contains no files, or it has not been readied.

The card reader may contain a file spooled from a virtual punch or printer that contains CCWs only, and no data. Thus, this message is issued even though the file contains no data.

System Action: RC=8.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Close the card reader and reissue the command, if the reader contains any files. If the file being read is an empty file, you will have to purge the file from your reader.

206W **Pseudo register alignment error**

Explanation: A pseudo register with the same name as a previous pseudo register but with more restrictive alignment was encountered.

System Action: RC=4.
Processing continues. All references to the particular pseudo register will have the less restrictive alignment.

User Response: None.

207W **Invalid update file control card**

Explanation: An invalid control card was found in the update file. Some of the errors that cause this message to be issued are:

- The first card in the update file was not a control card.
- The first card following a "./S" or a "./D" or a "./*" was not a control card.
- The operation field was missing, invalid, or contained more than one character.
- The label field of a "./S" card contained more than three characters.
- An invalid sequence field was specified, or a required sequence field was missing.
- In a "./D" or "./R," the delete or replace ending specification was smaller than the starting specification.

System Action: RC=12 or 32.
The invalid sequence fields are ignored, and processing continues. However, an incorrectly sequenced source file cannot always be properly updated.

Update processing continues, and, if the CTL option was specified, then additional update passes are made. If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final return code when the UPDATE command has completed all processing is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages. The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype." See the "Explanation" of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

For XEDIT, the execution of the command or subcommand is terminated. However, if multiple files were being edited, the editing session continues. In addition, the following information is displayed for both AUX and CONTROL files:

'FN FT': 'INVALID CARD' RECORD 'NN'
----> > *
Where the asterisk (*) is positioned under the invalid character in the 'invalid card' displayed in the preceding line.

User Response: Correct the invalid control card in the update file, and reenter the UPDATE command.

208E **File *fn ft* is not variable record format**

Explanation: The specified file did not have a variable record format.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify that 'fn ft' is the desired file. If it is, use the COPYFILE command to change the record format of the file.

209W **Files do not compare**

Explanation: The two files the user requested compared on a line-for-line, column-for-column basis, do not match.

System Action: RC=4.
The comparison of the files is completed. The lines that do not match are displayed at the terminal.

User Response: You can correct the file containing the incorrect lines using the EDIT command.

210E **{Library *libname*|File *fn ft*} is on a read/only file mode**

Explanation: The specified file or library is on a read-only file mode and must be on a read/write file mode.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For LANGGEN, the saved segment and/or the CP repository have been saved.

User Response: Verify that the correct file or library was specified in the command. If it was, either access the disk or SFS directory in read/write mode, or erase the existing file or library with the same name. Reissue the command.

For LANGGEN, copy the SYSTEM LANGUAGE file from the system disk to file mode A. Issue the LANGGEN command again.

210W **Input file sequence error: *seqno1* to *seqno2***

Explanation: In reading the input source file, two records were found, with the displayed sequence fields, such that the sequence number in the first was equal to or greater than the sequence number in the second.

System Action: RC=4 or 32.
The invalid sequence fields are ignored, and update processing continues. However, an incorrectly sequenced source file cannot always be properly updated.

If the CTL option was specified, then additional update passes are made. If several warning messages are generated during the updating process, the final

return code when the UPDATE command has completed all processing is the maximum of all return codes (4 or 8 or 12) associated with the generated warning messages.

The REP option, if it was specified, is ignored, and the final update deck has the file ID "$fname ftype."

See the "Explanation" of message DMSUPD177I for further information on the meanings of the UPDATE warning return codes.

For module DMSXUP: Both the input and updated source files are checked for proper serialization. If the serialization is in error, execution of the command or subcommand is terminated. XEDIT requires the updated source file to be properly serialized so update files can be created.

User Response:

For module DMSUPD: Correct the invalid source file and reissue the UPDATE command.

For module DMSXUP: Correct the invalid source or update file and reissue the XEDIT (sub)command.

211E **Column fields out of sequence**

Explanation: One of the following conditions has occurred.

- Start column number exceeds end column number.
- Column number entry overflows the eight-position option field.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

212E **Maximum number of records exceeded**

Explanation: The storage size of the virtual machine is not large enough to contain the size and number of sort files specified.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Compute the storage size required for this sort using the format given in the description of the CMS SORT command in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*. Redefine storage as large as necessary using the CP DEFINE command, and issue the SORT command again.

213W **The variations of this message are explained below.**

MESSAGES:

- **Library *libname* not created [,or erased if empty]**

  Explanation: None of the files to be included in the library file could be found, or the last active member of a library was deleted.

  System Action: RC = 4.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. The new library is not created. Also, for DMSDSL, DMSLBM and DMSLBT, the library is erased if the last active member has been deleted.

  User Response: For DMSLBM and DMSLBT, obtain access to the desired file and/or correct the spelling of the names and reissue the command if you were doing a generation function. If delete was the last function, no action is necessary. For DMSDSL, no action is necessary.

- **Library *libname* has no members**

  Explanation: The library file resides in an SFS directory, and there are no active members in the library file (the members were all deleted).

  System Action: RC = 4.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. The library is not erased.

  User Response: No action is necessary.

214W **Cannot recompute without loss of data; no change**

Explanation: The number of cylinders specified in the FORMAT command cannot contain all the data on the disk.

System Action: RC = 8.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Either erase some of the files on the disk or increase the number of cylinders to be formatted and reissue the command.

215T **No virtual console attached; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: The user has disconnected his virtual console.

System Action: The CMS system uses a special interface with CP to display this message. It is then terminated by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: Redefine a virtual console with the CP DEFINE command, and IPL CMS again.

216E **Insufficient blocks on disk to support CMS disk structure**

Explanation: The user has requested the formatting of a minidisk area that is not large enough to contain the essential CMS disk structure.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The disk is unchanged.

User Response: Acquire a larger minidisk and reissue the command; or if the disk is large enough, specify a larger number of blocks to be formatted in the FORMAT command.

220R **Enter dataset name:**

Explanation: A command was entered with the ? or DSN ? operand. The command expects an OS data set name or DOS file ID to be entered.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter an OS data set name exactly as it appears in the data set (in the form q1 < .q2.qn > where q1, q2, and qn are the qualifiers of an OS data set name). Or enter a DOS file ID exactly as it appears in the file.

221E **Invalid dataset name**

Explanation: An invalid OS data set name or DOS file-id was specified in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid data set name.

222E **I/O error reading *datasetname* from {*fm*|OS|DOS} disk**

Explanation: An I/O error occurred while reading the specified OS data set or DOS file from an OS or DOS disk. For DMSLDS, an I/O error occurred while reading the member directory in DMSROS.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the cause of the I/O error and reissue the command.

223E **No filemode specified**

Explanation: A file mode was not specified in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a file mode.

224E **Fileid already in use**

Explanation: A dataset name exists in an outstanding FILEDEF with a different ddname but with the same file ID, or a dataset name was specified for a file ID previously defined under a different ddname.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Clear the existing file ID before reissuing the command or specify a different file ID.

225I **PDS member *membername* moved**

Explanation: The specified member of an OS PDS (partitioned data set) has been moved successfully to a CMS file.

System Action: MOVEFILE continues moving PDS members to CMS files until the end of the file is reached.

User Response: None.

226E **No dataset name allowed with FREE option**

Explanation: A data set name must not be specified with the FREE option of the LISTDS command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the command line and retry.

226I **End of PDS move**

Explanation: The last member of the PDS (partitioned data set) has been moved successfully to a CMS file.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

227I **Processing volume *nn* in dataset *datasetname***

Explanation: The specified OS data set or DOS file is multivolume. The number of the volume being processed is specified in the error message. End of volume is treated as end of file and there is no end-of-volume switching.

System Action: Execution continues.

User Response: None.

227W **Invalid extent found for *datasetname* on *fm* disk**

Explanation: The high extent for the subject data set indicates a relative track number lower than that for the low extent of the data set.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution continues.

User Response: For further investigation, use the CMS command DDR to locate and dump the DSCB containing the invalid extent.

228E **No DDNAME entered**

Explanation: When prompted for the ddname corresponding to the "dname" entry for the tape dataset in the Access Method Services control statement, the user entered a null line.

System Action: RC=24.
AMSERV does not execute the Access Method Services job. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Find the "dname" entries for the tape dataset(s) in the Access Method Services jobstream and reissue the AMSERV command.

228I **User labels bypassed on dataset *datasetname***

Explanation: The specified OS data set or DOS file has a disk user label. The user labels are automatically skipped and the DCBEXLST routine, if specified, is ignored. This message is issued when the OS File Status Table (FST) is created. This occurs during the execution of the first FILEDEF command defining the OS ddname. Reissuing the same FILEDEF command without reaccessing the disk does not create a new OS FST, and the message is therefore not issued again.

System Action: Execution continues.

229E **Unsupported OS dataset, error *nn***

Explanation: The specified OS data set or DOS file is not supported by CMS OS access routines. The error code meanings are:

Code	Meaning
80	An I/O error occurred while an OS data set or DOS file was being read or an OS or DOS disk was detached without being released.
81	The file is an OS read-password-protected data set or a DOS file with the input security indicator on.

82 The OS data set or DOS file is not BPAM, BSAM, or QSAM.
83 The OS data set or DOS file has more than 16 user labels or data extents.
84 The OS data set is unsupported.

System Action: RC=80, 81, 82, 83, or 84.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If the error code is 81, 82, or 83, you cannot use CMS OS access to read the OS data set or DOS file. If the error code is 80, make sure the accessed OS or DOS disk is attached, or determine the cause of the error. If the OS data set or DOS file is valid, reissue the command.

229I **No members found**

Explanation: No members exist in a partitioned data set.

System Action: None.

User Response: Determine whether the data set you specified is the correct one and if so, why it contains no members. Correct the condition and reissue the command.

230E **Number of VSAM exit routines has exceeded maximum of 128; unable to continue**

Explanation: The number of exit routines for VSAM data sets (both active and inactive) has exceeded the maximum of 128 for the run unit.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally with abend code X'177'.

User Response: Reduce the number of exit routines for VSAM data sets and re-execute the program.

230W **O/S disk–fileid and/or options specified are ignored**

Explanation: The specified OS or DOS disk has been accessed, but the specified file ID and/or options are not valid and have been ignored.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

231E **I/O error reading VTOC from {*fm*|OS|DOS} disk**

Explanation: An I/O error was encountered while reading the VTOC from the specified disk.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the cause of the I/O error and reissue the command.

232E **Invalid RECFM–spanned records not supported**

Explanation: The MOVEFILE command uses the GET and PUT macros in locate mode. The GET and PUT macros are not supported for use with spanned records.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: The user will have to provide a utility/program to process the file. The READ and WRITE macros are supported for spanned records, provided the filemode number is 4 and the data set is physical sequential (BSAM) format.

233I **No free space available on *fm* disk**

Explanation: All tracks on the specified disk are allocated.

System Action: None.

User Response: If the disk is an OS or DOS disk, use one of the OS or DOS utilities to reformat the disk (if you no longer need any of the data on it) or delete some data sets. If it is a VSAM disk, use Access Method Services to delete some clusters and data spaces.

234E **Error in LOAD LIST file *fn ft fm*[: no input]**

Explanation: During processing of the load list EXEC file, an invalid statement was encountered. Input must consist of valid EXEC control words (that are ignored) and names of input text files in the form

&1 &2 filename [filetype]

File name and file type (if specified) must not be more than eight characters in length. A "NO INPUT" condition exists if after the scan of the load list, no file name file type entries were found.

System Action: RC=8.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" above and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, reissue the command and if the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

235E **{Error *n* in input text file *fn ft fm*|Error 5 on entry symbol *name*}**

Explanation: An error was detected within the data contained in the input text file. 'n' indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

n	Meaning
1	File named did not contain an ESD card. LANGGEN needs this card.
2	Invalid ESD type code.
3	Invalid RLD record.
4	Invalid ESD LD ID.
5	ESD LD entry precedes its position entry.
6	Invalid TXT record ESD ID.
7	No valid END record.

System Action: RC=12.
Execution of the command is terminated. The saved segment is not saved. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" above and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, reissue the command and if the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

The error may have been caused by invalid output from an assembler or compiler. Reassemble or recompile the source for the text file in error and reissue the PRELOAD, EXPAND, or ZAPTEXT command. Errors also may result if the user incorrectly modifies the text file with XEDIT or other CMS commands. If the error is 1, supply a valid text

deck for the file named or remove it from the control file; then reissue the command.

236E **Unresolved external reference(s) encountered**

Explanation: Unresolved external references have been encountered. These are listed in the MAP file.

System Action: RC=4.
The PRELOAD command has completed processing. Program execution of the output text file may not proceed as expected.

User Response: Correct the input, if necessary.

237E **Duplicate external symbol(s) encountered**

Explanation: A CSECT or entry point name was encountered more than once in the input stream to the preloader. The duplicate symbols are listed in the MAP file.

System Action: RC=8.
The PRELOAD command has completed processing. Program execution of the output text file may not proceed as expected.

User Response: Reassemble the source for the text file in error with a different identifier substituted for the duplicate and reissue the PRELOAD command.

238E **Preloader processing error**

Explanation: An internal error was detected during preloader processing. This may have been caused by invalid input.

System Action: RC=16.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same with the exception that partial output files may have been created.

User Response: Reissue the command, ensuring that a valid load list file (and optional CNTRL file) are specified. Insure that the input files contain valid data. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

239E **Cannot build segment. ReIPL CMS, ACCESS (NOPROF, and rebuild segment.**

Explanation: The command failed because the storage used by a segment has been allocated.

System Action: RC=nnn, where nnn is a return code from the SEGMENT RESERVE command.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: IPL CMS again and ACCESS (NOPROF to make the storage available for use, then try to build the segment again. If the command still fails, there is probably not enough free storage above the segment for use by CMS initialization. CMS requires approximately 512K bytes of free storage for initialization. In this case, the segment will have to be relocated to a lower storage location.

241I **{Press PF10 for detail information; PF11 for related information.|Press PF10 for detail information.|Press PF11 to get related information.}**

Explanation: BRIEF HELP has been displayed, and there is more detail and related information available.

System Action: None.

User Response: Press PF10 to get more detail information. Press PF11 for related information.

242I **This HELP file *fn ft* has not been converted to the current release format or contains an invalid format word.**

Explanation: The file which contains the HELP information you requested still contains Script control words from a previous VM/SP release, or the file contains an invalid format word.

System Action: File *fn ft* comes up on your screen, but it could be unformatted or contain extra format words.

User Response: File *fn ft* needs to be formatted with the CMS HELPCONV facility. For more information, refer to the *CMS User's Guide*.

243I **RELATED information is not available.**

Explanation: A HELP command was issued with the RELATED option specified. There is not a RELATED section in the HELP file.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command with another option.

244W **Requested HELP section unavailable; *option* option assumed.**

Explanation: A user requested subset information, and no information in the requested categories was found. The information corresponding to the option indicated in the message was printed instead.

System Action: The section(s) corresponding to the indicated option are displayed to the user.

User Response: None.

245S **Error *nnn* on printer**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error occurred when writing a line to the printer, and an error code was passed to the calling module from DMSPIO. *nnn* indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
4	An intervention is required.
5	An unknown error occurred.
100	The printer is not attached.

System Action: RC=100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The output files contain all changes made up to the last control record operation.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the above information and correct the condition, reissue the command; otherwise reissue the command and if the error persists, contact your system support personnel.

246W **No loader table present for module *fn*; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: A CSECT name was specified for a module that was generated with the NOMAP option.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Either regenerate the module with the MAP option, or do not use a CSECT name; then reissue the command.

247W **Member *membername* not found; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: The specified member was not found.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid member name.

248W **Invalid VER/REP displacement; set NO GO switch**

Explanation: The displacement specified in a VER or REP control record includes an area that is undefined, for example, a Define Storage (DS) area.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. All REP control records are ignored until the next NAME or END control record is encountered. If the operation is REP, the file being operated on may be modified.

User Response: Verify that instructions or data are at a specific displacement and reissue the command.

249I **Dummy log entry in file *fn* ZAPLOG *fm***

Explanation: Under the ZAP command, a successfully completed REP was not followed by a LOG control record. In lieu of a user-defined entry, a dummy log entry 'NONAME' was written.

System Action: Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

250S **I/O error or device error**

Explanation: An I/O error has occurred on the user terminal trying to display a HELP text file. An error message should have been issued by CMS or CP to describe the condition.

System Action: RC=100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system remains in the same status as before the command was entered.

User Response: Take appropriate action as described by the CMS or CP error message.

251E **HELP processing error, code *nnn*: *description***

Explanation: An error occurred during the formatting of a HELP text file, indicating an error in the file text. The error code indicates the type of error that occurred:

Code	Meaning
801	A number outside the permissible limits for a HELP format word was found. The limits are based primarily on 80 characters per line in HELP.
802	An alphabetic parameter was found for a HELP format word that requires a numeric parameter.
803	A line was read that started with a period, but could not be recognized as a valid HELP format word.
804	You omitted a required parameter for this format word.
805	HELP does not recognize the parameter specified on the format word line displayed.
806	The execution of a .IN,.IL, or .OF HELP format word would cause the left margin to move to the left of character position one.
807	HELP has calculated a negative space count based on the format words contained in the test file.

The 'description' part of the message is a short summary of an error code meaning listed above.

System Action: RC=12.
Execution of the command continues and the line in question is ignored.

User Response: None at execution time, however you should correct the file in question to prevent future messages or errors.

252E **Invalid filename *fn***

Explanation: A file name specified in the LANGMERG control file is incorrect, or the control file specified on the LANGMERG command is invalid.

For SPGEN, an invalid file name was specified in either the SPGEN PROFILE, or on the command line when invoking SPGEN.

For SPLOAD, an invalid file name was specified in either the SPLOAD PROFILE, or on the command line when invoking SPLOAD.

System Action: RC=20.
Execution of the command terminates. For LANGGEN, the saved segment is not saved.

User Response: Correct the file name and reissue the command.

253E **File *fn ft fm* cannot be handled with supplied parameter list**

Explanation: The specified file contains more than 65536 items, and thus cannot be handled with a normal STATE parameter list. This is because the normal parameter list uses halfwords to describe the characteristics of the file, and a file this large cannot be described with halfwords. The extended parameter list (which uses fullwords to describe the file) must be used to execute the STATE function in this case.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the user program is terminated.

User Response: Change the user program parameter list to the extended-parameter-list format. If the FSSTATE macro was used, change the FSCB to the extended form (if used) and add the FORM=E option to the FSSTATE macro instruction.

254E **Help cannot find the requested information. If not misspelled, enter HELP for menu assistance or HELP HELP for the HELP command.**

Explanation: The file specified by your HELP request was not found on any accessed file mode(s), or in the file directory of the 's' disk and 'y' disk (if accessed). The request may have been misspelled or incomplete.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated and system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the entry if in error or use the commands specified to obtain available HELP files.

255T **Insufficient storage for Exec interpreter**

Explanation: There is insufficient storage for the System Product Interpreter to initialize itself.

System Action: RC=10096.
Execution is terminated at the point of the error.

User Response: Redefine storage and reissue the command.

256S **ESERV execution error, code *nn***

Explanation: An error occurred during ESERV program execution. The error code indicates the kind of error that occurred.

Code	Meaning
1	Not enough virtual storage available for ESERV processing.
2	Unsupported library macro issued by the ESERV program.
3	Invalid FIND request generated as a result of an LBRFIND request issued by ESERV.
4	Invalid GET request generated as a result of an LBRGET request issued by ESERV.
5	An error occurred in opening the source statement library.
6	An LBRGET request was issued by ESERV but the source statement library was not OPEN.
7	An I/O error occurred accessing the source statement library.
8	An LBRGET request was issued by ESERV without a previous LBRFIND.

System Action: RC=41 (Code 1 only) RC=256 (all others). ESERV program execution is terminated.

User Response: If error code 1 occurs, make sure a larger amount of virtual storage is available for ESERV program execution. For all other errors, contact your system support personnel.

257T **Internal system error at address *address* (offset *offset*)**

Explanation: This message is issued when a system error has been detected which may have been caused by storage that was overwritten.

System Action: CMS is placed in a disabled wait state and CP is entered.

User Response: Log off and log back on to verify that the problem is not due to overwritten storage. If it persists, notify IBM programming support.

258E **The variations of this message are explained below.**

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

RC=28.
For this application, no remaining tables are updated.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

Either turn translation synonyms OFF when turning translations OFF, or turn translations ON when turning translation synonyms ON.

MESSAGES:

- **{USER|SYSTEM} translation synonyms can not be set ON unless {USER|SYSTEM} translations are also set ON, application id: *applid***

  Explanation: You attempted to set translation synonyms ON when translations are OFF. This is not allowed.

- **{USER|SYSTEM} translations can not be set OFF unless {USER|SYSTEM} translation synonyms are also set OFF, application id: *applid***

  Explanation: You attempted to set translations OFF when translation synonyms are ON. This is not allowed.

259E **Disk blocksize of IPL device is too small to save the nucleus**

Explanation: An attempt was made to write the CMS nucleus to a CMS minidisk, but the block size of the minidisk is too small.

System Action: The CMS nucleus is not written to the minidisk. The system continues.

User Response: Increase the block size of the CMS minidisk by using the CMS FORMAT command; then rebuild the CMS nucleus.

Note: Do not issue the FORMAT command with the RECOMP option to change the number of cylinders on the mindisk.

260E **Disk not properly formatted for {RESERVE|SAVEFD}**

Explanation: The disk has an 800-byte block size or is not a CMS disk. RESERVE and SAVEFD only support EDF disks.

System Action: RC=16.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Verify that you are using the correct disk. For RESERVE, reformat the disk with a block size of 512, 1K, 2K, or 4K.

260T **VIRTUAL MACHINE SIZE TOO SMALL TO IPL NON-SHARED COPY OF CMS**

Explanation: The CMS nucleus is designed to be used as a saved, shared system. An attempt has been made to use the CMS system in non-shared mode by IPLing by device address. Insufficient virtual storage is available to do this.

System Action: The virtual machine enters CP by loading a wait PSW.

User Response: IPL the saved CMS system by its system name, or redefine your virtual storage to exceed the ending location of the CMS nucleus. IPL by device address again.

261E **No immediate command name was specified**

Explanation: The IMMCMD command was issued with SET, CLEAR, STATUS, or QUERY, but no immediate command name was specified.

System Action: RC=24.
None.

User Response: Respecify the macro with the correct name.

262E **Immediate command *command* not found**

Explanation: The immediate command name specified with CLEAR, STATUS, or QUERY is not in effect.

System Action: RC=44.
None.

User Response: None.

263E **Specified immediate command is a nucleus extension and cannot be cleared**

Explanation: The immediate command name specified on IMMCMD CLEAR is a nucleus extension and can only be cleared with the NUCXDROP command or NUCEXT CANCEL function.

System Action: RC=48.
The specified immediate command is not cleared.

User Response: Use the NUCXDROP command or the NUCEXT CANCEL function to clear the immediate command.

264E ***command* is not a valid command to be established as a nucleus extension by DMSLMX**

Explanation: The bootstrap module (DMSLMX) has been genmoded with a command name which is not in its internal table of valid commands to nucxload.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not loaded as a nucleus extension.

User Response: None.

265I **Attempting to change tape volume for DDNAME *ddname***

Explanation: An end-of-volume condition has been detected for the specified FILEDEF and another tape volume is required.

System Action: Execution continues.

User Response: None.

266I **To cancel the tape volume switch, type CANCEL**

Explanation: The user can discontinue processing of the tape volume switch by entering the immediate command "CANCEL".

System Action: Execution continues.

User Response: If the user wants the tape volume switching discontinued he may do so by entering "CANCEL."

267I **Tape mount for volume *volid* on virtual *nnn* was canceled by the user**

Explanation: The user is requesting that a tape mount be canceled.

System Action: Execution continues.

Operator Response: Do not mount the tape.

268I **Message sent to userid *userid*: *message***

Explanation: The message that follows has been sent to the specified user ID.

System Action: System status remains the same.

269I **Mount tape volume *volid* on virtual *nnn* {with|without} a write ring; request number *n***

Explanation: A request has been made for a different tape volume to be mounted on tape drive nnn.

System Action: The user's system waits until tape mounted.

Operator Response: Mount the requested tape.

270I **Wait time for tape volume switch has almost expired; to continue waiting, type EXTEND**

Explanation: The system is still waiting for the requested tape to be mounted and the time allotted to wait is almost over.

System Action: Continues waiting for the tape.

User Response: To give the tape operator additional time to mount the tape, type 'EXTEND'.

271I **Wait time for tape volume switch has expired; tape volume switch for volume *volid* on virtual *nnn* canceled**

Explanation: The time allotted to wait for the tape volume switch is over. The request for the tape volume switch has been canceled.

System Action: Execution of command terminates.

User Response: None.

272E **Tape on virtual *nnn* is not a standard label tape**

Explanation: The tape label was checked and it does not have an IBM standard label.

System Action: The tape is rewound and dismounted and execution of the command continues.

Operator Response: Mount the requested standard label tape.

273E **Tape on virtual *nnn* is volume *volid*--wrong tape**

Explanation: The tape volid was checked and it does not match the requested volid.

System Action: The tape is rewound and dismounted and execution of the command continues.

Operator Response: Mount the requested tape volume.

274E **Tape on virtual *nnn*, volume *volid*, requires a write ring**

Explanation: The tape was checked for a write ring and it does not have one although one was requested.

System Action: The tape is rewound and dismounted and execution of the command continues.

User Response: Insert a write ring and mount the tape.

275E **Tape on virtual *nnn*, volume *volid*, has a write ring--no write ring was requested**

Explanation: The tape has a write ring although no ring was requested.

System Action: The tape is rewound and dismounted and execution of the command continues.

User Response: Remove the write ring and mount the tape.

276E **Invalid language id *langid***

Explanation: Either the language ID specified was longer than five characters (five characters is the maximum for a language ID) or the language ID specified was not found in the VMFNLS LANGLIST file.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command terminates.

- For LANGGEN, the saved segment is not saved.
- For LANGMERG, the file is not included in the DMSNLS object deck.
- For SET LANGUAGE, the language requested cannot be set and the language setting remains unchanged.

User Response: Correct the language ID and reissue the command. A list of valid language IDs for that virtual machine is available from the QUERY LANGLIST command or from the VMFNLS LANGLIST file.

277E **The DCSS is located partially or entirely inside the virtual machine**

Explanation: The virtual address of the beginning of the DCSS is less than the size of your virtual machine. The virtual address of the end of the DCSS may or may not be less than the size of your virtual machine.

System Action: RC=88.
CMS does not allow a DCSS to be loaded within the user's virtual machine. This makes it impossible to load the DCSS with the language requested in it. The language setting remains unchanged.

User Response: Use the CP DEFINE command to decrease the size of your virtual machine so that the virtual address of the beginning of the DCSS is greater than the size of your virtual machine; then re-IPL CMS and reenter the command.

278E **{Unable to set requested language: *langid*.| The requested language: *langid* is not available;} [*langid2* forced [[by CP] , condition code *code*, return code *rc*]]**

Explanation: If the message contains "forced by CP, ...," CP could not set the language that was requested; so, CMS set the language that CP was set to before the language request failed.

If the requested language is not available, you may have mistyped the *langid*.

Otherwise, one of the following caused the error:

- the saved segment for the specified langid was a non-language saved segment
- the LOADSYS for the saved segment failed
- the saved segment for the specified langid did not contain DMS as an application id
- no virtual storage is left for a LANGBLK to be allocated.

System Action: RC=4 or 104.
If the message does not contain "forced by CP...," the language that is forced is either:

- the original language (RC=4), or
- if the original language could not be reset, the default language (RC=104).

If the message does contain "forced by CP...," the language remains unchanged, and RC=4 or 104.

User Response:

If the message does not contain "forced by CP, ...," clear some storage or re-IPL.

If the requested language is not available, issue the QUERY LANGLIST to see the available languages.

If the message does contain "forced by CP, ...," this is an installation error. Notify the system administrator and specify the condition code that was issued with this message. The condition code indicates the specific problem that occurred; it is one of the following:

4 The DMKSNT entry for the language specified does not exist. The system programmer must specify the appropriate NAMELANG macro in DMKSNT for this language.

8 The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not a CP-owned volume. The system programmer must ensure a CP-owned volume is specified in the DMKSNT entry generated by the NAMELANG macro for this language.

12 The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not mounted. The system operator must ensure that the appropriate volume is mounted.

20 A paging error occurred during the set operation.

28 The DMKSNT entry for the language was found; however, the langid in this DMKSNT entry does not match the langid in the saved message repository. The system programmer must ensure that the NAMELANG entries do not specify overlapping areas on DASD.

32 The "MSGREP" identifier was not found on the first page of the requested message repository. CP looks for this identifier to determine if a valid message repository is saved. The system programmer must save the appropriate CP message repository.

36 No more virtual page buffers are available.

279E **Application *applid* not found in the language saved segment**

Explanation: The application specified by 'applid' on the SET LANGUAGE command does not have a language segment in the saved segment Options ADD and SYSTEM must have been specified for this error to occur.

System Action: RC=28.
The addition of the application LANGBLK stops. The saved segment (or system information) for this application was not added.

User Response: If the applid was entered incorrectly, then reissue the command with the correct applid. Otherwise, the application does not use the NLS support provided by CMS.

You can make user additions to the parser and synonym tables without the SYSTEM information—just rename the text files containing the SYSTEM information and load them as user additions.

279I **Application *applid* not found in the language saved segment**

Explanation: The application specified by 'applid' on the SET LANGUAGE command does not have a language segment in the saved segment. Options ADD and ALL must have been specified for this error to occur.

System Action: The application LANGBLK is added, but only user information is loaded.

User Response: If the applid was entered incorrectly, then reissue the command with the correct applid. Otherwise, there is no system information stored in the language saved segment for that application.

280E **Application *applid* not active**

Explanation: A request was made for an *applid* that was not active.

System Action: RC=28 or RC=26.
The request or command is ignored and nothing is updated.

User Response: Verify that the requested application is indeed correct and make any necessary changes, or verify whether SET LANGUAGE was issued correctly for the requested application.

281E **Application DMS cannot be deleted**

Explanation: A DELETE request was made for an applid of DMS with SYSTEM or ALL specified. This is not allowed since CMS must have the DMS LANGBLK active at all times.

System Action: RC=24.
If ALL was specified, the user additions to the parser table and message repository are deleted; however, the system information is not deleted.

User Response: None.

282E **Error(s) occurred while creating *fn ft fm*; check *fn ft fm* for details**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

1. The control file for LANGMERG had errors in it,
2. The file(s) specified were not found, or
3. Errors occurred while reading a file that was specified in the control file.

Examine the LANGMAP to see why LANGMERG failed.

System Action: RC=32.
Depending on when the error occurred, the merge file may or may not be created. If the merge file is created, however, it may be incomplete.

User Response: Examine the LANGMERG map to see why the errors occurred and determine whether they are relevant to you. If so, correct the errors and reissue the command.

283E **The *name* saved segment could not be {reserved | loaded | saved}; [condition code *cc*,] return code *rc* from {SEGMENT RESERVE | SAVESYS | SEGMENT}**

Explanation: This message was issued for one of the following reasons:

- The FINDSYS function (DIAGNOSE code X'64') did not find the specified Saved Segment.

  If the condition code is 2 and the return code is 44, then the Saved Segment has not been defined on a NAMESYS macro in CP's System Name Table.
- The Saved Segment name for FSTs was not defined in DMKSNT.
- The specified Saved Segment was found, but it could not be loaded.
- The specified Saved Segment could not be saved by the SAVESYS command. You probably do not have the appropriate privilege class.

See the *VM System Facilities for Programming* for a complete description of the FINDSYS, LOADSYS, and SAVESYS functions and their return codes.

System Action: RC=128.
Execution of the command terminates. For LANGGEN, the Saved Segment and the CP repository are not saved.

User Response: Respond according to why the message was generated:

- For SET LANGUAGE, if the langid has been specified correctly, notify your system administrator.
- For LANGGEN, if the langid and levelid have been specified correctly, check to see that CP's System Name Table properly specifies the Saved Segment on the NAMESYS macro.
- For SAVEFD, define the Saved Segment for FSTs and then reissue the SAVEFD command.
- If the return code was generated from LOADSYS, refer to DIAGNOSE code '64' in the *VM System Facilities for Programming* for details.

- If you do not have the appropriate privilege class to issue SAVESYS, contact your system administrator.

284E **The saved segment is not completely inside the virtual machine**

Explanation: The command cannot build the saved segment if any of it is outside the virtual machine. It will build the saved segment if the saved segment is completely within the user's virtual machine.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command terminates; the saved segment is not saved.

For LANGGEN, the saved segment and the CP repository are not saved.

User Response: Use the CP DEFINE command to redefine the virtual machine so the saved segment is completely inside your virtual machine. Then re-IPL CMS and reissue the command.

285E **CP repository not saved; condition code *code*, return code *rc***

Explanation: The CP message repository was not saved.

System Action: RC=104.
The execution of the command continues, but the CP repository is not saved.

User Response: Examine the return code. It should be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning and Action*
4	The DMKSNT entry for the language specified does not exist.
8	The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not a CP-owned volume.
12	The volid specified in the DMKSNT entry for the language is not mounted. The operator must mount this volume.
16	The repository is too large to be saved in the area reserved on DASD. The compiled listing gives the number of pages for the repository; the NLSPGCT parameter in NAMELANG must specify a page count greater than or equal to that number.
20	A paging error occurred during the save operation.
24	An error occurred while attempting to write a page of the repository to DASD.
28	The langid specified with the DIAGNOSE does not match the langid in the repository you want to save. Either the wrong text deck was loaded into virtual storage, or the wrong langid was specified on the DIAGNOSE instruction.
32	The message repository is invalid. The text loaded into virtual storage to be saved is not the message repository.

285I **CP repository saved**

Explanation: The CP message repository was successfully loaded and saved.

System Action: RC=0.
None.

User Response: None.

286E **The saved segment is too small for the data being stored**

Explanation: The length of the data being stored in the saved segment is greater than the size of the saved segment.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command terminates; the saved segment is not built.

User Response: Change the size of the saved segment as defined by the NAMESYS macro in CP's System Name Table or reduce the amount of data in the saved segment.

286W **The saved segment is too small for the data being stored.**

Explanation: The storage allocated for the saved segment is not large enough to contain all the EXECs requested in the load list file provided for the DCSSGEN procedure.

System Action: Message DMSEXG298R is issued.

User Response: Respond to message DMSEXG298R to save the saved segment or to cancel the DCSSGEN procedure.

287E **You must have a special privilege class to successfully issue the LANGGEN command**

Explanation: LANGGEN issues a SAVESYS command, which requires a CP privilege class of E or higher.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command terminates; the saved segment is not saved.

User Response: Obtain CP privilege class E or higher to save the saved segment (Or have your system administrator save the saved segment.)

288E ***ssname* saved segment not saved.**

Explanation: During the DCSSGEN procedure, you requested that the Installation Saved Segment be saved or the attempt to save it was automatic and the SAVESYS failed. The saved segment was not saved. A previous message should have given the reason for the unsuccessful save.

System Action: RC=40.
The Installation Saved Segment is not saved.

User Response: Ensure that you have the privilege class to issue the SAVESYS command and verify that the entry in the System Name Table (DMKSNT) is correct. Refer to previous message(s) to determine why the saved segment was not saved.

288I *ssname* **saved segment not saved**

Explanation: During the DCSSGEN procedure, you requested that the Installation Saved Segment not be saved because of errors encountered while creating it.

Or, the specified segment could not be saved as the previous message indicated.

System Action: RC=0, or the RC from the previous message.
The saved segment is not saved.

User Response: If a previous message was issued, take action accordingly. Otherwise, none.

289E **The default language, *langid*, must be active**

Explanation: The default language was not set; it must be set to issue the LANGGEN command.

System Action: RC=104.
None.

User Response: Issue SET LANGUAGE to the default language named in the error message and then reissue the LANGGEN command.

290E **Duplicate applications specified in control file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The control file for LANGGEN has two files with the same first three characters in each file name. Since these three characters determine the application id, this is an error and should be corrected.

System Action: RC=32.
The saved segment is not built. None.

User Response: Correct the control file and then reissue the LANGGEN command.

291E **Error occurred while loading the saved segment**

Explanation: LANGGEN issued a LOAD command to build the saved segment. An error occurred during the execution of this command.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command terminates. The saved segment is not saved.

User Response: Refer to the message issued from the LOAD command.

292W **Text data will be loaded at X'20000' in user area; user data may be overwritten**

Explanation: When the CP information is to be saved, LANGGEN loads the information at hexadecimal location X'20000'. This may write over data loaded there by the user.

System Action: Execution of the command continues.

User Response: If only the CP information is to be saved, ensure that no program is residing at X'20000' when LANGGEN is issued.

293R **Is this a DBCS language? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: This prompt asks whether or not input and output data should be treated as possible Double-Byte Character Set (DBCS) data. The answer to this prompt should be 1, YES, 0, NO, or a null line; if you just press the enter key (a null response) then the default answer of 0 (NO) is taken.

System Action: If a response other than those shown above is supplied, the prompt is repeated until a response is entered correctly.

User Response: Enter "1," "YES," "0," "NO," or a null line.

294E **Invalid language level id {*levelid*|; reenter}**

Explanation: A language level id may be only one character, and it must either be in the range A-Z or 0-9. If it did not meet both of these requirements, then the error message is given.

System Action: RC=24.
The system waits for a response.

User Response: Specify the language level id correctly and reissue the command.

295R **Language level id =**

Explanation: The answer to this prompt should be a single character in either the A-Z or 0-9 range. This character designates which level of saved segment to load. The levelid is the third character in the language saved segment name. If there is a null response, the default is character 'S'

System Action: If the response to this prompt is not in the A-Z or 0-9 ranges, then the following error message is displayed:

```
DMSINQ294E Invalid language level
id levelid; reenter
```

The prompt is repeated until answered correctly.

User Response: Enter a valid level id.

296R **Should the installation segment be used? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: During CMS nucleus generation, you can decide if you will want to build the Installation Saved Segment or omit it.

System Action: The system waits for a response. For a positive response, message DMSINI310R is issued.

User Response: Enter 1 to build the Installation Saved Segment or enter 0 to omit it. A null response defaults to 1 (YES).

297W **Execid *execid* was not loaded**

Explanation: DCSSGEN could not find the *execid* requested in the load list file.

System Action: DCSSGEN continues processing with the next entry in the load list file. When processing completes, message DMS298R is issued to allow you to save the saved segment or to cancel the DCSSGEN.

User Response: Delete or correct the erroneous entry in the load list file, or verify that the file requested resides on one of the accessed disks or directories.

298R **An error has been detected while building the saved segment. Do you still want the saved segment saved? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: The DCSSGEN procedure encountered an error while building the Installation Saved Segment. A previous error message indicated a specific error condition encountered.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Based on the specific error condition encountered, enter '1' if you want to disregard the error(s) and save the saved segment or enter '0' to discard the saved segment.

299E **Insufficient storage to complete update**

Explanation: The update is being performed in storage but there is insufficient storage to insert the next update line.

System Action: RC=41.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue the command again, specifying NOSTOR on the command line. This causes updates to be performed on disk.

300E **Insufficient storage to begin update**

Explanation: An update is being performed in storage, but there is insufficient storage available to contain the entire input source file.

System Action: RC=41.
If the keyword STOR was specified on the command line, execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same. If the keyword STOR was not specified, the update continues and is performed on disk. No RC = 41 is issued in this case.

User Response: If RC = 41, issue the command again, specifying NOSTOR in the command line. This causes updates to be performed on disk. Otherwise, no action is necessary.

301E **SYS*aaa* not assigned for filemode *fm***

Explanation: No ASSGN command was issued prior to the DLBL command associating the named DOS logical unit with a CMS disk or SFS directory.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Issue an ASSGN command for each of the DOS logical units specified in the DLBL, and then reissue the DLBL command.

302E **No SYSXXX operand {entered|specified}**

Explanation: No SYSaaa operand was entered to associate the specified filemode with a DOS logical unit, or in the case of DTFCP, the DEVADDR operand was missing from the DTFCP macro and no SYSaaa was specified with the DLBL command. This message appears only if the user is in the CMS/DOS environment.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Reissue the DLBL command specifying a DOS logical unit for each filemode specified. In the case of DTFCP, specify a DEVADDR operand with the DTFCP macro and with the associated DLBL command.

303E **No SYSXXX satisfies request**

Explanation: A request was made for LISTIO A or LISTIO UA, but no logical units satisfied the request.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, except when the EXEC option was specified and there was an existing $LISTIO EXEC file. In this case, the $LISTIO EXEC file is erased.

User Response: Ensure that the correct request has been made.

304E **Invalid operand value *value***

Explanation: The value specified is not valid for one of the following reasons:

- It is larger than ten digits.
- It is a nonnumeric value.
- The number is greater than 2^{31}-1 for track numbers.
- The number is greater than 999999 for BUFSP size.

This message is also displayed if a null line is entered as the first specification for the EXTENT option of the DLBL command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the appropriate values for all entries.

304I **Update processing will be done using disk**

Explanation: An update is being performed in storage, and there is insufficient storage available to contain the entire input source file. The keyword STOR was not specified on the command line. The update processing continues with the update being performed on disk.

System Action: The updating process continues.

User Response: None.

305E **Incomplete extent range**

Explanation: Only the starting relative track number was specified for an extent range. The number of tracks must also be specified.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Reissue the command with the proper extent specifications including the number of tracks.

306E **SYS*aaa* not assigned for IGNORE**

Explanation: When the DUMMY operand is used for a data set, the logical unit address must have been assigned with the IGN operand before the DLBL command was issued.

System Action: RC=36.
No new definition for the data set is created. If one already exists, it remains unchanged.

User Response: Either reissue the DLBL command using a valid file mode, or issue "ASSGN SYSaaa IGN" followed by the original DLBL command using the DUMMY operand.

307E **Catalog DDNAME *ddname* not found**

Explanation: The user catalog 'ddname' referenced by the CAT option has not been defined by a previous DLBL command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the CAT option with a previously defined ddname, or issue a DLBL command for the user catalog ddname and then reissue the DLBL command for the subject data set.

308E ***mode* filemode in [non-]CMS format--invalid for [non-]CMS dataset**

Explanation: The user has specified a CMS file ID ("CMS fn ft") but references a file mode that represents a minidisk that is not in CMS format. (It might be instead, in OS or DOS format). Or the user has specified a non-CMS file ID ("DSN datasetname") but references a CMS disk or SFS directory. The references to file mode include not only the file mode in the command line but also the mode in MULT and EXTENT specifications. This message is also issued if the user specifies CMS for file identification but uses one of the VSAM options (for example, CAT or BUFSP) with it.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is terminated with no change to the current definition of DLBL since the new definition does not take effect.

User Response: Reissue the command with a file mode appropriate for the data set.

309W **CMSBATCH command ignored--it is only valid when the NOSPROF parameter was specified on the IPL command**

Explanation: The CMSBATCH command was entered at the initial VM READ and the NOSPROF parameter was not specified on the IPL command.

System Action: The command is ignored, and not stacked for execution.

User Response: To initialize a batch machine:

Reissue the IPL command with the BATCH parameter, or

Reissue the IPL command with the NOSPROF parameter, then repeat the original command at the VM READ.

310R **Installation segment name =**

Explanation: During CMS nucleus generation, you can name the Installation Saved Segment or accept the default name.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter a valid Installation Segment name using one to eight alphanumeric characters or press enter to accept the default name.

311W **No system name specified; system not saved**

Explanation: The user specified the SAVESYS parameter, but did not specify a name to save the system as.

System Action: Initialization will continue, but the system will not be saved.

User Response: If you really want to save the system, reissue the IPL command, and specify a system name with the SAVESYS parameter.

312W **Language not generated - no text decks specified in control file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: No saved segment is built since the LANGGEN control file does not contain any text decks. (A control file can contain just comments, but that will not help to generate a language.)

System Action: RC=0.
Execution of LANGGEN completes, but no saved segment is built or no CP repository is saved.

User Response: Specify at least one text deck in the LANGGEN control file.

313W **SYSPROF EXEC not found; notify system administrator**

Explanation: The SYSPROF EXEC file was not found. Initialization is completed by DMSINS instead.

System Action: CMS is operational, but the SYSPROF EXEC has not been executed.

User Response: Notify the system administrator to place SYSPROF EXEC in a saved segment, or on the S-disk or its extension.

314W **Automatic re-IPL by CP *message***

Explanation: *message* is one of the following:

- **; no information available**

  Explanation: The virtual machine entered CP and was automatically re-IPLed. An error occurred while retrieving restart information from CP, so the exact cause of entry into CP is not available.

- **due to translation exception while in non-EC mode**

  Explanation: The user has entered CP because of a translation exception while in non-EC mode. Probable CP error.

- **due to a paging error**

  Explanation: An I/O error occurred during paging which caused the virtual machine to enter CP. Probable hardware error.

- **due to external interrupt loop; PSW*psw***

  Explanation: The user's virtual machine external new PSW is enabled for an interrupt condition that will not be cleared upon acceptance. It is possible to receive an interrupt condition from the CPU Timer and the TOD Clock Comparator that produces this loop.

- **; *name*-shared page *hexloc* altered**

Explanation: The named system was altered by the virtual machine. Hexloc is the first changed page detected by the control program. The changed page was returned to free storage. An attempt to issue BEGIN failed, so the CMS system was automatically re-IPLed.

- **due to disabled wait; PSW** *psw*

  Explanation: User has been automatically re-IPLed by CP after the virtual machine loaded a disabled wait PSW, identified by *psw*.

- **due to program interrupt loop; PSW** *psw*

  Explanation: A program interrupt occurred at the address specified in the virtual program new PSW while the virtual machine was in basic control mode.

System Action: User is automatically re-IPLed by CP.

User Response: None.

315W **Conflicting parameters specified; all parameters have been ignored**

Explanation: The user has coded another CMS parameter on the IPL command along with the SAVESYS parameter.

System Action: All parameters are ignored.

User Response: If the user wants to save the system, reissue the IPL command with the SAVESYS parameter only.

316E **Segment address range has already been allocated.**

Explanation: The physical segment that the DCSSGEN command attempted to use, overlapped with storage that had already been allocated by CMS.

System Action: Your program is terminated.

User Response: Retry the DCSSGEN command with a larger virtual machine size or fewer CMS files on disks in your search order.

318T **Paging or storage error encountered; mcic:** *mcic* **failing storage address** *failing storage address*|**invalid. Disabled wait entered, please re-IPL CMS.**

Explanation: A paging or storage machine-check was encountered as specified by the Machine-Check Interrupt Code (MCIC). The system was unable to recover. If the failing storage address is valid, it is shown.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

319T **Machine-check encountered. mcic:** *mcic*. **Disabled wait entered, please re-IPL CMS.**

Explanation: The machine-check specified by the Machine-Check Interrupt Code (MCIC) was encountered. The system was unable to recover.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

320I **Maximum number of disk entries recorded**

Explanation: The maximum number of disks have been specified for a multivolume VSAM data set. The system (S) disk cannot be a user disk.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated and the data set definition is stored.

User Response: None.

321I **Maximum number of extents recorded**

Explanation: Sixteen (16) extents have been specified for a VSAM data set. This is the maximum number of data set extents allowed.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated successfully and the data set definition is stored, including the 16-extent specification.

User Response: None.

322I **DDNAME** *ddname* **not found; no CLEAR executed**

Explanation: No previous definition for 'ddname' had been specified. This includes the condition of a DLBL IJSYSUC CLEAR with no previous job catalog ddname (IJSYSUC) defined.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. All definitions remain unchanged.

User Response: If the ddname was entered incorrectly, reissue the command with the correct ddname.

323I **{Job|Master|LABELDEF's| FILEDEF's} catalog DLBL cleared**

Explanation: The DLBL for the catalog referred to has been cleared and is no longer active.

System Action: If the JOB catalog is cleared, all other definitions formerly flagged as using the JOB catalog are no longer flagged as such. The message can be the result of a DLBL * CLEAR rather than a DLBL IJSYSUC CLEAR or DLBL IJSYSCT CLEAR, when the PERM option is not used when defining the catalogs.

User Response: None.

324I **No user defined {DLBL|MULT|EXTENT|FILEDEF| LABELDEF}s in effect**

Explanation: No definition is in effect for the requested DLBLs, FILEDEFs, or LABELDEFs.

System Action: No further action occurs. The system is terminated.

User Response: None.

325W **IDUMP for** *jobname* **terminated due to error on 00E**

Explanation: This message is issued as a result of a non-zero return code from the PRINTL macro. Preceding this message, a system message was issued describing the nature of the problem.

System Action: IDUMP is terminated at the time that the error is encountered on 00E. Control is returned to caller's next sequential instruction with a return code of 4 in register 15.

User Response: Refer to the previous error message issued and take appropriate action.

326E **Illegal SVC *svc* (HEX *xx*) called from *vstor***

Explanation: STXIT AB macro was issued while you were in abnormal task termination routine. It can only be issued from your main program.

System Action: Your program is terminated.

User Response: Remove the STXIT AB macro from your termination routine and assemble your program again.

327I **The Installation Saved Segment could not be loaded**

Explanation: The INSTSEG value specified on the IPL command is invalid.

System Action: The IPL command executes, but the Installation Saved Segment is not accessed for this CMS session.

User Response: Check the name and location of the Installation Saved Segment. If it is located lower than your virtual machine size, redefine your virtual storage to a value below or equal to the Installation Saved Segment. Re-issue the IPL command.

327W **INSTSEG value omitted; no shared EXECs loaded**

Explanation: The INSTSEG value on the IPL command was missing. The Installation Saved Segment is not accessed for this CMS session.

System Action: The IPL command executes, but the Installation Saved Segment is not accessed for this CMS session.

User Response: Check the name of the Installation Saved Segment and re-IPL.

328E **Control file not specified**

Explanation: A control file was not specified on the VMFNLS command. This control file must be specified, since it is used to apply updates to the source file before text is generated.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing of the VMFNLS command stops.

User Response: Specify a control file when you invoke the VMFNLS command.

Refer to the *VM/SP Installation Guide* for more information on VMFNLS.

329W **Warning: APL/TEXT option not in effect.**

Explanation: APL or TEXT characters were received from the terminal but SET APL and SET TEXT were off.

System Action: Any compound characters are replaced by blanks.

User Response: SET APL or TEXT ON.

330R **Enter volume specifications:**

Explanation: The system expects you to enter the VSAM data set volume specifications because you specified the MULT option.

System Action: Execution of the command waits until you respond to the specification request. If a null line is the first response, an error message (DMSDLB048E) is displayed and the DLBL command has no effect. Otherwise, a null response after one or more lines of data signifies the end of the specifications.

User Response: Enter data set volume specifications either on one line separated by commas or on separate lines. The final comma at the end of the line is optional and may be omitted. You must enter the file mode and, in the DOS environment, the DOS logical unit associated with that disk. Do not repeat the file mode specified in the command line.

331R **Enter extent specifications:**

Explanation: The system expects you to enter the VSAM data set extents because you specified the EXTENT option with the DLBL command.

System Action: Execution of the command waits until you respond to the specification request. If a null line is the first response, an error message (DMSDLB304E) is displayed and the DLBL command has no effect. Otherwise, a null line means the end of the specifications.

User Response: Enter dataset extent specifications on the same line separated by commas or on separate lines with or without commas. You must enter the starting relative track number, number of tracks, file mode and, if in DOS environment, the DOS logical unit associated with that file mode. The extents must be in ascending order for each volume grouping in order for the command to execute properly.

332E **No user additions were loaded**

Explanation: The SET LANGUAGE command was issued with the "ADD *applid* USER" option specified. However, no user message text file, user parser, or user synonym table was found.

System Action: RC=28.
No user information was loaded. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Make sure that the file names and file types of your user addition files are correct. The file name should be *applid* concatenated with UME, UPA or USY, and the one or two character country code for the current *langid*. The file type should be either TEXT or TXT concatenated with the current *langid*.

332I **No user additions were loaded**

Explanation: The SET LANGUAGE command was issued with the "ADD *applid* SYSTEM" option specified. However, no user message text file, user parser, or user synonym table was found.

System Action: No user information was loaded. However, system information was found and loaded.

User Response: If user information was supposed to be loaded, make sure that the file names and file types of the user addition files are correct. The file name should be *applid* concatenated with UME, UPA or USY, and the one or two character country code for the current *langid*. The file type should be either TEXT or TXT concatenated with the current *langid*.

333E ***nnnnn*K partition too large for this virtual machine**

Explanation: The specified number of bytes exceeds the size of the largest partition possible with this virtual machine.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. The old DOS partition size remains unchanged.

User Response: Specify a smaller value. If the partition size is not an important factor in this particular session, issue SET DOSPART OFF and allow the system to compute its own partition size.

334E **No system information or user additions were found for application** *applid*

Explanation: The application specified by *applid* on the SET LANGUAGE command does not have a language segment in the language saved segment, and there are no user addition files with *applid* as the first three characters of the file name. The ADD and ALL options must have been specified for this error to occur.

System Action: RC=28.
The addition of the application LANGBLK stops. No system information or user additions for this application are added.

User Response: If the applid was entered incorrectly, then reissue the command with the correct applid. Otherwise, the application does not use the NLS support provided by CMS.

You can make user additions to the parser, synonym, and message tables without SYSTEM information. Rename the text files containing the system information and load them as user additions.

335W **Tap***n***[(vdev)] has been manually rewound and unloaded. Requested tape function may not have been executed.**

Explanation: The tape has been **manually** rewound and unloaded because of user request, operator error, or security breach.

System Action: RC=4.
The same tape or another tape is on the drive. The requested tape function has probably not been performed.

Note: This message will only be displayed if a manual rewind/unload occurs while CMS is controlling tape I/O. Otherwise, CP will provide error handling.

User Response: If you asked the operator to manually remove the tape, reenter the command. If you did not authorize the removal of the tape, check with the operator.

339E **Assembly of** *name* **must produce a text deck with file type text**

Explanation: The control file structure caused the text deck to be given a name other than TEXT. See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for information on the UPDATE command, which explains how file types are determined.

System Action: RC=36.

User Response: Correct the control file, and re-assemble.

340E *fn ft* **has not been created**

Explanation: An unexpected non-zero return code was received.

System Action: RC=24.
The function requested can not complete; system action continues.

341E *fn ft* **is not on an accessed disk**

Explanation: The access order needs to be checked in order to locate the missing file.

System Action: RC=28.
The function requested can not complete; system action continues.

User Response: Reorder the disk access.

342E **Error assembling** *fn*

Explanation: The source file being assembled has assembly errors.

System Action: RC=12.
The function requested can not complete; system action continues.

User Response: Correct the assembly errors, and re-assemble.

343E **Storage in range** *addr1-addr2* **for** *segname* **in use.**

Explanation: The segment *segname* spans *addr1-addr2* but the storage in that address range is already in use.

System Action: RC=41.
The command terminates. The segment is not loaded.

User Response: Use QUERY SEGMENT, PROGMAP, or NUCXMAP to determine what is loaded in that range. Remove whatever is interfering with the load and retry the segment load operation.

344E **Segment space** *name* **has not been reserved**

Explanation: A user tried to release a saved segment space he had previously reserved.

System Action: RC=40.
The command terminates. System status remains the same.

User Response: Verify you entered the correct name and re-issue the command.

345E *segname* **was not loaded via SEGMENT LOAD function**

Explanation: An attempt to do a SEGMENT PURGE of *segname* was done, but *segname* was not loaded with a SEGMENT LOAD command or MACRO.

System Action: RC=40.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: If the segment name was misspelled, then reissue the command with the correct spelling. If the saved segment was attached to the virtual machine via Diagnose X'64' instead of a SEGMENT LOAD command or macro, the saved segment can only be detached from the virtual machine via Diagnose X'64' PURGESYS, not by a SEGMENT PURGE command.

346E **Error [***nn***] loading {***fn ft***|user** *fn***} from disk or directory**

Explanation: The TEXT file specified in a *modname* caused an error while trying to LOAD it into user virtual storage. For SET LANGUAGE, an error occurred while attempting to load a user addition to the parser or message repository.

System Action: RC=6, 31, 55, 70, 76, 99.
None.

For SET LANGUAGE, RC=32.
The file is not loaded, but all other program execution continues.

User Response: Fix the TEXT file so that it does not cause a loading error and reissue the command.

For SET LANGUAGE, depending on the error code indicated, you can try to correct the error encountered during the LOAD.

347E **Error *nn* loading library *libname***

Explanation: A return code of 'nn' was received from DIAGNOSE code X'74' when trying to load the Named System into user virtual storage.

System Action: RC=100 + 'nn'
None.

User Response: The action taken depends on 'nn' as follows:

Code	Meaning
04	The 'libname' specified does not exist. Reissue the the command with a valid 'libname'.
08	The 'libname' is currently active on a real 3800. DRAIN the 3800 and reissue the command.
12	The library containing the volid is CP-owned. Consult your system programmer for an explanation.
16	The library containing the volid is not currently mounted. Have the operator mount the volume. Then reissue the command.
24	A paging error occurred. Consult your system programmer.

348E **Error *nn* saving library *libname***

Explanation: A return code of 'nn' was received from DIAGNOSE code X'74' when trying to save the new version of the named system from user virtual storage.

System Action: RC=200 + 'nn'
None.

User Response: The action taken depends on 'nn' as follows:

Code	Meaning
04	The 'libname' specified does not exist. Reissue the command with a valid 'libname'.
08	The 'libname' is currently active on a real 3800. DRAIN the 3800 and then reissue the command.
12	The library containing the volid is CP-owned. Consult your system programmer for an explanation.
16	The library containing the volid is not currently mounted. Have the operator mount the volume. Then reissue the command.
20	The space allocated by the installation for 'libname' is not large enough to accommodate its new size after processing by this command. Either use the DEL function to delete some modnames or have the installation allocate a larger area for 'libname'. Then reissue the command.
24	A paging error occurred. Consult the system programmer.

349E **Invalid library *libname***

Explanation: The first directory entry in 'libname' was not the name of the library itself. The named system was improperly formatted on the DASD.

System Action: None.

User Response: The named system had either not been created before or was destroyed since it was last modified. Use the GEN function to create a new library called 'libname' and then build it using the ADD function.

350E **Module is marked Not Executable**

Explanation: The module was marked not executable by the linkage editor, but an attempt was made to execute the program.

System Action: RC=4 or Abend code=15A.
Execution of the program is terminated. (Abend code=15A for LINK, ATTACH, or XCTL; RC=4 for OSRUN.)

User Response: Link edit an executable version of the program and re-execute the job stream or reissue the OSRUN command.

351E **Module is marked Only Loadable**

Explanation: The module was marked only loadable by the linkage editor, but an attempt was made to execute the program.

System Action: RC=12 or Abend code=15A.
Execution of the program terminates. (Abend code=15A for LINK, ATTACH, or XCTL; RC=12 for OSRUN.)

User Response: Make sure that the name is correct. If so, determine why the program was made only loadable by the linkage editor. Link edit, an executable version of the program and re-execute the job stream or reissue the OSRUN command.

352E **Invalid SETPRT data in file *fn ft***

Explanation: The SETPRT module represented by 'fn ft' does not contain valid SETPRT information.

System Action: All output to the virtual 3800 has been performed until invalid SETPRT module was encountered.

User Response: Find out why the particular module caused the above error. Most likely, the module in question was not created with the CMS GENIMAGE command. In any case, close the virtual 3800 with the PURGE option. Either use a different module or fix the module that caused the error and reissue the SETPRT command.

353E **No previous HELP command has been entered. Please enter HELP MOREHELP for information on the MOREHELP command.**

Explanation: The user entered the MOREHELP command and a HELP command had not been previously entered.

System Action: RC=4.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: The user should enter the HELP command desired.

354E **RELATED information is not available for the last HELP command entered**

Explanation: The user entered the MOREHELP command with the RELATED option specified, and there is not a RELATED section in the HELP file.

System Action: RC=32.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: None.

355I **For related information on this subject, enter MOREHELP (RELATED.**

Explanation: A section of a HELP file other than RELATED was displayed and a RELATED section exists within that file.

System Action: RC=0.
None.

User Response: If the user wants to display the related section of the file, the specified command should be entered.

356I **For more detail on this subject, enter MOREHELP.**

Explanation: A BRIEF section of a HELP file was displayed and there is more detail available.

System Action: RC=0.
None.

User Response: If the user wants more detail, the specified command should be entered.

357I **No segment spaces exist**

Explanation: An "*" was specified on the QUERY SEGMENT command and no segment spaces currently exist.

System Action: RC=28.
The command is terminated. System status remains the same.

User Response: None.

358E **Saved segment *segname* has already been reserved.**

Explanation: A SEGMENT RESERVE command has already been issued for the saved segment *segname*.

System Action: RC=4.
The command terminates.

User Response: Nothing further has to be done by the user, however, to eliminate receiving the error message each time, the repeated SEGMENT RESERVE should be located and deleted.

360E **Invalid response *response***

Explanation: After prompting you for information, VSAMGEN/SAMGEN determined that your reply was invalid, either because you did not enter one of the choices given you in the prompting message or because you entered a value not valid for the entry being processed (that is, the storage location of the named system).

If the message is issued after the storage location value is entered, the value violates one of the following rules:

- Must be a valid hexadecimal value.
- Must be less than 16 megabytes.
- Must be greater than X'20000'.

For DCSSGEN, the Installation segment name you entered contains blanks.

For ITASK, when asked if you wanted the HELP files uppercased, your response was not YES, NO, or a suitable abbreviation.

System Action: RC=24.
If this is the first time this message is issued for this prompt, VSAMGEN reads from the terminal after issuing the message, thereby giving you another chance to enter the correct information. If it is issued for the second time for the same prompt, VSAMGEN terminates, and the system returns to the CMS command environment.

For DCSSGEN, the system reissues DMSINI310R.

User Response: If it is the first time the message is issued, reexamine the prompting message and enter the correct information. If it is the second time the message is issued for this prompt, VSAMGEN has terminated, so you must restart the VSAMGEN EXEC. If the message is from SAMGEN, the EXEC must be restarted.

For ITASK, reply YES or NO to the prompt when it is repeated.

361E **{disk|filemode|Accessed mode} *mode*[(*vdev*)] is not a {CMS|DOS} disk [or directory]**

Explanation: VSAMGEN requires that file mode A be a read/write CMS disk, and that the disk you specified as containing the DOS SRL be a DOS disk.

For DMSUPD, the OUTMODE option on the UPDATE command specified a file mode that was not a read/write CMS disk or SFS directory.

System Action: RC=36.
VSAMGEN has terminated. The system returns to CMS command mode. For DMSUPD the UPDATE command is terminated.

User Response: If the message concerns the CMS file mode A, access a CMS disk or SFS directory in read/write mode as file mode A and reissue VSAMGEN. If the message concerns the DOS disk, either access the DOS disk and use that mode letter to answer the prompt during the next VSAMGEN attempt, or enter the correct mode of the DOS disk containing the DOS SRL during the next VSAMGEN attempt.

For DMSUPD, reinvoke the UPDATE command specifying a file mode of a CMS formatted disk or SFS directory in read/write mode. Alternatively, the 'OUTMODE' option can be eliminated allowing UPDATE to choose the file mode of the output files. Reference the UPDATE command for more details.

362E **Invalid storage protect key *key***

Explanation: The storage protect key specified was not decimal, 0 to 15.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid storage protect key.

362I **LINK-EDITING sysname ...**

Explanation: VSAMGEN is in the process of link-editing the modules that make up the named system in order to create a CMS DOSLIB file with the same name.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

363E **Invalid starting address** *vstor*

Explanation: The start address specified in the command line is not a hexadecimal address within the load range of the specified system.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid starting address.

363I *sysname* **DOSLIB created on filemode A**

Explanation: VSAMGEN creates a CMS DOSLIB file from the object modules that make up the named system.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

363R **Enter location where** *sysname* **will be loaded and saved:**

Explanation: VSAMGEN/SAMGEN requires a hexadecimal address for fetching the VSAM and/or Access Method Services systems into storage so that the systems can be saved on a CP volume.

System Action: VSAMGEN/SAMGEN issues a read to the terminal and waits for your response.

User Response: Enter the hexadecimal address corresponding to the starting relative page number in the SYSPGNUM field of the NAMESYS macro entered in the DMKSNT module for the named system.

364E **VM storage not large enough to contain system loading at** *vstor1* **to** *vstor2*

Explanation: The virtual machine's storage must be large enough to allow SSK instructions to be issued for the complete load range of the saved system.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the CP command DEFINE to redefine the virtual machine's storage to a value large enough to contain the saved system, and IPL CMS again.

364I **FETCHING sysname...**

Explanation: VSAMGEN is in the process of fetching the phases that make up the named system from the CMS DOSLIB file of the same name. The phases are fetched into storage in order to be saved (written) on a CP volume.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

364R **ENTER :'CMSVSAM', 'CMSAMS' OR BOTH FOR GENERATION OF NEW SYSTEM(S)**

Explanation: The message gives you the choice of regenerating either one or both of the named systems.

System Action: VSAMGEN issues a read to the terminal and waits for your response.

User Response: Enter a valid response.

365E **System name not specified**

Explanation: The system name was not included in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid system name.

365I **System** *sysname* **saved**

Explanation: VSAMGEN/SAMGEN saves the named system on a CP volume for subsequent use by user programs.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

365R **One or more of the text files listed in the** *fn* **EXEC are missing. The VSAM PP PID tape should be on tape drive 181. Enter GO if tape drive is ready to LOADFILE or QUIT.**

Explanation: VSAMGEN has detected one or more of the VSAM files necessary to generate VSAM/AMS is missing. VSAMGEN expects the VSAM PP tape to be mounted on drive 181.

System Action: None.

User Response: Enter the appropriate response.

366I **Starting to read PTF decks from reader...**

Explanation: VSAMGEN is starting the 'UPDATE' procedure, during which the user is prompted for the names of the PTF decks to be applied to the new system.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

366R **Enter name of {CMSVSAM|CMSAMS} system to be saved:**

Explanation: VSAMGEN is about to start building the VSAM (CMSVSAM) or Access Method Services (CMSAMS) DCSS. The DCSS that is being built is indicated in the message.

For SAMGEN, the simulated VSE/AF SAM modules are about to be fetched into storage so that the CMSBAM DCSS can be generated.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the name of the system to be saved.

367I *module* **TEXT written on filemode A**

Explanation: If the message was issued by DMSVGN, VSAMGEN has read a reader file and written it on the identified file mode with the given name. The file is used in creating a new named system.

If the message was issued by DMSVPD, DMSVPD (called from VSAMGEN EXEC) has read the named replacement module from the DOS/VS PTF tape and has written it on file mode A for subsequent application in the new VSAM or Access Method Services system.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

367R **Enter tape {input|output} DDNAMEs:**

Explanation: You must supply the ddname of the tape input or output data sets to be used in the Access Method Services jobstream. The ddname in each case must match the "ddname" operand in the Access Method Services control statement being executed (EXPORT, IMPORT, or REPRO).

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the ddname of the tape input or output data sets to be used.

368I *nn* **modules have been restored**

Explanation: VMFDOS issues this informational message to indicate to the user the number of modules created on disk from a VSE/AF distribution tape.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

368R **Erase sysname DOSLIB? Enter YES or NO or ENTER A FILENAME TO RENAME THE EXISTING DOSLIB**

Explanation: The CMS DOSLIB file created during execution of the VSAMGEN EXEC (see message DMSVGN363I) can be erased or renamed at this time. This message prompts you to indicate whether or not you want the file erased or renamed.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter either "yes" or "no" or the new filename of the DOSLIB. Only the "yes" response will erase the file.

370R **ENTER 'GO' IF SAVED SYSTEM IS TO BE CREATED, OTHERWISE ENTER 'QUIT'**

Explanation: The VSAMGEN EXEC has created the specified DOSLIB as stated in message DMSVGN363I and now requires whether it is to continue processing the DOSLIB or is to be terminated.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If you desire to temporarily halt the creation of the saved system, enter 'QUIT'; if 'GO' is entered, the saved system will be built.

371R **sysname IS LOADED, IF ZAPS ARE TO BE APPLIED GO 'CP' MODE, APPLY THE ZAPS AND THEN REPLY 'GO'.**

Explanation: It is possible at this point to apply ZAPs to the loaded system by entering CP mode. All text is now in storage and the DISPLAY and STORE commands may be used to make changes.

System Action: VSAMGEN issues a read to the terminal and waits for a response.

User Response: If ZAPs are desired, enter CP mode. Make the desired changes, return to CMS READ via BEGIN command. Enter null line to cause the VSAMGEN to continue.

372E **Invalid EXPAND control card**

Explanation: An EXPAND control record was not in the correct format due to one of the following:

- The first word on the record was not 'EXPAND'
- The user did not format the CSECT names and expansion sizes properly.

System Action: RC=32.
The system displays the invalid record and stops the command immediately. The system status stays the same.

User Response: Fix the control record and reissue the command.

373E **Control section** *csect* **does not exist**

Explanation: The name that the CSECT option specified for the EXPAND command or the name on the EXPAND control card is not the name of a control section in the text file that is being expanded.

System Action: RC=32.
The system stops executing the command. System status stays the same.

User Response: Check the spelling of the name that you specified. Make sure it is the name of a label on a CSECT or START statement. Reissue the command.

374W **Zero-length CSECT** *csect* **encountered**

Explanation: The control section that you specified has an ESD entry that specifies zero for the length, and a non-zero length is not specified on the END record.

System Action: RC=4.
The system sets the length to zero and processing continues.

User Response: Make sure that the specified control section is actually zero in length. If not, fix the problem and reissue the command.

375I *nnnn* **(HEX** *xxxx***) bytes at an offset of +***xxxxxxx* **into CSECT** *csect* **have been added**

Explanation: The system successfully expanded the specified control section. The effective expansion length is in decimal and hexadecimal. The offset is in hexadecimal.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

376I **EXPAND processing complete**

Explanation: All EXPAND control records have been processed.

System Action: For the EXPAND command, control returns to CMS. For the ZAPTEXT command, the system processes any remaining ZAP control records.

User Response: None.

377E **AMODE of 24 specified with RMODE of ANY, LOAD failed.**

Explanation: The combination of AMODE of 24 and RMODE of ANY is invalid.

System Action: RC=68.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: This message is issued as a result of the LOAD command specified with an invalid AMODE, RMODE combination. Correct the values of AMODE and/or RMODE and re-issue the command.

379E **INCLUDE address** {*at or above|below*} **16Mb conflicts with LOAD address** {*below|at or above*} **16Mb, INCLUDE failed.**

Explanation: The INCLUDE address and the LOAD address are on opposite sides of the 16Mb line.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The INCLUDE address must be on the same side of the 16Mb line as the LOAD command. Reissue the INCLUDE command, and either specify an ORIGIN that is on the same side of the 16Mb line as the LOAD command, or do not specify the ORIGIN option, which will default to the first available address following the previous LOAD or INCLUDE command.

380E **Storage at origin *addr* in use, *file* not loaded.**

Explanation: The storage beginning at the requested program origin for the necessary program length could not be obtained from CMS Storage Management. The possible reasons for this are:

1. A relocatable program already resides somewhere within the required address range.
2. Application or system obtained storage has already been allocated from the required address range.
3. The virtual machine size is too small to allow the loading of the requested program.

System Action: RC=104.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The best response to both situation 1 and 2 is to regenerate the non-relocatable program as a relocatable program. Two other solutions to situation 1 are:

- Use a lower ORIGIN address so that more room will exist between the start of this non-relocatable program and the relocatable program that already resides in storage.
- LOAD/LOADMOD the non-relocatable program first so that the relocatable program will be loaded at a non-conflicting storage location.

If situation 3 exists, the solution is to increase the size of the virtual machine and then reload the non-relocatable program.

381E **Insufficient storage available below 16Mb to load** *file*

Explanation: The storage requirement to LOAD or INCLUDE the file would cross the 16Mb line.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the LOAD and INCLUDE commands in an XA-mode virtual machine, defined with enough storage above 16Mb to contain the load. Specify RMODE ANY, or an ORIGIN address that is greater than 16Mb on the LOAD command. For the INCLUDE command, either default the address to the first available address following the previous LOAD ot specify ORIGIN with an address greater than 16Mb. If the purpose of the LOAD or INCLUDE process is to create a MODULE file using the GENMOD command, then the RMODE and AMODE may be respecified as desired on the GENMOD command. If the purpose is to execute the completed load using the START command, then problems may occur if the loaded programs are not capable of executing in 31-bit addressing mode.

382R **Enter number of tape files to be processed:**

Explanation: VSAMGEN must know how many PTF tape files to scan for the VSAM and Access Method Services replacement modules.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter a decimal number showing the number of tape files to be processed starting with current tape position.

383R **Apply *fn*? (Enter NO or EOB)**

Explanation: The user has requested selection of PTF replacement modules during VMFDOS execution.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If you do not want to apply the PTF contained in the named file, enter "no." If you do want the file, indicate an EOB by pressing ENTER on a 3277 display terminal or RETURN on a 2741 terminal.

384E **Missing modifier keyword(s)**

Explanation: One or more keywords were missing from the command according to the syntax definition on the invocation of this command. If you are writing your own applications, modifier keywords are defined with the KW .n DLCS statement.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Add the missing keywords and issue the command again.

385E **Invalid modifier keyword:** *keyword*

Explanation: Keyword *keyword* is invalid on the invocation of this command. If you are writing you own applications, modifier keywords are defined with the KW .n DLCS statement.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the invalid keyword and issue the command again.

386E **Missing operand(s)**

Explanation: One or more operands were missing on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Add the proper operands and issue the command again.

387E **Missing** *valuetype* **for** *operand* **operand**

Explanation: The operand's associated value is missing on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Add the proper value and issue the command again.

388E **Invalid keyword:** *keyword*

Explanation: The keyword *keyword* is invalid on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the invalid keyword and issue the command again.

389E **Invalid** *operandtype*: *operand*

Explanation: The operand is not valid on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the operand and issue the command again.

390E **Invalid** *valuetype value* **for** *operand* **operand**

Explanation: The operand's associated value is invalid on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the invalid value and issue the command again.

391E **Unexpected operand(s):** *operands*

Explanation: The operands *operands* should not appear where they do on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Remove the unexpected operands and issue the command again.

393E **Missing** *valuetype* **for** *option* **option**

Explanation: The option's associated value is missing on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Add the proper value and issue the command again.

394E **Invalid option:** *option*

Explanation: The option given on the invocation of this command is not valid.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the option and issue the command again.

395E **Invalid** *valuetype value* **for** *option* **option**

Explanation: The option's associated value is invalid on the invocation of this command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the invalid value and issue the command again.

396E **Maximum number of command table entries exceeded**

Explanation: The maximum number of syntax entries in the command table is 268,345,455.

System Action: RC=32.
Conversion stops.

User Response: Decrease entries in the table by splitting into user and system tables or move them into additional application tables.

397E **User validation function** *name* **not found**

Explanation: The user validation function *name* is required to validate the syntax of the command issued, and it could not be found.

System Action: RC=28.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Be sure that the function is specified correctly in your DLCS file. NUCXLOAD the function to make it available, and then issue the command again.

399E **Too many tags or tag too long for** *nickname* **in** *userid* **NAMES file.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions has occurred.

- The information from the *userid* NAMES file that was stacked was truncated. The stack has a limit of 255 characters.
- While searching the NAMES file, an entry was encountered that contained more than 64 tags (overflowing the internal tag tables of the NAMEFIND command). This record was not processed correctly by NAMEFIND.

System Action: RC=88.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: Check the *nickname* entry in the *userid* NAMES file making sure that each tag value is a maximum of 255 characters long, and that the *:nick* entry contains a maximum of 64 tags.

400S **System *sysname* does not exist**

Explanation: The subject system has not been defined in the Control Program module DMKSNT.

System Action: For DMSVIB, CMS abends with abend code X'044'. For all other modules, RC=44. Execution of the user program is terminated. The system returns to the state it was in before the start of the user program.

User Response: Contact the system programmer, who will generate the saved system for the correct system name.

401S **VM size [(*size*)] cannot exceed {*sysname*|segment} start address {(*vstor*)|(*hex address*)}**

Explanation: The user's virtual machine storage size as currently defined is of such a size that the named system (when loaded) would overlay part of the user's virtual storage. This could have occurred in one of the following ways:

1. The named system was saved below the user's current virtual machine size, or
2. The named system was saved at an appropriate address, but the user's current virtual machine storage size is so large that it would be partially overlaid by the named system.
3. The address for the saved segment should be higher than the end of the virtual machine address.

System Action: For DMSVIB, CMS abends with an abend code of X'104'. For DMSSET and DMSSFD, RC=40. For all other modules, RC=104. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Respond in one of the following ways:

1. Contact the system programmer, who must create a new copy of the named VSAM or Access Method Services system at an address that is high enough not to conflict with any virtual machine size permitted for VSAM users, or
2. Enter CP mode and define a smaller virtual machine storage size for this VSAM user so his virtual storage is not overlaid by the named system, and then reload (via IPL) CMS/DOS.
3. Define storage for the virtual machine less than the address of the segment.

402W **DMSLBR not in CMSBAM segment; ESERV support not available**

Explanation: The DMSLBR module, that simulates the macros necessary to run the ESERV program, could not be found.

System Action: System operation continues but support for ESERV command execution is not available.

User Response: If you require the use of the ESERV command, contact your system support personnel.

403S **CMSBAM shared segment not available; reload CMSDOS**

Explanation: An OPEN has been issued for a file that resides on an FB-512 DASD, but the CMSBAM shared segment has not been generated.

System Action: The OPEN is canceled. System status remains the same.

User Response: The CMSBAM shared segment must be generated and saved with the VSAMPP EXEC and the SET DOS ON command reissued.

404S **Logic module *fn* not found in CMSBAM segment**

Explanation: An OPEN has been issued for a file residing on an FB-512 DASD but the appropriate logic could not be located. This indicates that the CMSBAM shared segment has been generated incorrectly.

System Action: The OPEN is canceled. System status remains the same.

User Response: Have the system programmer examine the CMSBAM linkage editor map for unresolved external references. The modules that are unresolved must be obtained from the DOS/VS PID tape and VSAMPP EXEC must be rerun to generate the CMSBAM shared segment.

405E **Invalid or missing message number**

Explanation: The message number was either not specified, was not numeric, or was greater than 9999.

For DMSWMS, the VMFMSGS EXEC was invoked incorrectly.

System Action: RC=24.

User Response: Correct the command and retry.

For DMSWMS, you should not invoke the VMFMSGS EXEC, either as a command or from a user written program.

407E **Invalid unique ID *uniqueid***

Explanation: The uniqueid provided to PARSECMD is invalid.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: The uniqueid is longer than 16 characters. Make sure it is not longer that 16 characters and issue the command again.

408E **Number of substitutions exceeds 20**

Explanation: There were too many substitutions specified; only 20 substitutions are permitted with XMITMSG.

System Action: RC=24.

User Response: Correct the XMITMSG command and reissue it.

409I **Loading *fn ft* to *userid vdev***

Explanation: A named tape file is being loaded to the specified minidisk or SFS directory.

System Action: The SPLOAD program formats the minidisk if necessary, positions the tape, and loads the contents of the tape file to the indicated minidisk or SFS directory. The tape file location and destination are determined from the SPLOAD PROFILE.

User Response: None.

410S **Control program error indication *xxx***

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred while the Control Program was processing a request from CMS to find or load the specified saved system.

System Action: For DMSVIB, CMS abends with abend code X'177'. For other modules, RC = 177. In both cases, 177 is the actual error code from the Control Program, indicating that paging I/O errors have occurred. The QUERY SYSNAMES command displays the names of the saved segments for the CMS virtual machine. Any requested segment must have been saved via procedures documented in the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

User Response: Contact the installation system programmer for assistance.

411S **{Input|Output} error code *nn* on SYS*aaa***

Explanation: An unrecoverable input or output error occurred while reading from or writing to SYSaaa. SYSaaa is the card reader, the printer, a tape drive, or the logical unit assigned to the specified OS- or DOS-formatted disk. The 'nn' code indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

CARD READER

Code	Meaning
3	An unknown error occurred.

PRINTER

Code	Meaning
1	A line was too long.
5	An unknown error occurred.

TAPE INPUT AND OUTPUT

Code	Meaning
3	A permanent I/O error occurred.

DISK INPUT AND OUTPUT

Code	Meaning
2	A unit exception occurred.
3	A wrong-length record was detected.
13	A permanent I/O error occurred. (For disk output, this error could be caused by full disk space.)

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Use the error code to determine and correct the possible cause of error.

412S **DOSGEN FAILED DUE TO SETKEY ERRORS**

Explanation: Errors occurred while trying to issue the SETKEY command to set storage keys.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: A message was issued by DMSSSK before this message was issued. Use the explanation and user action for the DMSSSK message to correct the error.

413S **Storage not initialized for VSAM processing**

Explanation: The program has issued a CDLOAD (SVC 65), but the DOS VSAM environment under CMS is not active. A CDLOAD requires VSAM storage initialization to have taken place, but this has not been done.

System Action: RC = 104.
The job is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue the CMS command SET DOS ON with the VSAM option in order to initialize storage properly, and then reexecute the program.

414E **Execid *execname exectype* already in storage**

Explanation: The EXECLOAD command cannot be executed because an EXEC with the same execid is already storage resident.

System Action: RC = 1.

Execution of the EXECLOAD command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Either EXECDROP the storage resident EXEC and reissue the EXECLOAD command or reissue the EXECLOAD command specifying the PUSH option.

415E **Invalid character *char* in execid *execname exectype***

Explanation: The execname or exectype of the execid contains an invalid character. The following characters are invalid: '=', '*', '(', ')', and X'FF'.

System Action: RC = 20.

The execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the execid specified and reissue the command.

415W **Invalid character *char* in execid *execname exectype***

Explanation: The execname or exectype of the execid contains an invalid character. The following characters are invalid: '=', '*', ')', '(', and X'FF'.

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the saved segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

416W **There are no *execname exectype* {SYSTEM|[or]USER|[or]SHARED} EXECs storage resident.**

Explanation: The EXECDROP or EXECMAP command was issued and there were no EXECs of the specified category resident in storage.

System Action: RC=28.

User Response: None.

417E **Only EXEC-2 and REXX EXECs are supported as storage resident EXECs**

Explanation: An EXECLOAD command was issued for an EXEC file that was not an EXEC 2 or System Product Interpreter EXEC.

System Action: RC=4.

The EXEC file was not loaded and the command execution was terminated.

User Response: If this EXEC is to be storage resident, it must be converted to an EXEC 2 or System Product Interpreter EXEC.

417W **Only EXEC 2 and REXX EXECs are supported as storage resident EXECs**

Explanation: Only EXEC 2 and REXX EXECs can be loaded into the Installation Discontiguous Shared Segment (DCSS).

System Action: The EXEC is not loaded into the saved segment, the error is recorded in the Saved Segment 'ssname DCSSMAP' file, and a prompt (DMS298R) is issued asking if you want to save the saved segment.

User Response: Correct the DCSSGEN load list entry that caused the error.

418W **Drop pending for *execname exectype***

Explanation: An EXECDROP command was issued for an EXEC file that is currently active.

System Action: RC=4.

The EXEC will be dropped when the EXEC procedure completes.

User Response: None.

419E ***fn ft* has an error with quote/comment nesting. {A quote is|A comment is|*n* comments are} open at the end of the program.**

Explanation: EXECUPDT was specified with the NOCOMMENTS option, and one or more unmatched quotes or comments were found in the EXEC. If the ETMODE option was specified with NOCOMMENTS and there is a quote error, there may be unpaired shift-in and shift-out characters.

System Action: RC=100.
Error message DMS671E is issued with RC=8 from XEDIT. The EXEC is created, but the System Product Interpreter cannot use it because of the nesting error.

User Response: Correct the quotes and/or comments in the source file and reissue the command.

420E **NSL exit filename missing or invalid**

Explanation: The file name specified for user-written, nonstandard label processing routine must be the name of a TEXT or MODULE file. No file could be found that had a file type of TEXT or MODULE with the specified name.

System Action: RC=24.
The command or program is not executed.

User Response: Specify the name of a valid NSL exit routine and reissue the command.

421E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) HDR1 label missing for *fn***

Explanation: A tape specified as standard label does not have a HDR1 label. Filename is dtfname for CMS/DOS or ddname for OS simulation. The message will also occur for a tape that has HDR1 labels but is not positioned correctly for input label processing.

System Action: The tape is positioned at the record that was read when the HDR1 was executed.

For CMS/DOS, message DMSTLM435R is issued.

For OS simulation, an OPEN error occurs.

The TAPEMAC and TAPPDS commands are terminated without reading any tape data.

The TAPESL macro returns an error code of 32.

User Response: Verify that the proper tape is mounted. Reply to message DMSTLM435R if issued. If the wrong tape is mounted, try again with the correct tape. If labels are not expected on the tape, respecify label type as BLP or LABOFF and try again.

422E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) positioned wrong for *fn***

Explanation: A tape was not positioned correctly for label processing to occur. For output tapes, an attempt was made to write a new label when the tape was not positioned at an existing HDR1 label or tapemark.

For CMS/DOS input tape, the message is issued when the file sequence number on the tape label is larger than the one specified in the LABELDEF command. The file name is the symbolic name in the DTFMT for the file.

For CMS, the file name is LABDEFid.

For OS simulation, the file name is ddname.

System Action: An OS file is not opened. A CMS/DOS job is cancelled and the TAPESL macro gives an error return code of 32.

User Response: Be sure the tape is positioned properly and that the correct tape is mounted. If necessary, reposition the tape and then reissue the job or command.

423I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) position parameter ignored; output file will be written immediately after new VOL1 label**

Explanation: This message occurs when you respond to message DMSTLM433R by requesting that a new volume label be written on a tape. An OS simulation SL tape has been requested with a specified positional parameter indicating the file is not to be the first on the tape.

System Action: The positional parameter is ignored and the new label file is written immediately after the new VOL1 label.

User Response: None.

424E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) not positioned at EOF1 or EOV1 label**

Explanation: The CMS TAPESL macro was issued with the function EIN but the tape was not positioned at an EOF1 or EOV1 label.

System Action: No label is processed. The macro returns a code of 32 and the tape is left positioned to the same record it was positioned at when the macro was issued.

User Response: Space the tape so it is positioned at the EOF1 trailer label and reissue the macro or ignore the error if you do not want the tape trailer label processed.

425R **TAP*n*(*vdev*) block count error for *fn*; enter 1 (IGNORE) or 2 (CANCEL)**

Explanation: The block count in an EOF1 record does not match the number of blocks actually read. File name is dtfname for CMS/DOS or ddname for OS simulation.

For OS simulation, the message is only issued when you do not have a block count exit routine specified in the DCB EXIT list.

For the TAPESL macro the message is issued only when you have not specified an error return (by the ERROR=parameter) that is different from the normal return.

System Action: The system waits for a reply.

User Response: Enter '1' to continue processing normally or '2' to cancel the job in CMS/DOS, or to cause an abend with code 500 in either OS simulation or when processing the CMS TAPESL macro.

426R **TAP*n*(*vdev*) unexpired file; enter 1 (IGNORE) or 2 (ERROR)**

Explanation: The system is trying to write over a HDR1 record on tape vdev that has an expiration date that has not yet expired.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter '2' to cancel the job in CMS/DOS or to prevent the file from being opened in OS simulation. The reply '1' will cause CMS to disregard the expiration date and write over the existing record except when DISP MOD was specified for OS simulation. In this case, the tape will be positioned at the end of the file, ready to add new records.

427I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) EOV1 label read**

Explanation: While processing trailer labels for an input tape file, an EOV1 label was read instead of an EOF1 label.

System Action: Multivolume processing takes over.

User Response: No response is necessary. However, if you want to mount a new tape and continue reading the file, you must send a message to the operator requesting that a new tape be mounted. The data on the new tape must be processed as a new file by CMS.

428I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) EOV1 label written on *volid***

Explanation: End-of-tape was encountered while writing an output file on a tape with IBM standard labels under CMS/DOS or OS simulation. This message is also issued when TAPESL is used to write an EOV1 label.

System Action: A tape mark and EOV1 label are written after detecting the end-of-tape.

For CMS/DOS, the job is then cancelled and the tape is rewound and unloaded.

For OS simulation, the program abnormally terminates with a code 001 if you are using QSAM or if you use a CHECK macro in BSAM. If you are using BSAM with no CHECK macro, your program continues to try to write on the tape.

The tape is always rewound and unloaded after this message is issued.

User Response: The operator must mount a new tape to continue the file. If possible, reorganize the output data to fit on a single tape reel.

429I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) EOT on output**

Explanation: End-of-tape was encountered while the system was writing a tape file with CMS/DOS or OS simulation I/O macros. The tape file was not defined to have IBM standard labels.

If the type of label processing is BLP or NL, a tape mark is written after the last record. If the file has nonstandard labels and a user exit has been specified, control is transferred to this nonstandard label routine.

System Action: A tape mark is written after the last data record. If the file has nonstandard labels and a user exit has been specified, control is transferred to this nonstandard label routine. See message DMSTLM428I for a description of tape positioning and user program action when this message is issued.

User Response: The operator must mount a new tape to continue the file. If possible, the operator should reorganize the data so each file will fit on an individual tape.

In a user routine, the output file should be closed. This will cause a tape mark to be written whether the label processing is BLP, NL, or LABOFF. The tape mark after the last record will allow the file to be read without error.

430E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) LABELDEF information missing for file *fn***

Explanation: Under CMS/DOS or CMS you must specify a LABELDEF statement for every labeled tape file. One was not found for DTFMT or labeldefid with the specified file name. The message may occur for OS simulation files if you have inadvertently cleared the FILEDEF or LABELDEF for the specified file name.

System Action: The job is canceled for CMS/DOS, the file is not opened for OS simulation and the TAPESL macro returns an error code of 28.

User Response: Specify a LABELDEF statement for the file and execute the job again.

431E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) VOL1 label missing**

Explanation: This message occurs when you request that a tape have its VOL1 label checked or displayed. The tape does not contain a VOL1 label as its first record.

System Action: RC = 32.
The TAPE command is terminated.

For CMS/DOS input files or CMS TAPESL macro input, the command or program is not executed; an error code of 32 is returned.

For CMS/DOS output files, message DMSTLM435R is issued.

For CMS TAPESL macro output files, message DMSTLM433R is issued.

For OS simulation input files, message DMSTLM443R is issued.

For OS simulation output files, message DMSTLM446R is issued.

User Response: Be sure the operator has mounted the correct tape. Respond to any further messages that are issued. If necessary, reissue the command or program.

432E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) volid *volid* does not match LABELDEF volid (*volid*) for *fn***

Explanation: The volume serial number (volid) on a tape VOL1 label is not the same as the volume serial number specified on a LABELDEF or FILEDEF command. File name is dtfname for CMS/DOS or ddname for OS simulation. The volid displayed in the message is the one found on the tape label.

System Action: The TAPE command is terminated.

For CMS/DOS input files or CMS TAPESL macro input, the command or program is not executed; an error code of 32 is returned.

For CMS/DOS output files, message DMSTLM435R is issued.

For CMS TAPESL macro output files, message DMSTLM433R is issued.

For OS simulation input files, message DMSTLM443R is issued.

For OS simulation output files, message DMSTLM446R is issued.

User Response: Be sure the correct volume serial number is specified on the command. If it is, the correct tape was not mounted. Ask the operator to mount the proper tape. Reissue the command or program.

433R **Enter 1(volid) WRITE(volid) or 2 (REJECT)**

Explanation: This message is issued when an output OPEN routine finds a tape that has a VOL1 volid that does not match the one specified or if an output tape has been specified as SL and no VOL1 label is on it. The message is issued only in situations where a DOS/VS or OS/VS operating system allows a VOL1 label to be written. It is never issued unless either message DMSTLM431E or DMSTLM432E is also issued.

System Action: The system waits for a reply.

User Response: You may enter '2' to reject the tape or rewrite the VOL1 label on the tape by entering '1' followed by a left parenthesis and, with no intervening blanks, a one- to six-character volume serial number to be written in the label. No owner field may be specified. To write a VOL1 label with an owner field you must use the WVOL1 function on the TAPE command.

434E **TAP*n*(*vdev*) input label error in field *fieldname*, file *fn***

Explanation: A field in a tape HDR1 label did not agree with the field specified on a LABELDEF command for the file. Filename is dtfname for CMS/DOS or ddname for OS simulation. 'fieldname' identifies the field causing the error.

System Action: For CMS/DOS, message DMSTLM435R is issued.

CMS commands and TAPESL macro terminate without reading any tape data.

For OS simulation, the file is not opened.

User Response: Be sure the LABELDEF statement for the file is correct. If it is, the wrong tape may be mounted or it may be positioned at the wrong file. Reply to message DMSTLM435E if issued.

435R **Enter 1 (IGNORE) or 2 (CANCEL)**

Explanation: This message is never issued alone. It always follows another CMS/DOS message that identifies a tape label error.

This message gives the CMS/DOS user the choice of ignoring a label processing error and continuing the job or cancelling it.

System Action: The system waits for a reply.

User Response: Enter '1' or '2'.

436I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) missing user standard label for *ddname***

Explanation: This message is issued when the OS simulation user request SUL tape label processing on a FILEDEF command. The user also has a user exit in the DCB exit list for the file identified by ddname. However, the tape did not contain a user UHL or UTL label.

System Action: If a tape mark is read instead of the expected user standard label, the tape is positioned at the record immediately after the tape mark. Otherwise, the tape is backspaced so it is positioned at the record that was read when a user standard label was expected.

User Response: None, if the tape file was not expected to contain a user label. If one was expected, halt the program execution and be sure the correct tape is mounted.

437I **TAP*n*(*vdev*) NSL routine returned error code *nnnnnn* for *fn***

Explanation: This message is issued when you execute a nonstandard tape label processing routine that returned a nonzero return code of 'nnnnnn' in register 15. 'fn' is the ddname for the file that caused the code for OS simulation; for the TAPEMAC and TAPPDS commands, it is the id parameter specified by the user.

System Action: The nonzero return code prevents an OS file from being opened or causes the TAPEMAC or

TAPPDS commands to be terminated without processing any tape files.

User Response: Examine your NSL routine to be sure you wanted to return a nonzero code. If you did, then you probably have the wrong tape mounted or you anticipated this condition.

438E **Volid *volid* is a duplicate entry**

Explanation: A duplicate VOLID was entered in response to message DMSLBD441R.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command. Then enter the correct VOLID(s) after the system issues message DMSLBD441R.

439E **Volid *volid* is an invalid entry**

Explanation: This message is issued for one of the following reasons:

- Your response to message DMSLBD441R contained an invalid character in the *volid*
- Your response to message DMSTLM433R or DMSTLM446R contained an invalid character in the first *volid* you specified, or the first *volid* is longer than six characters.

System Action: If the response was to DMSLBD441R, RC=24.
If the response was to DMSTLM433R or DMSTLM446R, RC=32. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command. Then enter the correct *volid(s)* after the system issues message DMSTLM433R, DMSLBD441R or DMSTLM446R.

440W **Merged text deck not created - no text decks were specified in control file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The LANGMERG control file did not contain any records that identify language files.

System Action: RC=4.
The text file is not produced.

User Response: Change the control file to include a language file identifier record as described under the LANGMERG command. (See the *VM System Facilities for Programming*.)

441R **Enter VOLID information:**

Explanation: A LABELDEF command was entered with the VOLID ? operand. The command expects at least one (1) VOLID or a null line to be entered.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter one (1) or more VOLID(s) of the tape(s) to be processed for the data set, or enter 'scratch' if scratch tapes are to be used and no VOLID checking is to be done at OPEN time. If one or more VOLID(s) is entered, the system continues to reprompt for more VOLID information until a null line is entered. If you initially respond to message 441R with a null line, it is treated as a VOLID of 'scratch'.

442E **SCRATCH may only be used as the last volid for the file**

Explanation: The 'scratch' VOLID was not entered as the last VOLID for the file.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the LABELDEF command. Specify the VOLID of 'scratch' as the last VOLID entered for the file.

443R **Enter 2 (REJECT) or 3 (NEWTAPE)**

Explanation: This message is issued when an input OPEN finds a tape that has a VOL1 VOLID that does not match the one specified. It is never issued unless message DMSTLM432E or DMSTLM431E is also issued.

System Action: The system waits for a reply.

User Response: Enter 2 (or REJECT) to reject the tape, or enter 3 (or NEWTAPE) to allow the mounting of the correct tape volume.

444E **Volume *volid* is not a DOS SYSRES**

Explanation: The disk specified by the mode operand of the SET DOS ON command is not a VSE/AF system residence volume. The VSE/AF system residence volume must not be higher than the VSE/AF 1.3.5 program product.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct mode.

445W **Invalid data in sequence field, bypassing sequence check**

Explanation: The sequence field on the file being loaded is not numeric.

System Action: The file continues to be loaded.

User Response: Check the file after it has been loaded for possible transmission errors.

446R **Enter 1(volid) (WRITE(volid)), 2 (REJECT), or 3 (NEWTAPE)**

Explanation: This message is issued when an output OPEN routine finds a tape that has a VOL1 VOLID that does not match the one specified or if an output tape has been specified as SL and no VOL1 label is on it. The message is issued only in situations where an OS/VS operating system allows a VOL1 label to be written or the correct tape volume to be mounted. It is never issued unless either message DMSTLM431E or DMSTLM432E is also issued.

System Action: The system waits for a reply.

User Response: Enter 2 (or 'REJECT') to reject the tape. Enter 1(*volid*) (or 'WRITE (volid)') to rewrite the VOL1 label on the tape. The '1' or 'WRITE' must be followed by a left parenthesis and, with no intervening blanks, a one to six character volume serial number to be written in the label. No owner field may be specified. To write a VOL1 label with an owner field, you must use the WVOL1 function on the TAPE

command. Enter 3 (or 'NEWTAPE') to allow the mounting of the correct tape volume.

447E **Invalid SYSPARM information.**

Explanation: The information specified with the SYSPARM option is invalid. It may have been misspelled, or it may be unacceptable or unrecognizable.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. System status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reenter the command. Reviewing the relevant SYSPARM documentation may be required. If the problem persists, contact your system administrator.

448E **Country code *code* not in *list***

Explanation: The source file name specified on the VMFNLS command contains a country code (*code*) that is not in the VMFNLS LANGLIST file.

System Action: RC=28.
Processing of the VMFNLS command stops.

User Response: Check the file name of the source file that you want to convert to text. The 7th character (and 8th character, if applicable) of this file name, which is a country code, must match an entry in the VMFNLS LANGLIST file. If this country code does not match, you must change the file name of the source file so it does match.

449E **Error 22 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid character string**

Explanation: A character string containing (1) unmatched shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) control characters or (2) an odd number of bytes between the shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) characters was scanned with OPTIONS ETMODE in effect.

System Action: RC=20022.
Execution stops.

User Response: Correct the invalid character string in the EXEC file.

450E **Error 5 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Machine storage exhausted**

Explanation: While attempting to interpret a program, the System Product Interpreter was unable to get the space needed for its work areas and variables. This may have occurred because the program (such as the Editor) that invoked the System Product Interpreter has already used up most of the available storage itself, or because a program that issued NUCXLOAD did not terminate properly, but instead, went into a loop.

System Action: RC=20005.
Execution stops.

User Response: Run the EXEC or macro on its own, or check a program issuing NUCXLOAD for a possible loop that has not terminated properly. More free storage may be obtained by releasing a disk or SFS directory (to recover the space used for the file directory) or deleting a nucleus extension. Alternatively, re-IPL CMS after defining a larger virtual storage size for the virtual machine.

451E **Error 3 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Program is unreadable**

Explanation: The REXX program could not be read from the disk. This problem almost always occurs only when you are attempting to execute an EXEC or program from someone else's disk for which you have Read/Only access, while someone with Read/Write access to the disk has altered the program so that it no longer exists in the same place on the disk.

System Action: RC=20003.
Execution stops.

User Response: Reaccess the minidisk on which the EXEC or program resides.

452E **Error 4 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Program interrupted**

Explanation: The system interrupted execution of your REXX program. Usually this is due to your issuing the 'HI' (halt interpretation) immediate command. Certain utility modules may force this condition if they detect a disastrous error condition.

System Action: RC=20004.
Execution stops.

User Response: If you issued an 'HI' command, continue as planned. Otherwise, look for a problem with a Utility Module called in your EXEC or macro.

453E **Error 6 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unmatched "/*" or quote**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter reached the end of the file (or the end of data in an INTERPRET statement) without finding the ending "*/" for a comment or quote for a literal string.

System Action: RC=20006.
Execution stops.

User Response: Edit the EXEC and add the closing "*/" or quote. You can also insert a TRACE SCAN statement at the top of your program and rerun it. The resulting output should show where the error exists.

454E **Error 7 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: WHEN or OTHERWISE expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expects a series of WHENs and an OTHERWISE within a SELECT statement. This message is issued when any other instruction is found. This situation is often caused by forgetting the DO and END instructions around the list of instructions following a WHEN. For example,

```
  WRONG                RIGHT

Select               Select
 When a=b then        When a=b then DO
   Say 'A equals B'    Say 'A equals B'
   exit                 exit
 Otherwise nop         end
 end                  Otherwise nop
                       end
```

System Action: RC=20007.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

455E **Error 8 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected THEN or ELSE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found a THEN or an ELSE that does not match a corresponding IF clause. This situation is often caused by forgetting to put an END or DO END in the THEN part of a complex IF THEN ELSE construction. For example,

```
   WRONG                RIGHT

If a=b then do;     If a=b then do;
  Say EQUALS          Say EQUALS
  exit                exit
 else                 end
  Say NOT EQUALS     else
                      Say NOT EQUALS
```

System Action: RC=20008.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

456E **Error 9 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected WHEN or OTHERWISE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found a WHEN or OTHERWISE instruction outside of a SELECT construction. You may have accidentally enclosed the instruction in a DO END construction by leaving off an END instruction, or you may have tried to branch to it with a SIGNAL statement (which cannot work because the SELECT is then terminated).

System Action: RC=20009.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary correction.

457E **Error 10 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected or unmatched END**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found more ENDs in your program than DOs or SELECTs, or the ENDs were placed so that they did not match the DOs or SELECTs.

This message can be caused if you try to signal into the middle of a loop. In this case, the END will be unexpected because the previous DO will not have been executed. Remember also, that SIGNAL terminates any current loops, so it can not be used to jump from one place inside a loop to another.

This message can also be caused if you place an END immediately after a THEN OR ELSE construction.

System Action: RC=20010.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections. It may be helpful to use 'TRACE Scan' to show the structure of the program and make it more obvious where the error is. Putting the name of the control variable on ENDs which close repetitive loops can also help locate this kind of error.

458E **Error 11 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Control stack full**

Explanation: This message is issued if you exceed the limit of 250 levels of nesting of control structures (DO-END, IF-THEN-ELSE, etc.)

This message could be caused by a looping INTERPRET instruction, such as:

```
line='INTERPRET line'
INTERPRET line
```

These lines would loop until they exceeded the nesting level limit and this message would be issued. Similarly, a recursive subroutine that does not terminate correctly could loop until it causes this message.

System Action: RC=20011.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

459E **Error 12 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Clause > 500 characters**

Explanation: You have exceeded the limit of 500 characters for the length of the internal representation of a clause.

If the cause of this message is not obvious to you, it may be due to a missing quote, that has caused a number of lines to be included in one long string. In this case, the error probably occurred at the start of the data included in the clause traceback (flagged by '+++' on the console).

The internal representation of a clause does not include comments or multiple blanks that are outside of strings. Note also that any symbol ('name') gains two characters in length in the internal representation.

System Action: RC=20012.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

460E **Error 13 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid character in data**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an invalid character outside of a literal (quoted) string. Valid characters are:

A-Z a-z 0-9 (Alphamerics)
@ # $ ¢ . ? ! _ (Name Characters)
& * ( ) - + = ¬ ' " ; : < , > /
(Special Characters)

System Action: RC=20013.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

461E **Error 14 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Incomplete DO/SELECT/IF**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has reached the end of the file (or end of data for an INTERPRET instruction) and has found that there is a DO or SELECT without a matching END, or an IF that is not followed by a THEN clause.

System Action: RC=20014.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections. You can use 'TRACE Scan' to show the structure of the program, thereby making it easier to find where the missing END should be. Putting the name of the

control variable on ENDs that close repetitive loops can also help locate this kind of error.

462E **Error 15 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid hex constant**

Explanation: For the System Product Interpreter, hexadecimal constants may not have leading or trailing blanks and may have imbedded blanks at byte boundaries only. The following are all valid hexadecimal constants:

```
'13'X
'A3C2 1C34'X
'1DE8'X
```

You may have mistyped one of the digits, for example typing a letter o instead of a 0. This message can also be caused if you follow a string by the 1-character symbol "X" (the name of the variable 'X'), when the string is not intended to be taken as a hexadecimal specification. In this case, use the explicit concatenation operator ("||") to concatenate the string to the value of the symbol.

System Action: RC=20015.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

463E **Error 16 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Label not found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter could not find the label specified by a SIGNAL instruction (or specified by a trap set to occur when a certain event occurred). You may have mistyped the label or forgotten to include it.

System Action: RC=20016.
Execution stops. The name of the missing label is included in the error traceback.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

464E **Error 21 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid data on end of clause**

Explanation: You have followed a clause, such as SELECT or NOP, by some data other than a comment.

System Action: RC=20021.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

465E **Error 17 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected PROCEDURE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered a PROCEDURE instruction in an invalid position, either because no internal routines are active, or because a PROCEDURE instruction has already been encountered in the internal routine. This error can be caused by "dropping through" to an internal routine, rather than invoking it with a CALL or a function call.

System Action: RC=20017.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

466E **Error 26 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid whole number**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an expression in the NUMERIC instruction, a parsing positional pattern, or the right hand term of the exponentiation ('**') operator that did not evaluate to a whole number, or was greater than the limit, for these uses, of 999999999.

This message can also be issued if the return code passed back from an EXIT or RETURN instruction (when a REXX program is called as a command) is not a whole number or will not fit in a System/370 register. This error may be due to mistyping the name of a symbol so that is is not the name of a variable in the expression on any of these statements. This might be true, for example, if you typed "EXIT CR" instead of "EXIT RC."

System Action: RC=20026.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

467E **Error 27 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid DO syntax**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a syntax error in the DO instruction. You might have used BY or TO twice, or used BY, TO, or FOR when you didn't specify a control variable.

System Action: RC=20027.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

468E **Error 30 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Name or string > 250 characters**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a variable or a literal (quoted) string that is longer than the limit.

The limit for names is 250 characters, following any substitutions. A possible cause of this error is the use of a period (.) in a name, causing an unexpected substitution.

The limit for a literal string is 250 characters. This error can be caused by leaving off an ending quote (or putting a single quote in a string) because several clauses may be included in the string. For example, the string `'don't'` should be written as `'don''t'` or `"don't"`.

System Action: RC=20030.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

469E **Error 31 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Name starts with numeric or "."**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a variable whose name begins with a numeric digit or a '.'. The REXX language rules do not allow you to assign a value to a variable whose name begins with a numeric digit or a period, because you could then redefine numeric constants which would be catastrophic.

System Action: RC=20031.
Execution stops.

User Response: Rename the variable correctly. It is best to start a variable name with an alphabetic character, but some other characters are allowed.

470E **Error 34 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Logical value not 0 or 1**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an expression in an IF, WHEN, DO WHILE, or DO UNTIL phrase that did not result in a '0' or '1'. Any value operated on by a logical operator (¬, |, &, or &&) must result in a '0' or '1'. For example, the phrase "If result then exit rc" will fail if Result has a value other than 0 or 1. Thus, the phrase would be better written as "If result¬ = 0 | result¬ = 1 then exit rc."

System Action: RC = 20034.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

471E **Error 35 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid expression**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a grammatical error in an expression. You might have ended an expression with an operator, or had two adjacent operators with no data in between, or included special characters (such as operators) in an intended character expression without enclosing them in quotes. For example LISTFILE * * * should be written as LISTFILE '* * *' (if LISTFILE is not a variable), or even as 'LISTFILE * * *'.

System Action: RC = 20035.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

472E **Error 36 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unmatched "(" in expression**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an unmatched parenthesis within an expression. You will get this message if you include a single parenthesis in a command without enclosing it in quotes. For example, COPY A B C A B D (REP should be written as COPY A B C A B D '('REP.

System Action: RC = 20036.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

473E **Error 37 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected "," or ")"**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a comma (,) outside a routine invocation or too many right parentheses in an expression. You will get this message if you include a comma in a character expression without enclosing it in quotes. For example, the instruction:

```
Say Enter A, B, or C
```

should be written as:

```
Say 'Enter A, B, or C'
```

System Action: RC = 20037.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

474E **Error 39 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Evaluation stack overflow**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter was not able to evaluate the expression because it is too complex (many nested parentheses, functions, etc.).

System Action: RC = 20039.
Execution stops.

User Response: Break up the expressions by assigning sub-expressions to temporary variables.

475E **Error 40 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Incorrect call to routine**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an incorrectly used call to a built-in or external routine. Some possible causes are:

- you passed invalid data (arguments) to the routine. This is the most common possible cause and is dependent on the actual routine. If a routine returns a non-zero return code, the System Product Interpreter issues this message and passes back its return code of 20040.
- the module invoked was not compatible with the System Product Interpreter.

If you were not trying to invoke a routine, then you may have a symbol or a string adjacent to a '(' when you meant it to be separated by a space or an operator. This causes it to be seen as a function call. For example, TIME(4 + 5) should probably be written as TIME*(4 + 5).

System Action: RC = 20040.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

476E **Error 41 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Bad arithmetic conversion**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a term in an arithmetic expression that was not a valid number or that had an exponent outside the allowed range of -999999999 to +999999999.

You may have mistyped a variable name, or included an arithmetic operator in a character expression without putting it in quotes. For example, the command MSG * Hi! should be written as 'MSG * Hi!', otherwise the System Product Interpreter will try to multiply "MSG" by 'Hi!'.

System Action: RC = 20041.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

477E **Error 42 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Arithmetic overflow/underflow**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered the result of an arithmetic operation that required an exponent greater than the limit of 9 digits (more than 999999999 or less than -999999999).

This error can occur during evaluation of an expression (often as a result of trying to divide a number by 0), or during the stepping of a DO loop control variable.

System Action: RC = 20042.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

478E **Error 43 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Routine not found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter was unable to find a routine called in your program. You invoked a function within an expression, or in a subroutine invoked by CALL, but the specified label is not in the program, or is not the name of a built-in function, and CMS is unable to locate it externally.

The simplest, and probably most common, cause of this error is mistyping the name. Another possibility may be that one of the standard function packages is not available.

If you were not trying to invoke a routine, you may have put a symbol or string adjacent to a "(" when you meant it to be separated by a space or operator. The System Product Interpreter would see that as a function invocation. For example, the string 3(4+5) should be written as 3*(4+5).

System Action: RC=20043.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

479E **Error 44 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Function did not return data**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter invoked an external routine within an expression. The routine seemed to end without error, but it did not return data for use in the expression.

This may be due to specifying the name of a CMS module that is not intended for use as a System Product Interpreter function. It should be called as a command or subroutine.

System Action: RC=20044.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

480E **Error 45 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: No data specified on function RETURN**

Explanation: A REXX program has been called as a function, but an attempt is being made to return (by a RETURN; instruction) without passing back any data. Similarly, an internal routine, called as a function, must end with a RETURN statement specifying an expression.

System Action: RC=20045.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

481E **Error 49 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Interpreter failure**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter carries out numerous internal self-consistency checks. It issues this message if it encounters a severe error.

System Action: RC=20049.
Execution stops.

User Response: Report any occurrence of this message to your IBM representative.

482E **Error 19 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: String or symbol expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expected a symbol following the keywords CALL, SIGNAL, SIGNAL ON, or SIGNAL OFF but none was found. You may have omitted the string or symbol, or you may have inserted a special character (such as a parenthesis) in it.

System Action: RC=20019.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

483E **Error 20 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Symbol expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter may expect a symbol following the END, ITERATE, LEAVE, NUMERIC, PARSE, or PROCEDURE keywords or expected a list of symbols following the DROP, UPPER, or PROCEDURE (with EXPOSE option) keywords. Either there was no symbol when one was required or some other characters were found.

System Action: RC=20020.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

484E **Error 24 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid TRACE request**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter issues this message when:

- the action specified on a TRACE instruction, or the argument to the TRACE built-in function, starts with a letter that does not match one of the valid alphabetic character options. The valid options are A, C, E, I, L, N, O, R, or S.
- an attempt is made to request "TRACE Scan" when inside any control construction or while in interactive debug.

System Action: RC=20024.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

485E **Error 25 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid sub-keyword found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expected a particular sub-keyword at this position in an instruction and something else was found. For example, the NUMERIC instruction must be followed by the sub-keyword DIGITS, FUZZ, or FORM. If NUMERIC is followed by anything else, this message is issued.

System Action: RC=20025.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

486E **Error 28 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid LEAVE or ITERATE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an invalid LEAVE or ITERATE instruction. The instruction was invalid because:

- no loop is active, or
- the name specified on the instruction does not match the control variable of any active loop.

Note that internal routine calls and the INTERPRET instruction protect DO loops by making them inactive. Therefore, for example, a LEAVE instruction in a subroutine cannot affect a DO loop in the calling routine.

You can cause this message to be issued if you use the SIGNAL instruction to transfer control within or into a loop. A SIGNAL instruction terminates all active loops, and any ITERATE or LEAVE instruction issued then would cause this message to be issued.

System Action: RC = 20028.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

487E **Error 29 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Environment name too long**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an environment name specified on an ADDRESS instruction that is longer than the limit of 8 characters.

System Action: RC = 20029.
Execution stops.

User Response: Specify the environment name correctly.

488E **Error 33 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid expression result**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an expression result that is invalid in its particular context. The result may be invalid because an illegal FUZZ or DIGITS value was used in a NUMERIC instruction (FUZZ may not become larger that DIGITS).

System Action: RC = 20033.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

489E **Error 38 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid template or pattern**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an invalid special character, for example %, within a parsing template, or the syntax of a variable trigger was incorrect (no symbol was found after a left parenthesis). This message is also issued if the WITH sub-keyword is omitted in a PARSE VALUE instruction.

System Action: RC = 20038.
Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

490E **Error 48 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Failure in system service**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter halts execution of the program because some system service, such as user input or output or manipulation of the console stack has failed to work correctly.

System Action: RC = 20048.
Execution stops.

User Response: Ensure that your input is correct and that your program is working correctly. If the problem persists, notify your system support personnel.

491E **Error 18 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: THEN expected**

Explanation: All REXX IF and WHEN clauses must be followed by a THEN clause. Another clause was found before a THEN statement was found.

System Action: RC = 20018.
Execution stops.

User Response: Insert a THEN clause between the IF or WHEN clause and the following clause.

492E **Error 32 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid use of stem**

Explanation: The REXX program attempted to change the value of a symbol that is a stem. (A stem is that part of a symbol up to the first period. You use a stem when you want to affect all variables beginning with that stem.) This may be in the UPPER instruction where the action in this case is unknown, and therefore in error.

System Action: RC = 20032.
Execution stops.

User Response: Change the program so that it does not attempt to change the value of a stem.

493E **SORT invalid in update mode**

Explanation: The SORT subcommand was issued in update mode.

System Action: RC = 3.
The data is not sorted.

User Response: None.

494W **FULLREAD set off.**

Explanation: Your terminal configuration does not support the CMS command "SET FULLREAD ON". So that your session can continue, FULLREAD has been set off.

This terminal configuration, which imposes several restrictions on your session, occurs when going through a VM/Passthru Facility (5749-RC1) (PVM) 327X Emulator link to another VM system. These PVM links can be indentified by an 'S' to the immediate left of the node ID in the PVM selection screen.

The PVM emulator line driver does not support the 3270 command "read-buffer" which is used when FULLREAD is set on and in processing PA keys.

System Action: FULLREAD setting is turned off.

User Response: None.

496S **Invalid fileid *fn ft fm* found in input record**

Explanation: The file ID shown in the message is found in the last input record of the DISK DUMPed file. This DISK DUMPed file is in a spool file being processed by the disk command. This field either:

1. Does not match the file ID in the first input record for the DISK DUMPed file.
2. Contains illegal characters, a blank file name or file type or an illegal file mode.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. Message DMS1124W will be issued informing you that the spool file has been left in your reader.

User Response: A modified but invalid spool file has been sent to you. If you still want to load the file, use the READCARD command. Otherwise, use the CP PURGE command to delete this file from your reader.

497E **Minimum abbreviation is between SO and SI**

Explanation: A SET SYNONYM subcommand was issued that contained a DBCS string as the synonym name. The minimum abbreviation length split the DBCS string. The minimum abbreviation length must not be between a shift-out (SO) and a shift-in (SI) control character.

System Action: RC = 5.

User Response: Correct the minimum abbreviation length and issue the subcommand again.

498E **Not executed--the two areas to merge overlap each other**

Explanation: The MERGE subcommand was issued and the group of lines that were to be merged overlapped each other.

System Action: RC = 1.
No lines are merged.

User Response: Specify targets such that the lines to be merged do not overlap.

499E **User not authorized to issue the *command* command**

Explanation: The TELL EXEC tried to issue the specified 'command' found in the GLOBALV file. Either the specified 'command' is invalid, or the user is not authorized to issue the MSGNOH command.

System Action: RC = 40.
The command is rejected.

User Response: Reissue the DEFAULTS EXEC to set msgcmd to either MSG or MSGNOH.

500E **Unable to unpack file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An error condition was detected during the process of unpacking a file.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel for assistance.

501I **{No|*nn*} line(s) deleted**

Explanation: The number of lines deleted as a result of a DELETE or CDELETE subcommand is displayed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

502I **{No|*nn*} line(s) recovered**

Explanation: The number of lines recovered (or 'NO LINES' if 0 lines were recovered), as a result of a RECOVER subcommand, is displayed.

System Action: If NO lines were recoverable, RC = 3 is returned.

User Response: None.

503E **{Truncated|Spilled}**

Explanation: The current line has exceeded the truncation column and the extra characters have been truncated or spilled.

System Action: RC = 3.
Lines are spilled or truncated depending on SET SPILL ON|OFF|WORD.

User Response: To avoid truncation of subsequent lines, change the truncation setting by issuing a SET TRUNC subcommand. SET SPILL also allows you to avoid losing any characters by truncation.

504E ***nn* line(s) {truncated|spilled}**

Explanation: Lines were truncated or spilled due to execution of the SHIFT or EXPAND subcommand.

System Action: RC = 3.
Lines are spilled or truncated depending on SET SPILL ON|OFF|WORD.

User Response: To avoid truncation of subsequent lines, change the truncation setting by issuing a SET TRUNC subcommand. SET SPILL also allows you to avoid losing any characters by truncation.

505E **Not executed--the target line (*nn*) is within the lines to move**

Explanation: The destination line for a move operation fell within the block of lines to be moved.

System Action: RC = 1.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

506I **{No|*nn*} lines {moved|copied|merged}**

Explanation: The number of lines that were moved, copied or merged is displayed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

507E **No preserved data to restore**

Explanation: A RESTORE subcommand was issued to restore the settings of XEDIT variables but the PRESERVE subcommand had not previously been issued to save the settings of the variables.

System Action: RC = 3.
The RESTORE subcommand is not executed.

User Response: If you wish to alter XEDIT variables temporarily, enter the PRESERVE subcommand, then change the XEDIT variables using the SET subcommand. Subsequently, enter the RESTORE subcommand to restore the variables to the values they had when the PRESERVE subcommand was last issued.

508E **LOAD must be the first subcommand in the profile**

Explanation: During the execution of a XEDIT profile macro, a LOAD subcommand was detected that was not the first XEDIT subcommand in the macro.

System Action: RC = 3.
The XEDIT profile macro is partially executed. The system executes all REXX or EXEC 2 statements, CMS commands, and XEDIT subcommands in the macro until the LOAD subcommand is reached. It then ignores the LOAD subcommand and all subsequent subcommands. Upon detection of the first

XEDIT subcommand, the editor automatically executed a LOAD subcommand that was used to invoke the profile macro. No more than one LOAD command, either implicit or explicit, may be executed in one XEDIT macro call.

User Response: Correct your XEDIT profile macro. Move the LOAD subcommand up so that it is the first XEDIT subcommand to be executed.

509E ***subcommand*** **subcommand not valid from a prefix macro**

Explanation: A subcommand is not valid when issued from a prefix macro. The following subcommands are invalid: LPREFIX, QUIT, FILE, and READ.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the macro continues.

User Response: Do not issue the macro from the prefix area, or modify the macro so this subcommand is not issued.

510I **AUTOSAVED as** ***fn ft fm***

Explanation: As a result of a SET AUTOSAVE setting, the file was written to disk with the file ID that is displayed.

System Action: The editing session continues.

User Response: None.

511E **String2 contains more arbitrary characters than string1**

Explanation: In a CHANGE subcommand, the operand 'string2' contained more arbitrary characters than the operand 'string1'.

System Action: RC=5.

User Response: Correct the operand 'string2' and reissue the CHANGE subcommand.

512E **Invalid subset command**

Explanation: A CMS command that is not one of the CMS subset commands was issued and the user is in CMS SUBSET mode.

System Action: RC=-1 or -2.
RC=-1: The command was passed to CMS; the command was not a valid system editor subcommand.

RC=-2: The command was passed to CMS. The VM/SP editor did not attempt to decode the command.

User Response: None.

513E **Unknown CP/CMS command**

Explanation: A command was transmitted to CMS or to CP but was not recognized.

System Action: RC=-3.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

514E **Return code** ***nn*** **from** ***command***

Explanation: A CMS or CP command was executed, and an error occurred.

System Action: The return code from the CMS or CP command is displayed in the message.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

515E **RECFM must be F, V, FP, or VP**

Explanation: A SET RECFM subcommand was issued and the operand was not recognized.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

516E **LRECL too large for V-format file**

Explanation: A SET LRECL subcommand was issued with a logical record length that exceeds the maximum for V-format files, which is 65,535 or a SET RECFM V|VP subcommand was issued for a file with a record length greater than this maximum.

System Action: RC=4.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

517I ***nn*** **occurrence(s) changed on** ***nn*** **line(s)**

Explanation: An ALTER macro or a CHANGE subcommand caused 'nn' occurrences on 'nn' lines to be changed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

518E ***nn*** **occurrence(s) changed on** ***nn*** **line(s);** ***nn*** **line(s) {truncated|spilled}**

Explanation: A CHANGE subcommand caused 'nn' occurrences to be changed; as a result, 'nn' lines were truncated or spilled. If SET SPILL OFF, they were truncated; otherwise, they were spilled.

System Action: RC=3.

User Response: Issue SET SPILL ON|WORD to avoid truncation.

519E **LRECL must be lower than WIDTH (*nn*)**

Explanation: A SET LRECL subcommand specified a logical record length greater than the WIDTH option in the XEDIT command.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

520E **Invalid operand:** ***operand***

Explanation: A subcommand was issued either with an invalid operand, with too many operands, or with an incorrect file mode.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

521E **Invalid line number**

Explanation: The GET subcommand was issued with a line number of zero; or a CURSOR, SET CURLINE, SET MSGLINE, SET RESERVED, SET SCALE, or SET TABLINE subcommand was issued with an invalid line number.

System Action: For the CURSOR subcommand, RC = 1; for the other subcommands listed above, RC = 5.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

522I **{No|*nn*} occurrences**

Explanation: The number of occurrences of a string located by a COUNT subcommand is displayed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

523I **Typewriter mode**

Explanation: A SET TERMINAL TYPEWRITER subcommand was issued from a display terminal.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

524W **NONDISP character reset to "**

Explanation: A SET APL ON or SET TEXT ON subcommand was in effect, and a SET NONDISP subcommand was issued defining an APL or TEXT character as the non-displayable character. When a SET APL OFF or SET TEXT OFF subcommand was issued subsequently, CMS automatically reset the non-displayable character to a doublequote (").

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

525E **Invalid {PFkey|PFkey/PAkey} number**

Explanation: A SET or QUERY PFn, CMSPF nn, WMPF nn, or SCHANGE subcommand was issued, and 'n' or 'nn' was either zero or greater than 24; or, a SET or QUERY PAn subcommand was issued, and 'n' was either zero or greater than 3.

System Action: RC = 5 or 24.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

526E **Option *option* valid in display mode only**

Explanation: The following SET options are only valid in display mode:

CMDLINE	SCALE
CURLINE	SCREEN
MSGLINE	TABLINE
RESERVED	TERMINAL

For the EXECUTE, JOIN, or SPLIT subcommands, the CURSOR operand was specified and the terminal is not in display mode.

System Action: RC = 3.

User Response: None.

527E **Invalid column number**

Explanation: A CURSOR or MERGE subcommand was issued with an invalid column number.

System Action: RC = 1.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

528E **Invalid range: target2 (line *nn*) precedes target1 (line *nn*)**

Explanation: The 'target' operands specified in a SET RANGE subcommand were reversed.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

529E **{[SET]*subcommand*|Subcommand|SI|RGTLEFT|SPLTJOIN} [subcommand] is only valid in {display| editing} mode**

Explanation: A subcommand was issued that is valid only in display or editing mode. The following subcommands are valid only in display or editing mode:

ADD	SCHANGE
BACKWARD	SI
CURSOR	SOS
FORWARD	SPLTJOIN
MODIFY	Prefix subcommand A
POWERINP	Prefix subcommand I
REFRESH	Prefix macro SI
RGTLEFT	

System Action: RC = 3.

User Response: None.

530I ***nn* file(s) in storage**

Explanation: A QUERY RING subcommand was executed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

531E **Disk or file space is full; set new filemode or clear some space**

Explanation: The output disk or file space became full during execution of a FILE or SAVE subcommand.

System Action: RC = 13.
The editing session continues.

User Response: Specify a new file mode (SET FMODE) or clear some space.

532E **Disk or file space is full; AUTOSAVE failed**

Explanation: The output disk or file space became full during an automatic save operation.

System Action: The editing session continues.

User Response: Use the SET AUTOSAVE subcommand to specify a new file mode, or make more room on the disk.

533E **Line *nn* is not reserved**

Explanation: A SET RESERVED nn OFF subcommand was issued, and *nn* indicates a line that is not currently reserved.

System Action: RC=4.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the subcommand.

534E **Too many logical screens defined**

Explanation: A SET SCREEN subcommand was issued, and 'n' specified too many logical screens for the physical screen size.

System Action: RC=4.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

535E **Invalid parameters for RENUM**

Explanation: A RENUM subcommand was issued, and either the 'startno' or 'incr' operand was specified as zero.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

536E **Logical screens exceed virtual screen size**

Explanation: A 'SET SCREEN SIZE' or 'SET SCREEN WIDTH' subcommand was issued, and the number of lines or columns specified exceed the limits of the virtual screen.

System Action: RC=1.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

537E **Each logical screen must contain at least 5 lines and 20 columns**

Explanation: A 'SET SCREEN' subcommand was issued that specified a logical screen size of less than 5 rows and/or less than 20 columns.

System Action: RC=4.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

538E **No name defined**

Explanation: A 'QUERY POINT *' subcommand was issued, but no symbolic names have been defined.

System Action: RC=3.

User Response: None.

539E **Named line not found**

Explanation: A 'SET POINT' subcommand was issued to delete a specified symbolic name, and the name was not located.

System Action: RC=2.

User Response: None.

540E **Name already defined on line *nn***

Explanation: A 'SET POINT' subcommand was issued to define a symbolic name, and the specified name was already assigned to another line.

System Action: RC=1.

User Response: Issue a 'SET POINT .symbol OFF' subcommand to delete the previous assignment, or select a unique name and reissue the subcommand.

541E **Invalid name**

Explanation: A 'SET POINT' subcommand was issued, and the specified name either exceeded eight characters or was not preceded by a period (.).

System Action: RC=5.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

542E **No such subcommand: *name***

Explanation: A subcommand not recognized by the editor was issued.

System Action: RC=-1.

User Response: If the name you entered was a macro name, verify that the macro resides on one of your accessed disks.

543E **Invalid number: *number***

Explanation: A subcommand was entered that required a numeric operand, and an alphabetic operand was specified instead, or the number was too large. If the EXECUTE subcommand was issued with a negative number, this message is generated. The EXECUTE subcommand only accepts numbers greater than or equal to zero.

System Action: RC=5.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

544E **Invalid hex data: *xxxxxxxx***

Explanation: The subcommand SET HEX ON is in effect, and characters that did not represent valid hexadecimal notation (00-FF) were entered in a subcommand.

System Action: RC=5.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

545E **Missing operand(s)**

Explanation: A subcommand was entered without the required number of operand(s), or the operand(s) misspelled.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

546E **Target not found**

Explanation: A subcommand was issued with a target operand specified as a string expression or line name that was not located.

System Action: RC=2.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

547E **Synonym definition incomplete**

Explanation: A 'SET SYNONYM' subcommand was issued without the required number of operands.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

548E **Invalid synonym operand:** *operand*

Explanation: A 'SET PREFIX SYNONYM' subcommand was issued with an invalid operand.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct the operand and reissue the subcommand.

549E **Synonym abbreviation too large**

Explanation: A 'SET SYNONYM' subcommand was issued and 'n' (minimum number of characters) was larger than the word itself.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

550E **Too many operands in synonym definition**

Explanation: A 'SET SYNONYM' subcommand was issued with more than 64 operands or with an operand greater than 160 characters.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

550W **Date/Time data not present for file** *fn ft*

Explanation: This message is issued when using the OLDDATE option of DISK LOAD and the time of the file being loaded is blank.

System Action: The file is loaded with a new date and time.

User Response: None.

551I **{Target|String}** *string* **found; [--- PF***nn* **set for selective CHANGE]**

Explanation: An SCHANGE macro was executed. If a CLOCATE subcommand was typed in the command line or saved in the LASTLORC buffer, the first part of the message is displayed. If a CHANGE subcommand was typed in the command line or saved in the LASTLORC buffer, the message also displays which PF key must be pressed to perform the change.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

552E **No synonym currently defined**

Explanation: A 'QUERY SYNONYM *' subcommand was issued, and no synonyms are currently defined.

System Action: RC = 3.

User Response: None.

553I **Editing file:** *fn ft fm*

Explanation: This message is displayed on a typewriter terminal or a display terminal used in typewriter mode, when one of the following occurred:

1. An XEDIT command was issued.
2. Multiple files are being edited, and a QUIT or FILE subcommand was issued. The file ID displayed is the new current file.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

554E **Not enough virtual storage available**

Explanation: No more storage is available and a subcommand that requires free storage was issued.

If this message was issued as a result of the XEDIT FILE or SAVE subcommand, a copy of the file containing all changes may exist on minidisk as the workfile 'XEDTEMP CMSUT1'.

System Action: RC = 4 or 104.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: If you are not trying to perform the FILE or SAVE subcommand, save your work, increase the storage size of your virtual machine by issuing a CP DEFINE STORAGE command, IPL CMS, and then continue.

555E **File** *fn ft fm* **already in storage**

Explanation: A LOAD, SET FMODE, SET FNAME, or SET FTYPE subcommand was issued for a file that is already in the ring of files in storage.

System Action: RC = 4.
A duplicate copy of the file that was requested will not be loaded into storage.

User Response: None.

557S **No more storage to insert lines**

Explanation: Storage was exhausted during the execution of one of the following subcommands: ADD, COPY, DUPLICATE, GET INPUT, POWERINP, REPLACE, SPLIT, SPLTJOIN, and the following prefix subcommands: A, C, M, ".

System Action: RC = 4.
The subcommand stops executing when no more storage is available.

User Response: Increase the storage size of your virtual machine by issuing a CP DEFINE STORAGE subcommand, or release all unnecessary disks or SFS directories.

558E **Wrong file format for serialization**

Explanation: A SET SERIAL subcommand was issued, and the file has a variable record format. Only files with a fixed record format can be serialized.

System Action: RC = 5.

User Response: You can issue a SET RECFM F subcommand to change the record format of the file. (See also message 560E.)

559W The variations of this message are explained below.

MESSAGES:

- **Warning: file is empty**

  Explanation: A subcommand was issued, but the file contains no lines.

  System Action: For DELETE and PUTD, the subcommand is executed until EOF is reached.

- **Warning: empty file not written to disk**

  Explanation: A subcommand was issued, but the file contains no lines. For the SAVE/FILE subcommand, the copy of the file on disk or directory has not been altered.

  System Action: The FILE or SAVE subcommand is executed, except that the permanent copy of the file on disk or directory is not changed.

  User Response: In either case, there is no user response.

560E **Not enough space for serialization between TRUNC and LRECL**

Explanation: A SET SERIAL subcommand was issued, and there is not enough room to insert the serial number.

System Action: The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Issue a SET TRUNC subcommand so that at least eight characters separate the truncation column and the logical record length.

561E **Cursor is not on a valid data field**

Explanation: A command was issued with the CURSOR or SCHANGE option, and the cursor was not on a file line, or the cursor or column specified was outside the current zones.

System Action: RC=1 or 3.

RC=1 for JOIN CURSOR
RC=3 for SI, SPLIT CURSOR, and SOS

System Action: The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Reposition the cursor and reissue the subcommand.

562E **No line(s) saved [by PUT(D) subcommand]**

Explanation: A GET subcommand was issued, but no lines(s) had been stored by a PUT or PUTD subcommand.

System Action: RC=28.

User Response: None.

563W **Records {truncated|spilled}**

Explanation: A GET subcommand was executed, and one or more of the inserted lines was truncated or spilled.

System Action: RC=3.
Lines are spilled or truncated depending on SET SPILL ON|OFF|WORD.

User Response: None.

564W **EOF reached**

Explanation: A GET subcommand was executed, and lines were inserted up to the end of the file. This message is also issued for the JOIN subcommand.

System Action: RC=1 (JOIN).

User Response: None.

565W **EOF reached; records {truncated|spilled}**

Explanation: A GET subcommand was executed, and lines were inserted up to the end of the file. However, one or more lines were truncated or spilled.

System Action: RC=3.
Lines are spilled or truncated depending on SET SPILL ON|OFF|WORD.

User Response: None.

566E **Logical screen (*sl1,sw1,sh1,sv1*) is outside the virtual screen**

Explanation: The screen defined by (sl1,sw1,sh1,sv1) is outside the bounds of the virtual screen.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct the values and reissue the command.

567E **Logical screens (*sl1,sw1,sh1,sv1*) and (*sl2,sw2,sh2,sv2*) overlap each other**

Explanation: The screen defined by (sl1,sw1,sh1,sv1) somehow overlaps the screen defined by the parameters (sl2,sw2,sh2,sv2).

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct the values and reissue the command.

568E **Subcommand not valid with this screen definition**

Explanation: The subcommand that was issued is not valid in this screen definition.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Do not use this subcommand in this screen definition.

569E **No CHANGE or CLOCATE subcommand specified**

Explanation: The PF/PA key assigned to the SCHANGE macro was pressed, but no 'CHANGE' or 'CLOCATE' subcommand has been typed in the command line and the LASTLORC buffer does not contain a 'CHANGE' or 'CLOCATE' subcommand.

System Action: RC=5.
The macro is not executed.

User Response: Type a 'CHANGE' or 'CLOCATE' subcommand in the command line and then press the PF/PA key assigned to SCHANGE.

570W **Update *ft* specified in the UNTIL option field not found**

Explanation: The 'UNTIL' option was specified. However, the file type specified in this field was never found while applying the updates.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

571I **Creating new file:**

Explanation: An XEDIT command or one of the following XEDIT subcommands was executed: XEDIT, PUT, or PUTD. The file ID specified a file that did not exist on one of your accessed minidisks or SFS directories.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

572E **Terminal error; data changed to uppercase**

Explanation: An error occurred when the editor was reading from the CMS console stack.

System Action: A 'SET CASE UPPERCASE' subcommand is executed, and the editor attempts to read the data again.

User Response: If the read was successful, you can reissue the SET CASE subcommand if desired. Otherwise, contact your system support personnel for assistance.

573I **Input mode:**

Explanation: An INPUT or REPLACE subcommand was executed.

System Action: The editor leaves edit mode and enters input mode.

User Response: You can enter new lines into the file, or enter a null line to return to edit mode.

574E **CHANGE not valid {with CLOCATE|after cursor movement}**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

1. The SCHANGE macro was executed with a CLOCATE subcommand typed in the command line or saved in the LASTLORC buffer. Then, the PF key set for the selective change was pressed.
2. The PF key assigned to the SCHANGE macro was pressed, and a CHANGE subcommand is typed in the command line or saved in the LASTLORC buffer. The cursor was moved, and then the PF key set for the selective change was pressed.

System Action: The change is not made.

User Response: None.

575E **Invalid [argument or] {JOIN|SPLIT|TABS|VERIFY|ZONE} column(s) defined**

Explanation: The subcommand displayed in the message was issued, and the columns specified were one of the following: non-numeric, zero, not in ascending order.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

576E **{Total verify width exceeds screen size (*nn*) |Total offset exceeds LRECL (*nn*)}**

Explanation: A SET VERIFY subcommand was issued, and the total width of the 'startcol' and 'endcol' operands is greater than the screen size (on a typewriter terminal the maximum screen size is 132); or a LEFT or RGTLEFT subcommand was issued, and the total value of 'n' (when added to the value of 'n' specified in previous LEFT or RIGHT subcommands, if any) exceeds the logical record length of the file.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the subcommand.

577E **File has been changed; type QQUIT to quit anyway**

Explanation: A QUIT or CANCEL subcommand has been issued, and a file has been changed during the editing session.

System Action: RC = 12.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Issue a 'QQUIT' subcommand if you do not wish to save the changes made during the editing session. Issue a 'FILE' subcommand if you want the changed file to be written to disk.

578W ***macroname* macro is not currently in storage**

Explanation: An XEDIT PURGE subcommand was issued for 'macro' but no macro with the given name was currently in storage.

System Action: RC = 3.
No macro is purged from storage.

User Response: Correct the name and reissue the subcommand.

579E **Records truncated to *nn* when added to *fn ft fm***

Explanation: A PUT(D) subcommand was issued, and the lines added to the existing fixed format file were truncated at the column indicated.

System Action: RC = 3.
The lines inserted into the file specified were truncated at column 'nn'.

User Response: None.

580E **Invalid string:** *message*

Explanation: A subcommand was issued and the string specified was not valid. In extended mode (SET ETMODE ON), strings are validated regarding the shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) control characters. 'message' is one of the following detected errors:

- **SHIFT-OUT (SO) IS NOT A VALID DELIMITER.**

  The first character in certain operands is a self-defining delimiter. The shift-out (SO) control character is not a valid delimiter for targets or strings.

- **UNMATCHED SHIFT-OUT (SO) AND SHIFT-IN (SI).**

  A string was specified which contained a shift-out (SO) without a shift-in (SI) control character or a shift-in (SI) control character and no matching shift-out control character. These control

characters must be paired properly or the string is considered invalid.

- **ODD NUMBER OF CHARACTERS BETWEEN SO AND SI.**

  The characters between the SO (shift-out control character) and the SI (shift-in control character) must be double-byte characters. If the number of character positions is not even between the SO and SI, then the string does not contain double-byte characters.

- **INVALID DOUBLE-BYTE CHARACTER(S).**

  The characters between the shift-out and shift-in control characters must be valid double-byte characters. The range of hex codes that may be used to represent characters in the Double-Byte Character Set are as follows:

first byte:	X '41' - X'FE'
second byte:	X '41' - X'FE'
	X '4040' (DBCS blank)
	X '0000' (DBCS null)

System Action: RC=5.

User Response: Correct the string and reissue the subcommand.

581E **Subcommand is not valid in extended mode**

Explanation: A subcommand was issued that is not valid in extended mode (SET ETMODE ON). The following subcommands are not valid in extended mode.

COMPress	MErge
COVerlay	Overlay
EXPand	POWerinp
HEXType	SORT

When ETMODE is ON, the SET VERIFY option will only display the first pair of verify columns.

System Action: RC=3.

User Response: None.

582S **Editor abend**

Explanation: The editor has failed because: an error occurred while the editor was reading from the CMS console stack, or the editor was unable to allocate a save area.

System Action: The system is terminated abnormally.

User Response: Issue the XEDIT command again. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

583I **EOF:**

Explanation: On a typewriter terminal or a display terminal used in typewriter mode, the line pointer has moved to the null END OF FILE line.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

584I **TOF:**

Explanation: On a typewriter terminal or a display terminal used in typewriter mode, the line pointer has moved to the null TOP OF FILE line.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

585E **No line(s) changed**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

- A subcommand was issued to locate and change a string of character(s), but the string was not located.
- A subcommand was issued that attempted to modify the null TOP OF FILE or END OF FILE line.
- A subcommand was issued, but the column pointer was at the the TOP OF LINE (TOL) or END OF LINE (EOL), (e.g. CINSERT, COVERLAY).

System Action: RC=1 or 4.
RC=1 for JOIN, SPLIT, and SPLTJOIN subcommands.
The change is not made.

User Response: None.

586E **{String not found|Not found [on screen]}**

Explanation: A FIND, FINDUP, NFIND, NFINDUP, or HELP CLOCATE subcommand was issued, and the specified 'text' operand is not found. The SCHANGE macro was invoked, the CHANGE or CLOCATE subcommand was issued, and the specified 'string' (first operand for CHANGE and only operand for CLOCATE) is not found within the screen width.

System Action: RC=2.

User Response: For the SCHANGE macro and the CHANGE or CLOCATE subcommand, if the 'string' not found is outside the screen width, the RIGHT or LEFT subcommand can be issued to change the screen so that the string will be located.

587I **XEDIT:**

Explanation: This message is displayed as a result of one of the following:

- you return to EDIT mode from INPUT mode
- you invoke XEDIT and you don't have a PROFILE macro
- you enter a null line from a typewriter terminal

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

588E **Prefix subcommand waiting...**

Explanation: A SET RANGE or SORT subcommand was issued and a prefix subcommand or macro was still pending in the file. (This is indicated by "'xxx' pending..." in the status area for the file.) Alternatively, a SET RANGE or SORT subcommand was issued from a prefix macro.

System Action: RC=8.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: You can issue a RESET subcommand to remove the pending prefix subcommands or macros,

or you can complete the execution of the pending prefix subcommands or macros and then reissue the subcommand or macro from the command line.

589E **Missing FILEDEF for DDNAME** *ddname*

Explanation: For XEDIT, a command or subcommand was issued for a file that resides on an OS disk, but no FILEDEF command has been issued.

For NUCXLOAD a FILEDEF command identifying the load library must be issued prior to calling NUCXLOAD.

System Action: RC = 32.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: The System Product Editor uses the data definition name 'SYSIN' to read the OS data set. Therefore, you must issue a FILEDEF command with 'SYSIN' specified as the 'ddname' before issuing the XEDIT command or subcommand. Use CMS subset to enter the FILEDEF command.

For NUCXLOAD, if you are loading a module from a CMS load library, issue a FILEDEF command identifying the load library.

590E **Dataset too large**

Explanation: An XEDIT command or XEDIT or LOAD subcommand was issued for an OS data set that is too large for your virtual storage size.

System Action: RC = 88.

User Response: Use the CP command DEFINE to increase the virtual storage size, and reissue the XEDIT command or XEDIT or LOAD subcommand. Initialize CMS again.

591E **Open error on SYSIN**

Explanation: An XEDIT command or subcommand was issued for a data set not supported by CMS. This message usually follows message DMSSOP036E.

System Action: RC = 32.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Refer to message DMSS0P036E.

592W **Wrapped ....**

Explanation: While executing the search for a target, or while executing a subcommand, the search continued past the end of file (or top of file) and stopped when the line where it started was reached again.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

593E **{No|*nn*} lines merged, *nn* line(s) {truncated|spilled}**

Explanation: In executing the MERGEd subcommand, some lines were truncated or spilled.

System Action: RC = 3.
Lines are spilled or truncated depending on SET SPILL ON|OFF|WORD.

User Response: To avoid truncation of subsequent lines, change the truncation setting by issuing a SET TRUNC subcommand. SET SPILL also allows you to avoid losing any characters by truncation.

594E **File *fn ft fm* already exists or changed; use FFILE or SSAVE**

Explanation: Attempted to FILE or SAVE a file and found that a different copy of the file was already on the disk or directory.

System Action: RC = 3.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Use a different file ID, or use FFILE or SSAVE to overlay the other file on the disk or SFS directory.

596E **This module must be called within the editor**

Explanation: An attempt was made to execute DMSXMS from CMS.

System Action: RC = 88.

User Response: Call this module from within the editor.

597E **Unable to merge updates containing ./S cards**

Explanation: An XEDIT command or XEDIT or LOAD subcommand has been issued with a 'MERGE' and 'CTL' option specified, and one of the updates in the control file contains a './S' card(s).

System Action: RC = 32.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Remove the 'MERGE' option and reissue the command.

598S **Unable to build update file: internal list destroyed**

Explanation: A FILE or SAVE subcommand has been issued, and the editor was unable to build the update file.

System Action: RC = 7.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Call your system support personnel for assistance.

599S **Unable to build update file: serialization destroyed**

Explanation: A FILE or SAVE subcommand has been issued and the editor was unable to build the update file because the serialization field contains a non-numeric character. This situation may have been the result of a previous update that did not include serialization.

System Action: RC = 7.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Verify that all the applied updates include serialization.

600E **First selection level (*nn*) cannot be greater than second selection level (*nn*)**

Explanation: The 'SET DISPLAY n1 n2' was issued and the n2 was less than n1.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Correct the operands and reissue the subcommand.

601R **Enter specification list:**

Explanation: The specification list that is to be entered in conjunction with the SPECS option is requested.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the specification list.

602R **Enter translation list:**

Explanation: The translation list that is to be entered in conjunction with the TRANS option is requested.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the translation list.

603R **FORMAT will erase all files on disk *mode(vdev)*. Do you wish to continue? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: This message is a reminder that the formatting process erases existing files.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter 1 (or "YES") or 0 (or "NO").

604R **Enter sort fields:**

Explanation: The command requires a list of sort fields on which to perform a sort.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter pairs of numbers, separated by a blank, defining the starting and ending character positions of sort fields within the records.

605R **Enter disk label:**

Explanation: You are requested to enter a label for the disk being formatted. The label will be written on the disk at cylinder 0, track 0, record 3.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter a one- to six-character label for the disk. If you enter less than six characters, the label is left-justified and padded with blanks. If you enter a null line, the system displays the message DISK REMAINS UNCHANGED.

606R **System disk address = *vdev***

Explanation: "vdev" designates the device address of the system disk (S-disk). On this disk CMS expects to find all CMS system information and programs not contained within the CMS nucleus, such as the disk-resident command modules. If the CMS nucleus is written on this disk, then vdev is also the IPL device address.

System Action: The system waits for a response. If you enter an invalid device address, the message

```
DMSINQ079E INVALID DEVICE ADDRESS -
           REENTER
```

is issued. Message DMSINI606R is reissued, and you may enter a valid device address.

If you enter a null line, 190 is assumed to be the system disk address.

Once the system disk address entered is accepted, message DMSINI615R is issued.

User Response: Enter a valid device address or a null line.

607R **Rewrite the nucleus? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: Your response to this message determines whether or not a copy of the CMS nucleus is written onto disk.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter either "1" or "0." If you enter 0, a copy of the CMS nucleus is not written onto disk. The remaining questions in generating a new CMS nucleus are skipped and control is passed to the CMS initialization routine.

If you enter 1, message DMSINI608R is issued.

If you fail to enter either 1, YES, 0, or NO, the message

```
DMSINI081E Invalid reply;
enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)
```

is issued. Message DMSINI607R is reissued and you may enter a valid response.

608R **IPL device address = *vdev***

Explanation: "vdev" designates the device address on which the CMS nucleus is to be written. If the system disk and the IPL device are to be the same, you need only enter a null line.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you enter an invalid device address, message

```
DMSINI079E INVALID DEVICE ADDRESS -
           REENTER
```

is issued. Message DMSINI608R is reissued and you may enter a valid device address.

If the IPL device designated is not currently defined, is not in read/write status, or is an unsupported device type, message

```
DMSINI082E IPL DEVICE ERROR - REENTER
```

is issued. Message DMSINI608R is then reissued. At this time, you may enter CP mode by signaling attention, and determine the status of the designated device by entering the CP command

```
QUERY VIRTUAL vdev
```

Then take the corrective action necessary to define the device for your virtual machine or to access it in read/write status. Reenter CMS mode by issuing the CP command

```
BEGIN
```

You must then reenter the device address.

Once the IPL device address is accepted, message DMSINI609R is issued.

User Response: Enter a valid device address or a null line.

609R **Nucleus (CYL or BLK) address = *nnnn***

Explanation: The *nnnn* designates the cylinder address or FB-512 block number (on the device entered in response to message DMSINI608R) on which the CMS nucleus is to be written. The *nnnn* must be between 001 and m-1 where *m* equals the number of cylinders or blocks on the disk, the cylinders or blocks on a disk being numbered from 0 to *m*. The *nnnn* must be entered in decimal.

For an FB-512 device, the block number must be a multiple of 256 and 256 blocks must be available at that location to form an FB-512 extent.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you do not enter a valid decimal cylinder or block number, the message

```
DMSINI080E INVALID {CYL|BLK}
           NUMBER -  REENTER
```

is issued, message DMSINI609R is reissued, and you may enter a valid cylinder or FB-512 block number.

If the cylinder or FB-512 block(s) specified is not greater than the number already in use on the device (as indicated in the file directory), the message

```
DMSINI083E NUCLEUS {CYL|BLK}
           SPECIFICATION
           UNACCEPTABLE, ERROR 'X'
```

is issued. Message DMSINI609R is reissued. You may respond with a larger cylinder or block number, or IPL the CMS system and format the specified IPL device with the RECOMP option. Once the nucleus cylinder or block address is accepted, message DMSINI610R is issued.

User Response: Enter a valid cylinder address.

610R **Also IPL (CYL or BLK) 0? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)**

Explanation: The initial IPL text is always written on the same cylinder or FB-512 block as the CMS nucleus, that is, the cylinder or FB-512 extent designated in response to message DMSINI609R. (The initial IPL text is a bootstrap program that reads in the nucleus from the designated cylinder or block.) If it is not also written on cylinder or block 0, you must enter the cylinder or block number whenever an IPL is issued for the system being generated. For more information, see the IPL command in the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference.*

System Action: If you do not enter 1, YES, 0, or NO, the message

```
DMSINI081E Invalid reply;
enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO)
```

is issued. Message DMSINI610R is reissued and you may enter a valid response.

If you enter 1, the initial IPL text is written on cylinder or block 0 as well as on the cylinder or block designated in response to message DMSINI609R.

If you enter 0, the initial IPL text is written only on the cylinder or block designated in response to message DMSINI609R.

If you enter either 1 or 0, message DMSINI611R is issued.

User Response: Enter 1 or 0.

611R **Enter version identification:**

Explanation: Thirty-two bytes of information, including blanks, can be entered to specifically identify the version and level of CMS; this information is displayed or printed out when an IPL CMS is executed. The default identification (specified by a carriage return) is:

```
VM/SP CMS - mm/dd/yy hh:mm
```

where mm/dd/yy is the month, day, and year and hh.mm is the hour and minute the CMS nucleus was created.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter version identification information or a null line.

612R **Enter installation heading:**

Explanation: Sixty-four bytes of information, including blanks, can be entered to serve as an installation standard heading at the beginning of each output file. The default heading (specified by a null line) is:

```
VM/SP CONVERSATIONAL MONITOR SYSTEM
```

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter up to 64 characters of identifying information, or a null line.

613E **TAPE must be invoked as a nucleus extension**

Explanation: The command was invoked as a nucleus extension.

System Action: RC = 40.
System status remains the same.

User Response: Notify the system programmer that an error occurs when you invoke this command.

614E **Screen modifications lost. See 'SET FULLREAD' to use PA keys safely.**

Explanation: A PA Key was pressed and the screen was cleared to display a pending message. If any changes were made on the screen before the PA Key was pressed, those changes were lost.

System Action: RC = 8.
Any screen changes are lost.

User Response: See SET FULLREAD documentation for information on how to use PA keys safely.

615R **Y-disk address = *vdev***

Explanation: "vdev" designates the device address of the system disk extension (Y-disk). On this disk, CMS expects to find all CMS system information and programs not contained within the CMS nucleus and not on the S-disk, such as disk-resident command modules. If the CMS nucleus is written on this disk, then vdev is also the IPL device address. (It is not required that you have a Y-disk.)

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you enter an invalid device address, the message

```
DMSINQ079E INVALID DEVICE ADDRESS -
           REENTER
```

is issued. Message DMSINI615R is reissued, and you may enter a valid device address.

If you enter a null line, "19E" is assumed to be the system disk extension address.

If you do not want a Y-disk, then do not have a disk 19E in your directory entry, and enter a null line.

Once the system disk extension address is accepted, message DMSINI607R is issued.

User Response: Enter a valid disk address or a null line.

616W *name* **does not exist**

Explanation: The named nucleus extension does not exist.

System Action: RC = 28.

User Response: Check the spelling of 'name'.

617E **Error code *nn* from DMSFRET while unloading *module* module**

Explanation: An invalid DMSFRET request was made while unloading the specified module. An error was made in calling a nucleus extension or the created nucleus extension was damaged in some way. NUCXDROP used the BYTES associated with the module name as the number of bytes to free, starting at the ORIGIN address. One or both of these fields have been destroyed. The error code indicates the type of error that occurred. The error code meanings are:

Code	Meaning
5	The number of doublewords specified was 0 or negative.
6	The block of storage being released was never allocated by DMSFREE.
7	The address given for the block being released is not doubleword aligned.

System Action: RC = 3.
The system makes no further attempt to release the storage block.

User Response: NUCXMAP may be used after defining a nucleus extension to display the origin and length of the loaded program. If these are incorrect, the call defining the nucleus extension was in error. If they are correct, then some program violated the SCBLOCK defining the nucleus extension after NUCXMAP displayed it. This program should be identified and corrected.

618E **NUCEXT failed**

Explanation: An attempt to establish a function as a CMS nucleus extension failed because of a system error, or because the level of CMS does not support extensions to its nucleus.

System Action: RC = 13 or RC = 4n where 'nn' is NUCEXT's return code to the calling module. Execution of the command that called NUCEXT terminates.

User Response: Verify that the level of CMS being used contains support for nucleus extensions; take action indicated by return code 'nn' as appropriate.

619E **Module *module* not found**

Explanation: The module requested does not exist.

System Action: RC = 28.

User Response: Recheck the command.

620E **RTABLE error on line *nnnn*: *message***

Explanation: The multiple variations of 'message' are explained below.

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

The programmable operator facility terminates.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

Correct the routing table and reload it or reinvoke the Programmable Operator Facility.

MESSAGES:

- **INVALID PARAMETER STATEMENT**

  Explanation: An RTABLE parameter statement is incorrectly specified, or if record found preceding the first ROUTE statement does not begin with "TEXTSYM," "HOSTCHK," "PROPCHK," "LGLOPR," or "LOGGING."

- **INVALID TEXT FIELD**

  Explanation: TESTSYM characters are used incorrectly in the text field:

  - The first non-blank character in the text field is not a blank-character separator or an arbitrary-character separator.
  - Two separator characters are found next to each other.
  - A not-symbol that directly precedes a separator or does not immediately follow a separator character was found.

- **INVALID INTERVALS SPECIFIED**

  Explanation: On a PROPCHK or HOSTCHK statement:

  - The response wait (second interval) value exceeds the checking interval (first interval) value.
  - The checking interval or waiting interval value is not greater than zero.
  - The waiting interval specified has more than two numerals.
  - The checking interval specified has more than three numerals.

- **DUPLICATE NODEIDS SPECIFIED**

  Explanation: A node ID is specified more than once on one PROPCHK statement or on more than one PROPCHK statement.

- **INVALID SEPARATOR CHARACTERS**

  Explanation: Parameters other than distinct single characters are given in the TEXTSYM record. If more than 3 are given, "INCORRECT NUMBER OF PARAMETERS" is issued.

- **HOSTCHK BEFORE LGLOPR STATEMENT**

  Explanation: A HOSTCHK statement appears in the routing table before a LGLOPR statement. The HOSTCHK record requires the node ID of the logical operator given in the LGLOPR record.

- **PROPCHK BEFORE LGLOPR STATEMENT**

  Explanation: A PROPCHK statement appears in the routing table before a LGLOPR statement. The PROPCHK record requires the node ID of the logical operator given in the LGLOPR record.

- **INVALID OPERANDS SPECIFIED**

Explanation: The Programmable Operator Facility does not recognize the operands specified (on such statements as LOGGING).

- **LOGICAL OPERATOR NAME NOT FOUND**

  Explanation: The id specified for the logical operator in the LGLOPR statement cannot be found on the system, or in the "userid NAMES" file.

- **INVALID COLUMN FIELDS**

  Explanation: Any of the following is true of the column fields in the routing entry:

  - The starting or ending column field is greater than 240 (the maximum length of a CP message).
  - The ending column is less than the starting column.
  - The starting or ending column is equal to zero.

- **INCORRECT NUMBER OF PARAMETERS**

  Explanation: This message is issued if:

  - The LGLOPR record has no parameter.
  - The LGLOPR record has more than 2 parameters.
  - The TEXTSYM record does not have exactly 3 parameters.
  - The HOSTCHK record does not have exactly 2 parameters.
  - The PROPCHK record has less than 3 parameters.
  - The LOGGING record has more than 1 parameter.

- **NON-NUMERIC VALUE SPECIFIED**

  Explanation: A non-numeric character was specified for a numeric value in one of the following fields of the routing table: the starting column, the ending column, the message type, or the checking interval parameters on the HOSTCHK or PROPCHK records.

- **MISALIGNED FIELD**

  Explanation: One of the following fields does not start in its proper column: user ID, node ID, action routine name, or action routine parameter.

- **HOSTID IN PROPCHK RECORD**

  Explanation: The logical operator's node ID is included in a PROPCHK record.

621E **Bad plist:** *message*

Explanation: The multiple variations of 'message' are explained below.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution is terminated for all of the following cases.

MESSAGES:

- **{EXECIO|QUERY} MUST BE INVOKED AS A NUCLEUS EXTENSION**

  Explanation: {EXECIO|QUERY} was invoked by an assembler program and passed the incorrect parameter list for a nucleus extension call.

  User Response: Make sure you are passing a parameter list for a nucleus extension.

- **DISK 'argument' ARGUMENT IS MISSING**

  Explanation: The missing 'argument' is FILE NAME or FILE TYPE. These are required arguments when DISKR or DISKW operations are specified.

  User Response: Reissue the command with the disk argument.

- **INPUT FILE 'fileid' DOES NOT EXIST**

  Explanation: The indicated file cannot be found.

  User Response: Check to make sure that the file ID has been entered correctly.

- **INVALID POSITIONAL ARGUMENT 'argument'**

  Explanation: More than the maximum number of positional arguments (i.e., arguments before the left parenthesis marking the start of the options) were specified. The number of positional arguments allowed depends on the second operand (DISKR, etc.) on the command line.

  This message is a likely result if the left parenthesis option delimiter is missing from the command line.

  User Response: Check to make sure that you have specified the correct positional arguments, and that you have not omitted the parenthesis.

- **UNKNOWN OPTION NAME 'name'**

  Explanation: The indicated option name is not recognized by EXECIO.

  User Response: Check to make sure that you have not misspelled an option name.

- **VALUE MISSING AFTER 'option' OPTION**

  Explanation: There is not value specified after the indicated option, yet one is required. For example, the MARGINS option requires that two values follow it. If one or both of these is missing, the message is produced.

  User Response: Check the syntax of the command.

- **VALUE 'value' NOT VALID FOR 'option' OPTION**

  Explanation: An invalid value was specified for the indicated option. For example, if 'Case3' is used in a call to EXECIO, the message will read '...VALUE 3 NOT VALID FOR CASE OPTION.'

  User Response: Check the syntax of the command.

- **'option' OPTION IS NOT VALID WITH 'option' OPTION**

Explanation: Two mutually exclusive option values were specified. For example, only one input selection option is allowed; therefore, if both a LOCATE and a FIND option are specified, this message will be issued.

User Response: Check the syntax of the command.

- **'option' OPTION NOT VALID WITH 'operation' OPERATION**

  Explanation: The indicated option cannot be specified with the indicated operation. For example, the FINIS option is not valid if PRINT is specified as the second operand on the command line.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **STRING OPTION WITH LINES=* IS VALID ONLY FOR CP OPERATION**

  Explanation: The STRING option with LINES=* is valid only for a CP operation.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **DEVICE AND LINES ARGUMENTS ARE REQUIRED**

  Explanation: The first two EXECIO command line operands are always required.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID VALUE 'value' FOR NUMBER OF LINES**

  Explanation: The number of lines specified to be processed must be either a non-negative integer or an asterisk.

  User Response: Check the value specified for the number of lines to be processed.

- **MISSING 'DEVICE' ARGUMENT**

  Explanation: The EXECIO command requires a 'DEVICE' argument.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID 'DEVICE' ARGUMENT 'argument'**

  Explanation: The only valid values for the 'DEVICE' argument are CP, CARD, DISKR, DISKW, PUNCH, PRINT, and EMSG.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID VALUE 'value' FOR DISK FILE LINE NUMBER**

  Explanation: The line number specified is negative or a non-numeric value.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **DISK FILEMODE REQUIRED FOR DISKW**

  Explanation: The file mode operand is required for a DISKW operation. The DISKW operation may cause writing to a disk or SFS directory to which the user has write access.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID RECORD FORMAT 'recfm' -- MUST BE EITHER F OR V**

  Explanation: For a DISKW operation, if the record format (recfm) is specified, it must be either F or V. V is the default value.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID RECORD LENGTH ARGUMENT 'lrecl'**

  Explanation: For a DISKW operation, if the logical record length (lrecl) is specified, the value must be less than 256 and greater than 0.

  User Response: Check the record length argument.

- **FILE FORMAT SPECIFIED 'recfm' DOES NOT AGREE WITH EXISTING FILE FORMAT 'recfm'**

  Explanation: The record format of a record to be written into an existing file is inconsistent with that file.

  User Response: Check the record format specified against that of the file.

- **FILE LRECL SPECIFIED 'lrecl' DOES NOT AGREE WITH EXISTING FILE LRECL 'lrecl'**

  Explanation: The logical record length of a record to be written into an existing file is inconsistent with that file.

  User Response: Check the logical record length against that of the file.

- **EXECIO OPTIONS ONLY ALLOWED WITH EXTENDED PLIST**

  Explanation: If any options are used in the call to EXECIO, an extended plist must be supplied. The EXEC 2 interpreter always supplies an extended plist, and CMS supplies an extended plist for all commands read from the console. The most likely reason for this message is an attempt to invoke EXECIO (with options) from a CMS EXEC file. Another reason may be invocation of EXECIO from a user program that doesn't supply an extended plist.

  User Response: You may provide the extended plist by converting the CMS EXEC file to an EXEC 2 file. Or EXECIO may be invoked through a separate EXEC 2 file called from the CMS EXEC file. If called from a program, the extended plist should be set up according to the documentation in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS*.

- **INVALID CHARACTER IN FILE IDENTIFIER**

  Explanation: The specified file ID contains a character that is invalid for the CMS file system.

User Response: Check the description of the command format and reissue the command using valid characters.

- **INVALID FILEMODE 'mode'**

  Explanation: More than two characters were specified for the file mode.

  User Response: Check the command syntax.

- **INVALID EXEC VARIABLE NAME**

  Explanation: Using the EXECIO command, the maximum length of a variable name for the VAR or STEM option was exceeded. The maximum for the VAR option is 250 characters. The maximum for the STEM option is 240 bytes.

  User Response: Use a shorter length variable name.

- **VAR OPTION WITH LINES > 1 IS INVALID**

  Explanation: The EXECIO command was issued with the VAR option and the number of lines specified was greater than 1.

  User Response: Either change the lines operand to 1 or use the STEM option.

622E **Insufficient [free] storage [*message*]**

Explanation: Insufficient storage was available for task to execute a required function. One possible cause of this error message is that a program issuing NUCXLOAD is in a loop. If present, 'message' is one of the following:

- **for MSGLINE**
  No Return Code
  Execution continues.
- **for line spill**
  RC = 1
  Execution continues.
- **for PFkey/PAkey**
  No Return Code.
  Execution continues.
- **for synonyms**
  No Return Code.
  Execution continues.
- **for I/O buffer**
  No Return Code.
  Execution continues.
- **for extract**
  RC = 104
  Execution of command terminates.
- **for EXECCOMM**
  RC = 104
  Execution of command terminates.
- **for EXECIO**
  RC = 41
  The request function is not performed.
- **for NAMEFIND**
  RC = 41
  Execution of the command is terminated.
- **for reading map**
  RC = 104
  Execution of the command is terminated.
- **no table made**
  RC = 41
  DMSGLO created no global variable(s) in storage for the GLOBALV command.
- **(*nn* entries)**
  RC = 41
  DMSNXM (NUCXMAP) requires one word of storage for each nucleus extension.
  The command is terminated, no map is generated.
- **for processing screen changes**
  last screen modifications are not processed.
- **for COPYKEY**
  image of vscreen is not placed in printer spool.

System Action: Execution halts.

User Response: Check a program issuing NUCXLOAD for a possible loop that is not terminating properly. More free storage may be obtained by releasing a disk (to recover the space used for the file directory) or deleting a nucleus extension. Alternatively, re-ipl CMS after defining a larger virtual storage size for the virtual machine.

622W **Insufficient free storage for NAMEFIND buffer; processing continues**

Explanation: Insufficient storage was available for NAMEFIND to create a buffer containing information for the NAMES file. The requested buffer size, or the size of the file, was too large in terms of the available free storage.

System Action: No buffer was created and processing continues reading the NAMES file from the disk. The buffer size is set to 0, so that future invocations of NAMEFIND will not cause this warning to be displayed.

User Response: None.

623S **{Module|Phase} cannot be loaded at location *hexloc*--this area is available for system use only**

Explanation: This error can occur because:

1. The module or phase is too large to be loaded in the user area (it is attempting to overlay the CMS nucleus which resides at the end of the user area).
2. The 'ORIGIN' option was specified incorrectly on the LOAD command. The origin specified is either causing the module or phase to 1) overlay the CMS nucleus, or 2) overlay the Free Storage Pointers (as the origin specified is the beginning address of the segment that follows the CMS nucleus).

System Action: RC = 88.
The command that was executed to perform the load is terminated.

User Response: If the 'ORIGIN' option was incorrect, reissue the command with the correct origin. If the module or phase is too large, contact your system support personnel, or use the CMS nucleus 'CMSL' that is defined at a higher location, if it is available on your system.

624I **No nucleus extensions are loaded**

Explanation: No nucleus extensions were loaded, therefore they cannot be mapped for NUCXMAP.

System Action: RC=0.

User Response: None.

624W **No {nucleus extensions|CSL routines} are loaded**

Explanation: No nucleus extensions or callable service library (CSL) routines have been loaded and therefore cannot be dropped.

System Action: RC=28.
For CSL, the RTNDROP command terminates.

User Response: None.

625S **There are too many items that require relocation to save all of the RLD information**

Explanation: A LOAD or INCLUDE command was issued with the RLDSAVE option specified, and more than 16,384 address constants in the text file(s) require relocation.

System Action: RC=104.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reorganize the text files so that fewer than 16,384 items require relocation, then reissue the command.

626E **Invalid action routine parameter** *parameter*

Explanation: The parameter passed to module DMSPOR in the routing table contains an invalid routine name.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the routing table entry. Make sure that the parameters passed to module DMSPOR contain a valid action routine name. The valid action routine names that can be specified with DMSPOR are:

GET	TOFB
QUERY	TOVM
SET	STOP

627E **Result is** *nnnn* **bytes too large for CP command buffer**

Explanation: CP returned a response to a command that is too large to fit into the buffer provided by module DMSPOR.

System Action: None (no data returned).

User Response: If possible, request less data (for example, as with the DISPLAY command).

628E **Invalid GLOBALV function** *function*

Explanation: The function specified on the GLOBALV command is invalid or unknown.

System Action: RC=4.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid GLOBALV function.

629W **Screen modifications may be lost. Press ENTER key to process screen changes.**

Explanation: Your screen modifications could not be processed because your terminal configuration does not support the CMS command 'SET FULLREAD ON'.

The PA key just depressed will be executed. The next time the screen is read, any screen modifications, which are not overlayed by the function executed, will be processed.

This terminal configuration, which imposes restrictions on your session, occurs when going through a VM/Passthru Facility (5749-RC1) (PVM) 327x Emulator link to another VM system. These PVM links can be identified by an 'S' to the immediate left of the node ID in the PVM selection screen.

The PVM emulator line driver does not support the 3270 command 'read buffer' which is used when FULLREAD is set on and in processing PA keys.

System Action: Key pressed is executed. Screen changes are not processed.

User Response: Press ENTER/PF key to process screen changes.

630S **Error accessing spool file**

Explanation: An error occurred while accessing the spool file, or the virtual reader is busy. The reader file may have been purged by the system, or the file may have been transferred from your virtual reader via a TRANSFER command issued by the originator or the system operator while the RDR command was executing.

System Action: RC=36.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: If the spool file is still in your virtual reader, reissue the command. If the error persists, contact your installation support personnel.

631E ***{function|command}*** **can only be executed from an EXEC-2 or REXX EXEC [or as a CMS command]**

Explanation: The command or function was not invoked from an EXEC-2 or REXX exec or from the CMS command line.

This function or command noted in the message either requires an extended parameter list, which is not provided by CMS EXEC, or a direct interface to the variables in an EXEC (EXECOMM), which is only available while an EXEC 2 or System Product Interpreter exec is active.

System Action: For the XMITMSG command, RC=24.

For the PARSECMD command, RC=40.

For all other modules, RC=4.

User Response: Invoke the command again from and EXEC-2 or REXX exec or from the CMS command line.

632E **I/O error in EXECIO; rc=*nnnn* from *command* command**

Explanation: The specified error return code was obtained by EXECIO when the indicated command was invoked. EXECIO will not continue, but returns the error return code to its caller. The EXECIO operation may have partially completed before the error occurred.

System Action: RC=1*nn*, where nn is the return code from the command specified in the message text.

RC=2008, signifying invalid variable name from the EXECCOMM command.

User Response: Look at the documentation for the indicated command to interpret the return code.

633E **Too many tags were encountered--maximum is 64 per line**

Explanation: While searching the names file, an entry was encountered that contained more than 64 tags (overflowing the internal tag tables of the NAMEFIND command). This record was not processed correctly by NAMEFIND.

System Action: RC=88.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: Make sure the entries in your names file do not have more than 64 tags.

633W **Returned values were truncated**

Explanation: The information that was stacked or displayed at the terminal was truncated. The stack has a limit of 255 characters; CMS permits on 130 characters to be displayed.

System Action: RC=88.
Processing is completed.

User Response: Use the System Product Editor to view the rest of the entry.

634E **No value to search for was specified**

Explanation: The NAMEFIND command was issued without a search value (i.e., a tag with a value).

System Action: RC=24.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command with at least one tag with a value to indicate what NAMEFIND should search for.

635I **No entries were found that matched your search criteria**

Explanation: NAMEFIND was unable to locate an entry that matches the search criteria specified on the command line.

System Action: RC=32.
Processing has completed.

User Response: None.

636E **Unsupported type of NETDATA file**

Explanation: A file in the reader is not able to be read in, because the RECEIVE command cannot reformat it. For example, an OS PDS in NETDATA format would not be able to be received in CMS.

System Action: RC=88.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: None.

636W **Received null file; no file created**

Explanation: A file that was read in from the virtual reader contained no data records (only NETDATA control records were sent). No file was created on the user's disk or SFS directory.

System Action: RC=32.
Processing is terminated. No file is created on the user's disk or SFS directory.

User Response: None.

637E **Missing {value|nodeid} for the {*option* option |*operand* operand}**

Explanation: An option or an operand that requires a value following it was specified, but no such value was given.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: Check the format of the command and reissue it, specifying all the required values for the options and operands.

638E ***fn ft fm* is too wide to append to *fn ft fm***

Explanation: A note in the reader is too wide to add to a fixed format NOTEBOOK file on the user's disk or SFS directory. Or, a record could not be added to the user's fixed format NETLOG file because the record was longer than the file.

System Action: RC=32.
Processing is terminated. Either the NOTE wasn't received or the log message was not added to the user's NETLOG file.

User Response: You can use either the System Product Editor subcommand SET RECFM or the COPYFILE command to change the format of the file from fixed to variable.

639E **Error in *routine* routine; return code was *nnnn***

Explanation: An error occurred while executing the routine specified in the error message. The return code is given to identify what the problem was.

If the module code of the message was TRC or DFT, DMSTRC or DMSDFT did not expect the return code it received and cannot interpret it.

System Action: RC=nnnn (whatever the return code was in the message above).
Processing is terminated.

The CONVERT command will issue RC=256 and the conversion will stop.

The PARSECMD command will issue RC=04.

The SEGGEN command will issue RC=256.

The QUERY command will issue RC=24.

NUCXLOAD issues a return code of 100 if message 639E is issued. DMSRLD loads the module into storage for NUCXLOAD. The following chart shows the return codes from DMSRLD:

Code	Meaning
21	Module length mismatch when reading the module file.
22	Invalid format for the relocation information record.
23	A Y-CON was found that could not be relocated.
35	Invalid address range for preallocated plist storage.
4nn	Error from FSSTATE (nn is the FSSTATE return code).
5nn	Error reading the module header records (nn is the FSREAD return code).
6nn	Error reading the module code (nn is the FSREAD return code).
7nn	Error reading the module relocation information record (nn is the FSREAD return code).
9nn	Error from FSCLOSE (nn is the FSCLOSE return code).

User Response: In most cases, the *routine* is a CMS command name. Look up the command in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* and scan the message list in the command description for the return code (*nnnn*). The message associated with that return code will help you determine what the problem was. Then correct the problem and reissue the command.

If the module code of the message was TRC or DFT, then note the *routine* and the return code *nnnn* and contact your system administrator.

640R **HELP disk address = *vdev***

Explanation: "vdev" designates the device address of the system HELP disk. On this disk, CMS expects to find the system HELP files.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

If you enter an invalid device address, the message DMSINQ079E INVALID DEVICE ADDRESS - REENTER is issued. DMSINQ640R is reissued, and you may enter a valid device address.

If you enter a null line, "19D" is assumed to be the system HELP disk.

If you do not want a HELP disk, enter the system disk address as the HELP disk address.

User Response: Enter a valid disk address or a null line.

641E **No {command|options} specified**

Explanation: The DEFAULTS command requires that you specify a command and at least one option when using the SET operand.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify a command and at least one option.

642E **DEFAULTS does not accept {*command* command|*option* option for *command*}**

Explanation: The DEFAULTS facility is valid only with certain commands and only with certain options for a given command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Check the list of commands and options that can be used with the DEFAULTS command. (See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*, or issue HELP).

643E **No class *fileclass* files in your reader**

Explanation: No files in your reader have the same class as the virtual reader. This may mean that your reader is empty, or that the files in your reader have a different class associated with them.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: You can use the RDRLIST command to see if there are any files in your reader other than those having the same class as your virtual reader. You can use the CP CHANGE command to make the class of the spool files the same as your reader class.

644E **All reader files are in HOLD status or not class *fileclass***

Explanation: No files in your reader have the same class as the virtual reader, or if they have the same class, they are in HOLD status (they have a USER, SYS, or USYS value for the HOLD field in RDRLIST).

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: To PEEK or RECEIVE a file that is not held or is not the same class as your virtual reader, specify the spoolid in the command, for example, "PEEK spoolid" or "RECEIVE spoolid...." You can also use the CP CHANGE command to change the spool file to NOHOLD or the class of the file to be the same as the reader class.

645W **The user tag name *name* is too long to display in the panel**

Explanation: Only the first 12 characters of a user-defined tag name can be displayed in the NAMES panel.

System Action: None.

User Response: An entry is displayed with tag names truncated to 12. If you change this entry using the panel, the tag names will also be truncated in the file. Therefore, if you want to have tag names greater than 12 characters, edit the names file directly instead of using the panel.

646E ***macroname* must be invoked from the prefix area**

Explanation: A prefix macro was invoked from the command line and not from the prefix area.

System Action: RC=8.

User Response: None.

647E The variations of this message are explained below.

MESSAGES:

- **Userid not specified for** *nickname* **in** *userid* **NAMES file**
- **Localid not specified for** *userid* **at** *node* **in** *user's* **NAMES file**

Explanation:

For Userid-

The entry for the nickname specified does not contain a value for the Userid tag; therefore, communication with this user is impossible.

For Localid-

A user ID and node were specified in the nickname entry in the user's NAMES file. The nickname entry must include a LOCALID tag and value for the user ID and node. If your system does not require a localid tag and value, then a routine provided by your system programmer was not able to obtain a localid for the user ID and node specified.

System Action: In each case the system action is:

RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response:

For Userid-

Reissue the command substituting the user's user ID in place of the nickname, or use the NAMES command to insert the Userid in that entry.

For Localid-

Either remove the user ID and node from the nickname entry, add a LOCALID tag and value containing all the ids in the nickname entry, or add a new nickname entry for the user ID and node with a LOCALID tag and value. If you are not required to specify a localid tag and value on your system, contact your system support personnel.

648E **Userid** *userid* **not found; {no message has been sent|no files have been sent|check the** *userid* **NAMES file}**

Explanation: The specified user ID or the value for the user ID tag in the specified 'NAMES' file was not a valid user ID for your computer system.

System Action: RC=32.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Validate the value for the user ID and insert it correctly into the NAMES file or reissue the command with correct user ID.

649E **Extraneous parameter[(s)]** *parameter(s)*

Explanation: There were more operands specified than the command issued will accept.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Check the correct format of the command and reissue the command.

650E **Invalid spoolid** *nnnn*

Explanation: The value representing the spool ID was not a valid spool ID number.

System Action: RC=20.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid spool ID.

651E **{***option|command***} must be issued from** *environment(s)*

Explanation: The command is valid only in certain environments and is not executed otherwise.

System Action: RC=40.

User Response: To execute this command or use this option you must first issue the necessary command to enter the required environment.

652E **Missing operand(s); enter EXECUTE <n> DISCARD**

Explanation: DISCARD was issued without the correct operands. If you use the EXECUTE subcommand to issue DISCARD, the correct operands will be appended automatically.

System Action: RC=24.

User Response: On a display terminal, enter DISCARD in the command area on the lines that contain the files to be discarded and press PF10. Otherwise, enter EXECUTE [n] DISCARD on the command line to discard n files (the default is one), starting with the file ID displayed on the current line.

653E **Error executing** *command*, **rc=***nn*

Explanation: An error was encountered while executing the specified command.

System Action: RC=40.
Processing is terminated.

User Response: Look up the command in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* and scan the message list in the command description for the return code (*nn*). The message associated with that return code will help you determine what the problem was. Then correct the problem and reissue the command.

654E **Invalid symbol** *string*; **{/0 must be specified alone|invalid character** *char* **following / symbol}**

Explanation: The EXECUTE subcommand was invoked with invalid symbols specified in the command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the command(s) using valid symbols.

655E **Spoolid** *nnnn* **does not exist**

Explanation: There is no spool file with this spool ID number in your virtual reader.

System Action: RC=28.
The command is not executed.

User Response: None.

656E **{Error saving your NAMES file; rc=*nn* from NAMEFIND command|Error saving your NAMES file; use FILELIST to clear some space on your disk}**

Explanation: An error was encountered while searching through your 'Userid NAMES' file.

System Action: RC=100.
The search was terminated unsuccessfully.

User Response: Check the return codes for the NAMEFIND command to better identify the problem.

657E **Undefined PFkey/PAkey**

Explanation: A PF or PA key that has no function assigned to it was pressed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

658W **The value for the *tag* tag is too long to display in the panel**

Explanation: The value for the specified tag is too long to fit onto the panel; therefore, only part of it is displayed. If this value is changed it will be truncated in the NAMES file.

System Action: Only part of the value is displayed in the panel.

User Response: If you change this entry using the panel, the tag values will also be truncated in the file. Therefore, if you want to have tag values longer than the space allowed on the panel, edit the names file directly instead of using the panel.

659E **Invalid prefix subcommand: *prefix***

Explanation: A prefix subcommand or macro was issued with invalid or extraneous operands.

System Action: The macro or subcommand is redisplayed in the prefix area prefixed by a "?."

User Response: Correct and reissue the macro or subcommand.

660E **The nickname field must be filled in**

Explanation: All entries in the NAMES file must have a NICKNAME tag to indicate the beginning of the entry. If this field is blank, the entry will not be accepted from the panel.

System Action: The function is not executed.

User Response: Fill in the value for the Nickname.

660W **Warning: this entry duplicates an existing nickname**

Explanation: An entry has been added or changed, and the nickname now duplicates an entry (or entries) already in the NAMES file. This entry can no longer be identified uniquely by its nickname tag. Since the CMS commands (NOTE, SENDFILE, and TELL) that search the 'Userid NAMES' file often search based on the nickname tag, only the first entry that begins with this nickname will be used.

System Action: None.

User Response: You may wish to change the nickname value and press PF6 to ensure that this entry can be uniquely identified by the CMS commands that reference the 'Userid NAMES' file. Also, by pressing PF5 repeatedly you can locate all the entries that have this nickname and then decide which nicknames that you wish to change.

661E **Prefix *name* is invalid for the line on which it was entered**

Explanation: A prefix subcommand or macro was issued on a line in the file that was invalid for the execution of that subcommand or macro. For example, most prefix subcommands and macros are invalid on shadow lines when SCOPE is DISPLAY. Also, if an F or P was specified as the target for an M prefix subcommand and they were entered on a line within the lines being moved, this message is issued. If an E prefix subcommand was issued on a line that cannot be extended, this message is issued.

System Action: The macro or subcommand is redisplayed in the prefix area, and it is prefixed by a "?."

User Response: None.

662W **You are not on an entry; press PF 5, 7 or 8 to move to an entry**

Explanation: The command issued was not executed because you were not positioned on an entry in the file.

System Action: None.

User Response: Use a PF key to move to an entry.

663W **There is/are *nn* undisplayed tag(s)**

Explanation: This entry contains 'nn' more tags than can be displayed in the panel.

System Action: None.

User Response: If the entry is deleted, the undisplayed values are also deleted. If the entry is changed, the undisplayed tags are not changed. To change these tags you must edit the 'Userid NAMES' file.

664E **{Entry|Previous entry|Next entry} not found**

Explanation: PF 5, 7 or 8 was pressed and the search failed to find an entry.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

665E **File *userid* NOTE * not found; to begin a new note, enter NOTE name**

Explanation: The NOTE command was issued without any operands, which is the correct procedure when you want to continue an existing NOTE. However, no NOTE was found.

System Action: RC=28.

User Response: Specify a name (or names) following the command name.

666E **Note already exists; enter NOTE to continue, or specify REPLACE option**

Explanation: The NOTE command was issued with a name or names following the command. However, a NOTE already exists. You can process only one NOTE at a time.

System Action: RC = 28

User Response: You can either specify NOTE with no operands to finish processing the existing note, or you can reissue the command and specify the REPLACE option, which discards the existing note and begins a new one.

667E **NOTE header does not contain the {keyword FROM|keyword TO| OPTIONS line|DATE line}**

Explanation: The NOTE header must have a line that contains the options, a line containing the date, a line indicating the sender of the note, and a line indicating the recipients. These lines are denoted by the keywords "OPTIONS:," "FROM:," "DATE:," "FROM:" and "TO:," respectively beginning in column one of these lines. If these lines are not present, the NOTE has an invalid format and cannot be sent using the NOTE option of SENDFILE.

System Action: RC = 32.
Processing terminates.

User Response: Correct the format of the header lines.

668E **The {ADD|APPEND} option must be specified alone**

Explanation: No other options are valid when either the ADD or APPEND option is specified.

System Action: RC = 40.
Processing terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command using only the ADD or APPEND option.

669E **List of addressees cannot begin with CC:**

Explanation: 'CC:' is used to denote a list of complimentary copy recipients and cannot be the first addressee of a NOTE.

System Action: RC = 24.
Processing terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command, with the addressee preceding the 'CC:' recipients.

670E **No names to be added were specified**

Explanation: The ADD option was specified without any names to be added.

System Action: RC = 24.
Processing terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the names to be added with the ADD option.

671E **Error {sending|receiving|creating| loading|updating} [file]** *fn ft fm*; **rc =** *nn* **from** *command*

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to send, receive, create, or load a file.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: To further identify the problem, check the return code specified in the message for the command that encountered the error, correct the problem, and reissue the command.

672E **Virtual {punch|reader} invalid or not defined**

Explanation: The specified device was not defined at the correct virtual address. The virtual reader must be defined at the virtual address 00C and the virtual punch must be defined at 00D in order for the command issued to function properly.

System Action: RC = 36.

User Response: Use the CP DEFINE command to define the device at the proper address. Then reissue the command.

673E **Addressees are in the note header records; do not specify names with the NOTE option**

Explanation: The NOTE option of the SENDFILE command was issued with a name or names of people who were to receive the file. However, the recipients of the NOTE being sent should be contained in the NOTE header records; the names specified on the command line are extraneous.

System Action: RC = 24.

User Response: Check that the proper addressees are contained in the NOTE header and reissue the command without specifying any addressees.

674E **{Reader|Punch} is not ready**

Explanation: The command issued requires that the device specified have a READY status associated with it.

System Action: RC = 36.

User Response: Use the CP READY command to change the status of the virtual device. Then reissue the command.

675E **No names specified**

Explanation: The SENDFILE command requires that you specify the name(s) of the recipient(s) of the files (unless the file is a NOTE).

System Action: RC = 24.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the name(s) of the recipient(s).

676E **Invalid character {*|=} for {Network ID|window name|virtual screen name}**

Explanation: This message was issued for one of the following reasons:

- SENDFILE is attempting to send a file to another node, which should be connected to your computer via an RSCS machine. However, the RSCS ID (or NETWORK ID) has the value '*', which is not a valid ID.

- An attempt was made to define a window with a name of * or =, or to define a virtual screen of * which is not valid.

System Action: RC=20.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Do one of the following:

- There is evidently a problem with the 'SYSTEM NETID * ' file. This file should contain information about the Network ID. For more information about this file, see the description in the IDENTIFY command. Contact your system support personnel. The person responsible for building your system is responsible for maintaining this file.
- Reissue the DEFINE WINDOW or DEFINE VSCREEN command with a valid name.

677E **Invalid option *option* in option line**

Explanation: The OPTIONS line in the NOTE header records contains an option that is invalid or not in the correct position. The five options on the line following the keyword 'OPTIONS:' are expected to contain specific values and be in the correct order.

System Action: RC=32.

User Response: Check the format of the options line as described in the NOTE command description and correct the invalid option and/or make sure that the order in which the options appear on the line agrees with the order in the NOTE command description.

678E **Invalid note header format; note cannot be sent**

Explanation: The SENDFILE command was unable to send the NOTE because the format of the addressees in the NOTE was not what the SENDFILE expected. Depending on the value of the format option (LONG or SHORT) in the 'OPTIONS' line of the NOTE, SENDFILE expects the addressees to have certain formats. If the LONG option was specified, each line must contain one addressee, that can be identified in the form "Userid AT Node." If the SHORT format is specified, everything following the 'TO: ' keyword is an addressee in the form "Userid" or "Userid AT Node."

System Action: RC=32.

User Response: If the header format is incorrect, try to correct the format of the addressees. Check the description of the NOTE header format (which depends on the LONG and SHORT options) in the description of the NOTE command.

679E **Filemode *mode* is {read/only|full|not accessed}; note cannot be sent**

Explanation: For the reason specified in the message, the SENDFILE command was unable to send the NOTE. In order to send the NOTE, SENDFILE must first save the NOTE on a file mode. It cannot do this if there is no space on that file mode if the file mode has read/only access.

System Action: RC=36.
The note is not sent.

User Response: If there is no space on that file mode, try to make some space available by erasing any unwanted files. If the file mode is accessed read/only, use the CMS ACCESS command to access the file mode for read/write capability; or change the file mode to one that you are able to access in read/write. (You can use the System Product Editor subcommand "SET FMODE mode" to do this).

680E **Invalid fileid specified with the FILELIST option**

Explanation: The FILELIST option is used to indicate that the file identified as 'fn ft fm' actually contains a list of files to be processed by the command. If the FILELIST option is specified, no pattern matching characters (* or %) may appear in the file ID.

System Action: RC=20.

User Response: Do not use the FILELIST option, or specify the complete file ID of the file that contains the list of files to be processed.

681E **This is an unnamed file; specify filename and filetype**

Explanation: The spool file being received has no file ID. It must have a file name and file type in order to be identified.

System Action: RC=88.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a file name and file type. See the RECEIVE command description for more information on the command format.

682E **Error copying file *fn ft* A to {*fn ft fm* |*mode* disk}; rc=*nn* from COPYFILE**

Explanation: The file was sent using the DISK DUMP command and had to be read onto file mode A using the DISK LOAD command. At that point the RECEIVE command attempted to use COPYFILE to copy the file from file mode A to the file mode specified in the error message. However, the COPYFILE command failed to execute and returned the specified return code.

System Action: RC=100.

User Response: See the description of the COPYFILE command for more information about the return code. The file specified in the error message is still on file mode A and you can do with it as you want. If there was a file with the same file ID on file mode A before RECEIVE was issued, the original file is renamed "RECEIVE CMSUT1 A." Take the proper actions to restore the files to the file ID you want.

683E **The entire file must be peeked at to be reformatted**

Explanation: The PEEK command reformats spool files that are in DISK DUMP or NETDATA transmission formats to make them more readable. To do this, the user must PEEK at the entire spool file. The default for PEEK is to peek at the first 200 records in a spool file.

System Action: RC=32.
The file is not reformatted.

User Response: If you want to look at the file reformatted, reissue the PEEK command using the FOR and FROM options. To PEEK at the entire file, use "PEEK spoolid (FROM 1 for *)." You can change the default options of PEEK (originally FROM 1 FOR 200) by using the DEFAULTS command.

683W **The file has an LRECL greater than 255 and cannot be reformatted**

Explanation: The PEEK command cannot reformat a file whose logical record length is greater than 255.

System Action: RC = 32.

User Response: This file cannot be peeked at in readable form. Use RECEIVE to read the file in.

684E **File contains invalid records and cannot be reformatted**

Explanation: The spool file contains records that PEEK does not recognize as the correct format for DISK DUMP or NETDATA format files.

System Action: RC = 32.
The file is not formatted.

User Response: None.

684W **WARNING: This file has no records**

Explanation: A file, sent from an MVS system in NETDATA format, contains no data records. It is a null file and there are no records to PEEK at.

System Action: RC = 32.
An empty file is displayed by PEEK.

User Response: None.

685E **Joined lines(s) exceed zone settings**

Explanation: The first character of the joined line did not fit within the zone.

System Action: RC = 5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Change the zone setting and reissue the JOIN subcommand.

686E **Synonym *name* not recognized by prefix macro *macroname***

Explanation: A prefix macro was issued using a synonym that cannot be recognized by the prefix macro.

System Action: The prefix area is redisplayed prefixed by a "?."

User Response: Use the system defined synonyms for that macro.

687E **This is a {SYSTEM {HELD|DUMP}file|file with a SPECIAL CCW} This file cannot be {peeked at|received}**

Explanation: A file in your reader has a SYSTEM hold on it (status SYS or USYS), is a system dump, or contains a special CCW (usually generated by a X'5A' carriage control character and as such cannot be received or peeked at.

System Action: RC = 1, or RC = 10 (if the file contains a special CCW).

User Response: If the file is SYSTEM HELD, request that the operator change the spool file status to NOHOLD. If the file is a SYSTEM dump file, refer to the documentation for the VMDUMP and VMFDUMP commands.

688E **XEDIT option only valid from XEDIT environment**

Explanation: The LISTFILE, NAMEFIND, MACLIB, or DMSDDL command was issued with the XEDIT option, but the command was not issued from the XEDIT environment.

System Action: RC = 24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the command from the XEDIT environment.

689E **File must be F-format or V-format**

Explanation: One of the following conditions has occurred:

- The LISTFILE command was issued with the XEDIT option, but the file where the information was to be placed is not in the correct format. The correct format is either fixed format with LRECL of 108 or variable format.
- The MACLIB command was issued with the XEDIT option, but the file where the information was to be placed is not in the correct format. The correct format is either fixed format with LRECL of 130 or variable format.

System Action: RC = 24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the format of the file.

690E **{PROPCHK|HOSTCHK} not specified in RTABLE**

Explanation: A request is received to set node-checking ON or OFF for a routing table that has no PROPCHK or HOSTCHK statements. (Sent by the programmable operator SET node-checking command handler.)

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Check the routing table contents.

691I **VMDUMP taken, PROP will IPL CMS**

Explanation: An abend occurs in the programmable operator facility mainline. (Sent following DMSPOE148T.)

System Action: The programmable operator facility closes all files, issues the CP VMDUMP command, and IPLs the last CMS system that was IPLed.

User Response: Note the error and contact system support personnel.

692I **Action routine *routine* abended, PROP continuing**

Explanation: An abend occurs in an action routine. (Sent following DMSPOE148T.)

System Action: The programmable operator continues operation.

User Response: For a system action routine, note the error and contact system support personnel. For a user action routine, correct the action routine.

693E **Missing *statement* statement in RTABLE**

Explanation: One of the following statements is missing from the RTABLE: LGLOPR, or ROUTE.

System Action: The programmable operator facility terminates.

User Response: Correct the RTABLE and reload it or reinvoke the programmable operator facility.

694E **More than one *statement* statement in RTABLE**

Explanation: More than one of the following statements is detected in the RTABLE: LGLOPR, TEXTSYM, LOGGING, or HOSTCHK.

System Action: The programmable operator facility terminates.

User Response: Correct the RTABLE, and reload it or reinvoke the programmable operator facility.

695E **Cannot define more than 63 CTLCHARs**

Explanation: An attempt was made to define new CTLCHARs when there were already 63 CTLCHARs defined.

System Action: RC=4.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: You can redefine the existing CTLCHARs, but you cannot add any more new ones.

696W **Invalid data received from the display**

Explanation: After a READ operation, the data received from the display could not be handled properly. This message may occur when using a remote display and transmission errors occur.

System Action: RC=100.
An attempt is made to re-read the screen. If errors persist, then screen changes are not processed.

User Response: Check the terminal and reissue the command. If the error persists notify your system support personnel.

697E **The logical screens must cover the full virtual screen width**

Explanation: A SCREEN WIDTH or SCREEN DEFINE subcommand was issued that did not account for the entire virtual screen width.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Reissue the SET SCREEN subcommand and be sure to account for all the columns on the screen.

698W **New record length may result in loss of double-byte characters**

Explanation: A subcommand was issued that changes the logical record length (LRECL) of records that may contain double-byte strings. As a result, DBCS strings may have been truncated and no longer contain matching shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) control characters. These truncated strings no longer are recognized as double-byte characters.

If SET LRECL was issued to decrease the logical record length, then any double-byte strings that have been truncated will no longer be treated as double-byte characters.

If PUT/PUTD was issued to append records to a fixed-format file that has a smaller LRECL, then any double-byte strings that were truncated in the appended records are no longer recognized as double-byte characters.

System Action: RC=3.

User Response: To return to the original LRECL of the file, issue "SET LRECL *", thus avoiding any possible truncation of DBCS strings. If you are putting records to a fixed-format file, change the record format (RECFM) or the logical record length (LRECL) of the file to which you are appending records.

699E **No filetype specified or *vdev* is an invalid disk address**

Explanation: The command requires that you specify a file type or a valid hexadecimal disk address.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reenter the command, specifying the file type or the valid hexadecimal disk address.

700E **Logical AND operator & not valid for column targets**

Explanation: The logical AND operator, '&', is only valid for line targets. It is not valid for column targets.

System Action: RC=5.
The subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Redefine the target string and reissued the subcommand.

701I **Null file**

Explanation: There were no records in the file.

For DMSRDC, two READ control cards were encountered, but there were no cards available to be placed in the first file.

For DMSTPE, an end-of-CMS-file record was found, but there were no other records in the file.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: If records were expected, the file should be resubmitted.

702E **Missing, invalid, or incomplete fileid in following READ control card:**
:READ ....
Command terminated

Explanation: This message appears when you issue READCARD * and prompting is not in effect. It indicates that a record beginning with :READ has been found in the spool file and the following file ID is invalid.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Issue READCARD *fn ft*, edit the received file, correct the erroneous READ control card(s), punch the file back to yourself, and then reissue READCARD *.

702I **{READ control card missing. Following assumed: :READ READCARD CMSUT1 A1|:READ...}**

Explanation: One of the messages is displayed when you issue READCARD *, either:

1. The first record in the spool file is not a READ control card and when a READ control card and when a read control card in the spool file has been identified and validated, it is listed at the terminal.
2. A control card was encountered in the input card stream and it indicates the names assigned to each file.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: If the file has been read in as READCARD CMSUT1 A1, rename it to a desired file ID.

702W **Missing, invalid, or incomplete fileid in following READ control card: :READ.... Fileid changed to READCARD CMSUT1**

Explanation: This message appears when you issue READCARD * and prompting is in effect. It indicates that a record beginning with :READ has been found in the spool file and the following file ID is invalid.

System Action: Processing continues. The action specified is taken.

User Response: A subsequent prompt will allow you to specify the correct file ID.

703I **File *fn ft fm* {copied|created}**

Explanation: The named file has been copied from tape to disk, or a file was created after issuing the STATUS macro.

System Action: For FILE 'fn ft fm' COPIED: None.

For FILE 'fn ft fm' CREATED: A file containing the SET subcommand options and their current settings is created.

User Response: None.

704I **Invalid CLEAR request**

Explanation: A CLEAR request was entered for a file definition that does not exist. No action took place.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the file definition specified in the CLEAR request.

705I **Disk remains unchanged**

Explanation: The reply to DMSFOR605R was not "yes."

System Action: None. The disk remains unchanged.

User Response: Enter the next command.

706I **Terminal input; type null line for end of data**

Explanation: The input ddname in the MOVEFILE command refers to a terminal. This message requests the input data to be copied to the output device or file.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter data or a null line.

707I **Ten files copied**

Explanation: Ten members have been copied from tape to disk as a result of the MAXTEN option.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

708I **File FILE *ddname* A1 assumed for DDNAME *ddname***

Explanation: No FILEDEF command was issued for a ddname specified in the MOVEFILE command. As a result, the MOVEFILE command issues a FILEDEF for that ddname.

If this is the input ddname, the file must exist on a minidisk or SFS directory. The blocksize and record format are taken from the characteristics of the input file.

If this is the output ddname, the file is created on the file mode A. Its characteristics depend on the format of the input file.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

709E **PROPCHK not specified in RTABLE for nodeid *nodeid***

Explanation: A request is received to set node-checking ON or OFF for a node that is not specified in the RTABLE. (Sent by the programmable operator SET PROPCHK command handler.)

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Enter the correct node ID or check the RTABLE contents.

710I **Phase *phase* entry point at location *hexloc***

Explanation: The phase entry point is located at 'hexloc'.

System Action: None.

User Response: Issue the START command to begin execution.

711I **No system synonyms in effect**

Explanation: No system synonyms are in effect because you previously issued a SYNONYM command with NOSTD specified as an option.

System Action: None.

User Response: If you want to have system synonyms in effect, issue the SYNONYM command with the STD option.

712I **No synonyms (DMSINA not in nucleus)**

Explanation: The routine that handles synonym processing is not in this system; therefore, no synonyms are in effect.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

713E **Cannot connect to message system service, CMSIUCV error code = *code***

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator facility initialization routine when a request to CONNECT to Message Service results in a non-zero return code from the CMSIUCV function.

System Action: The programmable operator facility terminates.

User Response: Refer to the IBM *VM System Facilities for Programming* to determine the meaning of the code. If the problem cannot readily be corrected, IPL the CMS system again. If the problem persists, contact system support personnel.

714E **Cannot connect to message system service, service already in use**

Explanation: IUCV has denied the programmable operator facility's request to CONNECT to Message Service. For example, the programmable operator virtual machine already has a connection to the message service. (Sent by the programmable operator initialization routine.)

System Action: The programmable operator facility terminates.

User Response: Terminate the application that is using the Message Service. If that cannot be done, IPL the CMS system again. If the problem persists, contact system support personnel.

715I **DOSGEN complete**

Explanation: The CMS text decks have been successfully loaded into the saved segment and the CP SAVESYS command has been issued to save the system.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

716E **SRPI subcommand environment was not found.**

Explanation: The SRPI subcommand environment wasn't found when either you entered the CMSSERV command to start communications between your work station and CMS or when CMS tried to process an SRPI subcommand.

System Action: Communications with your work station ended. CMS informed your work station program that communications ended.

User Response: IPL CMS and enter the CMSSERV command to start communications between your work station and CMS. If you still have a problem, contact your system administrator.

717E **Return code from command line entry was *nnn***

Explanation: The command you entered sent back a return code of *nnn*.

System Action: None

User Response: For information on the return code and its meaning, see the appropriate documentation for the command you entered.

717I **Return code from command line entry was *nnn***

Explanation: The command you entered sent back a return code of *nnn*.

System Action: None

User Response: For information on the return code and its meaning, see the appropriate documentation for the command you entered.

718E **Unable to link to work station.**

Explanation: Communications between your work station and CMS could not be initialized because either the configuration of your work station does not support the required CUT or DFT mode, or because work station communication was not started.

System Action: Communications between your work station and CMS were not started.

User Response: Make sure you have the correct work station configuration to use the services of Enhanced Connectivity Facilities. You can find specific information about the supported work station configurations in *Introduction to IBM System/370 to IBM Personal Computer Enhanced Connectivity Facilities*, GC23-0957. Once you've set up the correct configuration for your work station, start the communications program on your work station and then IPL CMS and enter the CMSSERV command. If you still have problems, contact your system administrator.

719E **Work station communications not active.**

Explanation: The communications program at your work station is not running; therefore, CMS cannot communicate with your work station.

System Action: CMS will periodically attempt to start communications with your work station until you either start the communications program on your work station or press PF3 to force CMS to end its attempts to connect with your work station.

User Response: Start the communications program on your work station or press PF3 to terminate CMSSERV. If you cannot start your work station communications program, press PF3 and contact your system administrator to find out what you need to start Enhanced Connectivity Facilities communications on your work station.

720E **No longer linked to work station; error code was *nnn***

Explanation: Unexpected results were received when your work station program transmitted data to CMS.

Code Meaning

004 The request from the work station was out of sequence.

008 Unexpected results were received from the work station terminal emulator.

012 There is an error in the Enhanced Connectivity Facilities data sent from your work station communications program.

016 There is an error in the communications data or flows sent from your work station communications program.

020 The data sent from your work station communications program contained an unexpected structured field.

024 When CMS tried to send data to your work station, CP sent back a reply stating that your work station is disconnected.

028 The work station communications program ended communications.

System Action: Communications with your work station ended. If communications with your work station were active before this message was displayed, CMS informed your work station program that communications ended.

User Response: Check any connections between your work station and host system to which you have access. Restart communications on your work station, jump to the host screen and IPL CMS, and then enter the CMSSERV command again to start communications from the host.

Note: If you are running the IBM PC 3270 Emulation Program and you type STOPSR, 028 is a normal return code. Simply restart communications on your work station, jump to the host screen, and enter the CMSSERV command again to start communications from the host.

If you still have problems, contact your system administrator.

721I **Copy *fn ft fm* [{to|append|overlay} *fn ft fm* ({old|new} file)]**

Explanation: This message appears in conjunction with the TYPE option. It indicates the name of the input file and output file.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

722I **File *fn* LISTING Z1 will hold AMSERV output**

Explanation: The Access Method Services output will be placed on the given disk (other than the user's A-Disk). This information message is omitted if the output file is placed on the user's read/write A-disk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

723I ***mode*(*vdev*) [is accessed as] {R/O|R/W} [-OS|-DOS]**

Explanation: The specified CMS-formatted disk is accessed in read-only mode. -OS indicates the disk is OS-formatted. -DOS indicates the disk is DOS-formatted.

Note: A read/write OS or DOS disk can be written on only by VSAM. If the message occurs during IPL, then the Y-STAT is too large to fit in the CMS nucleus.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None, unless the message occurred during IPL, in which case refer to the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

724I **{*vdev*|*dirname*} replaces *mode*({*vdev*|*dirname*}) [-OS|-DOS]**

Explanation: The indicated disk or SFS directory replaces the disk or directory identified by the mode letter. The disk or directory being replaced is released. Note that disks are released, but not detached.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

725I ***vdev* also = *mode* [-OS|-DOS] disk**

Explanation: The specified disk is also accessed as the 'mode' disk. The -OS indicates that the disk is an OS disk; the -DOS indicates that the disk is a DOS disk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

726I ***vdev mode* released**

Explanation: The specified device was previously accessed as a read/write disk with the mode letter indicated. This device has now been released since the user has accessed the same device as a read/write disk with a different mode letter.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

727E **Syntax definition for uniqueid *uniqueid* not found**

Explanation: The uniqueid *uniqueid* was requested but not found in the syntax definition table.

System Action: RC=28.

User Response: Issue SET LANG to make sure correct parsing facility tables are available or correct uniqueid on PARSECMD invocation, and issue the command again.

728I **DEBUG entered**

Explanation: The system has entered the DEBUG environment. For a full description of DEBUG, see the *VM/SP CMS User's Guide* and the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*.

System Action: The system waits for the next command.

User Response: Enter a DEBUG subcommand.

729R **Do you want to save the system? Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO).**

Explanation: This prompt allows users to save the CMS system during CMS nucleus-generation.

User Response: Accepted responses are 1, Y, YES (indicating YES), 0, N, NO (indicating NO) or null (which takes the default of YES).

730E **Country code *code* not in *list***

Explanation: The source file name specified on the VMFNLS command contains a country code (*code*) that is not in the VMFNLS LANGLIST file.

System Action: RC = 28.
Processing of the VMFNLS command terminates.

User Response: Check the file name of the source file that you want to convert to text. The 7th character (and 8th character, if applicable) of this file name, which is a country code, must match an entry in the VMFNLS LANGLIST file. If this country code does not match, you must change the file name of the source file so it does match.

730R **Saved systemname =**

Explanation: This prompt is displayed when the user makes an affirmative response to message 729R.

User Response: Enter the name the system is to be saved as. If a null response is made, the default name of 'CMS' is used.

731T **DIAGNOSE A4/A8 required in XA-mode.**

Explanation: The VM/XA bimodal DIAGNOSEs X'A4' and X'A8' are required for CMS to operate in an XA-mode virtual machine.

System Action: The IPL of CMS terminates via the CP SYSTEM RESET command.

User Response: Contact your system programmer.

731W **System will not be saved; reissue the IPL command with the SAVESYS parameter**

Explanation: The SAVESYS command was entered at the initial VM READ. This is not a supported method of saving the CMS system.

System Action: IPL completes, but the system is not saved.

User Response: To save the CMS system with an IPL of a dasd device, reissue the IPL command with SAVESYS parameter.

To save the system during nucleus generation either:

Modify the DMSNGP ASSEMBLE file to include a positive reponse to the SAVESYS parameter, rebuild the CMS nucleus, and reissue the IPL command, or

Reissue the IPL command and provide an affirmative answer to prompt DMSINI729R

If prompt 729R does not appear, modify the SAVESYS parameter of the DEFNUC macro in the DMSNGP assemble file, and rebuild the CMS nucleus and reissue the IPL command.

732I ***nnnn* {cylinders|FB-512 blocks} formatted on *mode(vdev)***

Explanation: This message tells you how many cylinders or FB-512 blocks have been formatted on the specified disk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

733I **{Formatting|Reserving} disk *mode***

Explanation: The FORMAT command is formatting the specified disk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

734T **No console found; re-IPL required.**

Explanation: There is no console available to the virtual machine.

System Action: The IPL of CMS terminates by means of the CP SYSTEM RESET command.

User Response: Define a virtual console and re-IPL CMS.

735E **Primary and alternate drives are identical.**

Explanation: The tape drive specified as a parameter of the ALT option in the FILEDEF command is identical to the specified primary drive. This is invalid.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the FILEDEF command specifying a tape drive on the ALT option that is different from the primary tape drive.

737R **Enter the minidisk address for the *group element***

Explanation: The SPLOAD PROFILE contains a ? in the address column for this *group element*

System Action: Execution of the command waits until you respond to the address request.

User Response: Enter the minidisk address where you want the *group element* tape file to be loaded.

738I **Record length is *nnn* bytes**

Explanation: The message indicates the length of records read in when it is not 80 bytes.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

740I **Execution begins ...**

Explanation: The user has requested execution of a program under CMS.

System Action: The program has been prepared for execution by the CMS loader and control is now passed to the program.

User Response: None.

741T **Unexpected error during console I/O handling.**

Explanation: During DMSINI's standalone I/O to the console, a non-recoverable error condition was detected.

System Action: The IPL of CMS terminates by means of the CP SYSTEM RESET command.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS.

742S **Vector related machine check encountered. MCIC: *mcic.***

Explanation: Instruction processing damage occurred with Vector Facility source. The error code shown is the Machine-Check Interrupt Code. The system has initiated an ABEND of the current program with ABEND code X'1F3'.

System Action: The CMS system initiates an ABEND of the current program with code X'1F3'.

User Response: You may provide an ABEND exit routine, via the ABNEXIT facility, to return to the program, if that would be appropriate for the application. Otherwise, CMS will terminate the program. You should check the environment and attempt to re-run the program.

744R **Unexpected external interrupt detected, interrupt status consists of: CODE = *code*, CPUID = *cpuid*, PARAMETER = *parameter*. Enter a 1 for ABEND or 2 for RESUME:**

Explanation: An unexpected external interrupt was detected for which no handler had been defined.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter 1 if you wish to ABEND the current program or 2 to resume the interrupted program.

747E **OPEN failure; address of DCB *dcbname* is greater than 16Mb**

Explanation: CMS OS simulation has the same limitation as MVS/XA, namely, that a DCB must be below the 16Mb line.

System Action: The system will not process an OPEN of a DCB-type I/O request from above the 16Mb line.

User Response: Change user program to issue request from below the 16Mb line.

748E **OS VSAM not supported on an XA-mode virtual machine**

Explanation: A user running on an XA-mode virtual machine issued an instruction which required OS VSAM simulation. This simulation is not supported.

System Action: The virtual machine is terminated abnormally.

User Response: Set machine to 370-mode. (SET MACH 370). Then, after IPLing CMS, the program may be rerun.

749W **There are too many comments in text files to save all of the history information**

Explanation: You specified the HIST option on the LOAD or INCLUDE command and more than 819 comment records were found in the TEXT files you wanted to include in the module.

System Action: RC=4.
A warning is placed at the end of the history information. This warning indicates that the history information is incomplete.

User Response: You can do one of the following:

Reissue the command without using the HIST option

Reorganize the text files so that fewer than 819 records exist and reissue the command.

750I **ZAP processing complete**

Explanation: An END control record was encountered and processing is terminated.

System Action: All files are closed and control returns to CMS.

User Response: None.

751I **Member *membername* found in library *libname***

Explanation: If more than one LOADLIB or TXTLIB was specified, this message tells you which library the member was found in.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

752E **Unable to delete member *membername* from *fn ft fm***

Explanation: DISCARD was issued for a member, but the member could not be deleted from 'fn ft fm'. If 'fn MACLIB' is not the first MACLIB with the file name 'fn' in the CMS search order, DISCARD cannot call the CMS MACLIB command to delete the member.

System Action: RC=88.
The member is not deleted from the library.

User Response: Adjust the CMS search order so that the proper MACLIB will be the first in the CMS search order.

754W **Label CMSGEXIT, the IUCV Pending Connect exit, was given control. This is an error.**

Explanation: The label specified as CMS's general IUCV exit did not get control.

User Response: If this message persists, contact your system programmer to determine why the CMS general IUCV exit is getting control.

System Action: The system returns to the caller of label 'CMSGEXIT' with a branch to the address contained in general register 14.

755E **Cannot complete PROP/PMX IUCV connection, CMSIUCV error; code=*code***

Explanation: Sent when the PMX cannot get an IUCV connection with the programmable operator or the programmable operator cannot get an IUCV connection with PMX.

System Action: The program continues.

User Response: Use the specified 'code' to determine the problem and retry. These error codes are documented in the *VM/SP System Facilities for Programming* in the section titled CMS IUCV.

756E **LGLOPR *userid nodeid* already assigned**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator LGLOPR command handler when it receives an ASN (Assign) request and a logical operator is already assigned (other than the default logical operator). This message is also issued if a LGLOPR ASN or LGLOPR RPL is received from the current logical operator.

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: If you must assign a logical operator, issue an RPL (Replace) request or contact the currently assigned logical operator.

757E *function* **function not allowed for default LGLOPR**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator LGLOPR command handler when it receives an RLS (Release) request from the default logical operator.

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Contact system support personnel to determine if another logical operator should be assigned.

758I **{NCCF|VM} user** *userid* **[***nodeid***] is now LGLOPR for PROP on node** *nodeid*

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator LGLOPR command handler to both the new and old logical operators when a LGLOPR command request is handled, or by the LOADTBL command handler when the current logical operator is replaced from the loading of a new routing table.

System Action: The currently assigned logical operator is replaced.

User Response: None.

759I **PMX terminated**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator IUCV exit routine to the current logical operator when it receives an IUCV SEVER from the PMX virtual machine. If the current logical operator is an NCCF or NetView operator, this message is sent to the default logical operator.

System Action: If the logical operator is an NCCF or NetView operator, the default logical operator is assigned as the logical operator and message 758I will follow.

User Response: NCCF or NetView must be CLOSEd and the PMX restarted to restore the Programmable Operator/PMX connection.

760E **GLOBALV** *subfunction* **error in PROP, code=***code*

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator mainline sequence, the programmable operator LGLOPR command handler, and the LOADTBL command handler when the programmable operator encounters a GLOBALV error.

System Action: The programmable operator continues operation and any functions requested are still performed. However, since the programmable operator could not store or retrieve some global variable, when restarted it may not be able to retain the current routing table or logical operator, or to reconnect to the PMX.

User Response: Use the specified 'code' to determine the cause of the problem and correct it or notify appropriate personnel.

761I **NCCF LGLOPR session terminated**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator to the default logical operator when a network management logical operator logs off NetView or NCCF before issuing the command "PROP LGLOPR RLS".

System Action: The network management logical operator is released and the default logical operator is assigned.

User Response: None.

762E **Host checking suspended--LGLOPR not on a checkable node**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator when the SET HOSTCHK or QUERY HOSTCHK is received and the current logical operator is a NetView or NCCF operator or a local VM user.

System Action: The host-checking status remains unchanged.

User Response: None.

763E **Not currently assigned as LGLOPR, cannot be released**

Explanation: Sent by the programmable operator when the LGLOPR RLS command is issued and the issuer is not currently assigned as the logical operator.

System Action: The logical operator assignment remains unchanged.

User Response: None.

764R **Language id =**

Explanation: This prompt asks for the langid of the language-dependent text decks that get loaded as part of the CMS nucleus. This prompt is issued in the default language.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter a valid language id (the default language id) as described in the Explanation.

766I **Substitution character is** *char*

Explanation: The substitution character is as stated in the message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

767I **Number of message number characters to display is** *nn*

Explanation: The number of message number characters to display is as stated in the message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

768W **Invalid substitution character value** *char*

Explanation: The substitution character is not a valid non-blank, single-byte character.

System Action: RC=4.
A default value of '&' is used.

User Response: Correct the value and retry.

769W **Invalid number of message characters value *value***

Explanation: The first non-commentary line of the repository specifies the number of message number characters to be placed in the message header. You must specify 3 or 4 for this value.

System Action: RC = 4.
A default value of 3 is used.

User Response: Correct the value and retry.

770E **Invalid application id *applid***

Explanation: The *applid* that is specified is invalid.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution stops. The language remains unchanged.

User Response: Correct the specified identifier and reissue the command.

771E **Invalid message number**

Explanation: The message number is not numeric or is greater than 9999.

System Action: RC = 8.

User Response: Correct the message number and retry.

772E **Invalid format number**

Explanation: The format number is not numeric or less than 01.

System Action: RC = 8.

User Response: Correct the format number and retry.

773E **Duplicate message id *id***

Explanation: The compiler has already processed a message with a matching message, format, and line number.

System Action: RC = 4.

User Response: Correct the message id and retry.

774E **Line numbers for messages are not consecutive**

Explanation: The line numbers for the previous messages with matching message and format numbers are not consecutive.

System Action: RC = 8.

User Response: Correct the line numbers and retry.

775W **Text too long - 240 characters is the maximum allowed**

Explanation: The text for the current message exceeds 240 characters.

System Action: RC = 4.
The text is truncated to 240 characters.

User Response: Correct the message text and retry.

776I **Options used: *list***

Explanation: The options you used when invoking the message compiler are as listed in the message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

777S **DOS partition too small to accommodate FETCH request**

Explanation: The virtual DOS partition is too small to accommodate the FETCH request. If the module or phase requested were fetched into user storage, it would exceed PPEND.

System Action: RC = 104.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Redefine the size of the virtual partition using the SET DOSPART command and reissue the command. Note that redefining the partition size causes storage to be reinitialized, and therefore any previous loads or fetches must be reissued.

778E **Open error on DDNAME: possible volume error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for open error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that a problem could exist with the volume on which the file resides.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

779E **Open error on DDNAME: possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for open error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in processing occurred due to an error in your program.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

780E **Open error on DDNAME: possible DLBL/EXTENT error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for open error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in processing the DLBL/EXTENT information you supplied.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

731E **Open error on DDNAME: possible catalog error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for open error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error exists in the specified catalog.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

782E **Open error on DDNAME: possible system error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for open error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in CMS or in CMS/DOS, making continued processing of the application unwise.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35, except for error code 34, in which case your program is terminated but an ABEND is not issued.

User Response: None.

783E **Close error on DDNAME: possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for close error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in processing occurred due to an error in your program.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

784E **Close error on DDNAME: possible system error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for close error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in CMS or in CMS/DOS making continued processing of the application unwise.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

785E **Error in request macro processing: possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM error code *code*, return code=*nnn*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in processing occurred due to an error in your program.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

786E **Error in request macro processing: possible system error. See VSE/VSAM error code *code*, return code=*nnn*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in CMS or in CMS/DOS making continued processing of the application unwise.

System Action: Your program is terminated with an ABEND 35.

User Response: None.

787E **Error decompressing *macroname* macro**

Explanation: An error occurred in the routine that decompresses macros read in from tape. The reason may be that the macro is not in standard VSE compressed format.

System Action: VMDOS terminates processing of the macro, then goes on to process the next macro requested, or exits, if no more macros were requested.

User Response: Be sure that the tape is the compressed Source Statement Library tape.

788R **Are the macros to be read from tape or are they already on disk? Reply TAPE or DISK. (Press the ENTER key for a default of TAPE.)**

Explanation: The VSEVSAM EXEC asks you if the macros are on tape or on disk.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter "DISK" if the macros are already on disk. If the macros are to be read from tape, press "ENTER."

789E **Invalid Response**

Explanation: Your response to a query is not one of those expected by the command.

System Action: The system waits for you to enter another response. You have two chances to enter a proper response. If you are not successful on the second try, the command is exited with a return code of 24.

User Response: Enter a valid response.

790R **If the default library name of VSEVSAM is to be used, press the ENTER key; else, enter the name to be used for the library.**

Explanation: You must supply the library name to be used.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the library name to be used or just press "ENTER" to use the default library name of "VSEVSAM."

791I **The library name will be *libname*. If the name is correct, press the ENTER key; else, enter the name to be used for the library, or enter QUIT to exit.**

Explanation: You can verify that the correct library name will be used. You have the opportunity to change the library name or to stop execution.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If the library name is correct and you want to continue, just press "ENTER." If you want to use a different library name, enter the name you want to use and press "ENTER." Otherwise, type "QUIT" and press "ENTER" to exit.

792R **Are the macros to be erased from disk? Reply YES or NO (press the ENTER key for default of YES).**

Explanation: Your response determines whether or not the macros will be erased.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If you want to keep the macros on disk, enter "NO," otherwise, the macros are erased.

793I **MACLIB generation completed**

Explanation: VSEVSAM issues this informational message to indicate to you that the macro library has been created.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

794E **Error in MACLIB generation**

Explanation: An error occurred while using the MACLIB command to generate the VSEVSAM MACLIB.

System Action: The VSEVSAM EXEC is exited with RC=4.

User Response: Issue the VSEVSAM exec again. Respond 'disk' to message DMSWVV788R. In response to message DMSWVV808R, press the ENTER key. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel. There may be a problem with the MACLIB command or with the macros that are used to build the MACLIB.

795E **Error reading macros from tape**

Explanation: An error occurred while using the VMFDOS module to read and decompress macros from the VSE/VSAM Optional Source Statement Library tape.

System Action: The VSEVSAM EXEC is exited with RC=8.

User Response: Be sure that the correct tape (VSE/VSAM Optional Source Statement Library tape) is attached to your virtual machine as virtual 181. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

796E **Error reading from VSEVSAM SCAN file**

Explanation: An unexpected error code was returned by EXECIO while reading from the 'VSEVSAM SCAN' file.

System Action: The VSEVSAM EXEC is exited with RC=12.

User Response: Issue the VSEVSAM EXEC again. Respond 'disk' to message DMSWVV788R. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

797I **QUIT may be entered in response to any query to end processing**

Explanation: VSEVSAM issues this informational message to indicate that you can end processing by entering "QUIT" to any query.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

798R **The VSE/VSAM optional source statement library tape must be mounted as virtual 181. If it is not, type QUIT here and have the tape mounted; else press the ENTER key to continue.**

Explanation: VSEVSAM issues this message to remind you that you must have the VSE/VSAM Optional Source Statement Library tape mounted as virtual 181.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If you do not have the VSE/VSAM Optional Source Statement Library tape mounted as virtual 181, then enter "QUIT" and have the tape mounted. Otherwise, just press "ENTER."

799E **Error reading from VSEVSAM SCAN file; all macros may not be erased**

Explanation: An unexpected error code was returned by EXECIO while reading from the "VSEVSAM SCAN" file. Since this occurred while the macros were being erased, and since the EXEC is exited when the error is encountered, all of the macros that were read in from tape may not have been erased before the EXEC was exited.

System Action: The VSEVSAM EXEC is exited with RC=12.

User Response: The maclib has been successfully generated. You can use the CMS ERASE command to delete any files that were not successfully erased by the VSEVSAM EXEC.

800E **One of the files needed for MACLIB generation is missing**

Explanation: One of the files supplied with the VM/SP system that is necessary to generate the "VSEVSAM MACLIB" is missing. It may be one of the following files: "OPEN MACRO," "OPENR MACRO," "CLOSE MACRO," "CLOSER MACRO," "CDLOAD MACRO," "GET MACRO," "PUT MACRO," or the "VSEVSAM SCAN" file.

System Action: The VSEVSAM EXEC is exited with RC=2.

User Response: Be sure that the files listed in the above explanation are available on the system disk.

801I **Arguments entered are ignored**

Explanation: A parameter was specified on the 'VSEVSAM' command line. The VSEVSAM EXEC does not accept parameters.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

802I **Macros erased; VSEVSAM processing complete**

Explanation: VSEVSAM issues this informational message to indicate to you that the macros have been erased.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

803E **Invalid parameter specification**

Explanation: The format of either the catalog name or the password passed to CATCHECK is invalid. This might indicate that the catalog name or password is too long.

System Action: RC=4.

User Response: Refer to the CATCHECK documentation in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for the correct format of a catalog name or password.

804S **Error establishing CMS/DOS environment**

Explanation: An error occurred during storage initialization for the CMS/DOS environment. If you are an OS/VSAM user, this may also mean that an error occurred while doing a "SET DOS ON (VSAM."

System Action: For CATCHECK, RC = 8.

For AMSERV, RC = 0. 804 message is preceeded by a message from DMSDCS, which describes the error.

For OS/VSAM, ABEND 035. 804 message is preceeded by a message from DMSDCS, which describes the error.

User Response: Issue the command again. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

805S **Error assigning output to printer**

Explanation: An error occurred while processing the "ASSGN SYSLST PRINTER" command issued to direct output to the printer.

System Action: RC = 12.

User Response: Verify that your virtual printer is properly defined. Run your job again. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

806S **VSE/VSAM phase IKQVCHK not found**

Explanation: The CDLOAD SVC is not able to locate the VSE/VSAM Catalog Check Service Aid phase "IKQVCHK" in the CMS VSAM segments.

System Action: RC = 16.

User Response: Verify that VSE/VSAM has been properly installed on your system. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

807S **Error encountered issuing ASSGN for catalog**

Explanation: An attempt to issue an ASSGN for the non-CMS/DOS user for an IJSYSCT or IJSYSUC DLBL results in an error in the ASSGN routine.

System Action: RC = 20.

User Response: Run your job again. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

808R **Macro library *libname* will be erased. Press the ENTER key to continue or type QUIT to exit.**

Explanation: The VSEVSAM EXEC allows you to verify that the correct library is erased.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: If you want the macro to be erased press the enter key. Enter "QUIT" to exit the VSEVSAM EXEC.

809E **Error copying VSEVSAM SCAN file from filemode S to filemode A**

Explanation: If no "VSEVSAM SCAN" file is found on the user's file mode A, the VSEVSAM EXEC tries to copy the file from the file mode S to the user's file mode A. This is done because the VMFDOS module used to read the macros from tape expects the SCAN file to be on the file mode A.

System Action: "VSEVSAM EXEC" is exited with RC = 14.

User Response: Be sure that the 'VSEVSAM SCAN' file is on the file mode S.

810E **370 cannot be specified as the architecture when AMODE is 31.**

Explanation: 31-bit addressing is not supported by the 370 architecture.

System Action: RC = 68.
The processing of the GENMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: You may remove the 370 architecture specification, and allow the program to be loaded in a 370-mode virtual machine. The program will execute correctly even though the 31-bit addressing was specified. Alternatively, you may remove the AMODE 31 specification, which will allow your module to be generated and loaded in a 370-mode virtual machine only.

811E **{AMODE 24|RMODE 24} cannot be specified when module size exceeds 16 megabytes. *file* not generated.**

Explanation: For a module to exceed 16Mb in size, it has to be loaded above the 16Mb line. RMODE 24 and AMODE 24 are invalid attributes for a module that must reside above the 16Mb line.

System Action: RC = 68.
The processing of the GENMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Change the AMODE and/or RMODE value so that a valid combination is specified. In this case RMODE ANY and AMODE 31 are valid combinations.

812E **Input was ignored.**

Explanation: CMSSERV communications read your input, but detected that the input was entered on a screen other than the CMSSERV panel. When the input was read, the CONSOLE facility was not able to inform CMSSERV that the input came from another screen; therefore, CMSSERV communications ignored the input. See the description of the CONSOLE facility in either the *VM/SP Release 5 Guide*, SC24-5290 or the *VM/SP System Reference for CMS*, SC24-5286.

System Action: CMS ignored your input and the CMSSERV panel was displayed.

User Response: None, but you may want to check whatever was running before the CMSSERV panel was displayed to be sure that it is correct.

813E ***repos* repository not found, message *nnnn* cannot be retrieved**

Explanation: The requested message was not found in the specified repository.

System Action: RC = 16.

User Response: Verify the command, verify that the repository exists, and reissue the command.

814E **Message number *nnnn*, format *nn*, line *nn* was not found; it was called from *routine* in application *applid***

Explanation: The message requested could not be found in the specified repository.

System Action: RC = 12.

User Response: Verify the command and reissue it.

815E **Invalid double-byte character string *text* replaced by '**'**

Explanation: The double-byte character set (DBCS) string supplied as a substitution was invalid.

System Action: RC = 8. After this message is displayed, the message you requested is either displayed or put into a buffer; however, "**" is put in the message as a substitution rather than the DBCS string you requested.

User Response: Correct the DBCS string you coded and reissue the message call.

816S **Recoverable free storage pointers destroyed (internal error CODE *nn*).**

Explanation: A free storage management pointer within a subpool chain has been destroyed. The error code indicates the type of error that occurred. See message DMSxxx162T for a description of the internal error codes.

System Action: The system first displays message DMSFRx165I.

If the name of the subpool is available, the system will then display message DMSFRx817I

Next, the system attempts to recover sufficiently so that processing can continue at least to the point where ABEND recovery can be performed. It does this by zeroing out the chain header anchored in the subpool descriptor for the chain with the destroyed pointers. Storage that is on that particular chain will be lost, but it allows processing to continue.

Note: ABEND recovery or SVC termination will later recover all "lost" storage on a "named" subpool or the USER subpool. ABEND recovery (but not SVC termination) will recover all storage on a GLOBAL non-SYSTEM subpool.

The system takes no further action and control is returned to the caller.

User Response: Look at the "User Action" for the additional diagnostic messages that are issued along with this one.

817I **Subpool name: *name* Subbk address: *addr*.**

Explanation: This message appears at the same time as messages DMSFRx163E and DMSFRx164S. It indicates the name of the subpool, if available, for which the chain has been destroyed.

System Action: See "System Action" for messages DMSFRX163E and DMSFRX164S.

User Response: See "User Action" for messages DMSFRX163E and DMSFRX164S.

818E **Attempt to release free storage in subpool *name1* actually owned by *name2*.**

Explanation: The SUBPOOL parameter was specified on a call to CMSSTOR RELEASE, however, the subpool name given on the call does not match the subpool contained in the subpool descriptor for the particular block of storage.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to release the storage block, and takes further action depending on the type of CMSSTOR RELEASE call made:

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller using a return code of 10. ERROR = 'ABEND' is considered unconditional.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204 (or 203 for DMSFREE) system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the CMSSTOR macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

819E **Insufficient storage for subpool creation from *addr*, subpool *xxxxxxxx*.**

Explanation: An internal call was made within storage management to acquire a subpool descriptor, however, free storage was not available for the block's creation. *.addr* specifies the address from which the SUBPOOL CREATE was invoked and SUBPOOL = xxxxxxxx is the name of the subpool that was attempting to be created.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, the subpool will not be created, and takes further action depending on the type of SUBPOOL call that was made:

- If the call was conditional (the ERROR option was specified), a return is made to the caller with a return code of 1.
- If the call was unconditional and was made via SVC 204, system ABEND X'0F7' occurs.
- If the call was unconditional and was made by specifying TYPCALL = BRANCH on the SUBPOOL macro, system ABEND X'0F8' occurs.

User Response: In the case of conditional requests, the programmer has presumably anticipated an error situation, and no further action is required.

820E **Invalid subpool *xxxxxxxx* call from *addr*.**

Explanation: A call was made to DMSFRS and the parameter list was detected as containing invalid data. *xxxxxxxx* will contain the function name specified on the SUBPOOL macro, CREATE, DELETE, or RELEASE and *addr* will be the address from which the SUBPOOL macro was invoked. The reasons for this error could be as follows:

- A parameter list was created without utilization of the SUBPOOL macro

- An invalid parameter list was created from an incorrect combination of macro forms, prior to invocation.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to perform the specified function. A return is made to the caller with a return code of 9.

User Response: Inspect the particular call to the SUBPOOL macro and determine the invalid data being placed into the parameter list.

821E **Invalid subpool *name* specified from *addr*, error CODE *nn*.**

Explanation: The SUBPOOL macro was invoked and one of the following occurred:

CODE	ERROR
2	The *name* of USER or NUCLEUS was specified.
3	A GLOBAL subpool *name* was specified on a CREATE but a GLOBAL subpool with that name already existed.
4	A name was specified for a SUBPOOL DELETE or RELEASE and the name supplied was not found.

name will be the name of the subpool specified and *addr* is the address from which the SUBPOOL macro was invoked.

System Action: The system makes no further attempt to perform the specified function. A return is made to the caller with a return code that will be the same as the error code displayed in the message.

User Response: Inspect the specified SUBPOOL call and make the necessary changes.

822E **Insufficient storage available to satisfy SEGMENT RESERVE request.**

Explanation: A SEGMENT RESERVE command was issued, however, the location where the segment space is to be reserved is already in use by another application who had previously requested it from storage management.

System Action: RC=41.
The system makes no further attempt to allocate storage, the segment space is not created.

User Response: The conflict between the application that currently holds the storage that is targeted for the saved segment and the creator of the segment space must be resolved. The application must release the storage or the saved segment must be moved.

823E **PTF *name1* is listed as a dependent of PTF *name2*, but it is not merged.**

Explanation: The Reqby Log contains an invalid entry. Change *name2* listed change *name1* as a prerequisite or corequisite. However, VMFREMOV discovered that change *name2* was on the system without change *name1*. There is the possibility that the Reqby Log does not accurately reflect applied service.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Erase the Reqby Log and reissue VMFREMOV with the CONVERT option to rebuild the Reqby Log correctly. For more information on VMFREMOV, see the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

824E ***prodid* VMFREQBY may be incomplete due to a missing SCF**

Explanation: The Service Control File (SCF) for a merged PTF was not available on any Delta disk.

System Action: The exec continues to build the Reqby Log; however, the log will be incomplete if the missing Service Control File contained requisites. Processing ends after the build of the Reqby Log completes. The Remove List or Merge List is not processed.

User Response: You can correct the error by making the Service Control File available, erasing the Reqby Log, and reissuing the command. If you chose not to correct the Reqby Log, you can still reissue the command; however, you run the risk of removing a change without removing changes which are dependent upon it.

824W ***prodid* VMFREQBY may be incomplete due to a missing SCF**

Explanation: The Service Control File (SCF) for a merged PTF was not available on any Delta disk.

System Action: The exec continues to build the Reqby Log; however, the log will be incomplete if the missing Service Control File contained requisites. Processing ends after the build of the Reqby Log completes. The Remove List or Merge List is not processed.

User Response: You can correct the error by making the Service Control File available, erasing the Reqby Log, and reissuing the command. If you chose not to correct the Reqby Log, you can still reissue the command; however, you run the risk of removing a change without removing changes which are dependent upon it.

825E **CLEAR IS VALID ONLY WHEN SPECIFIED BY ITSELF**

Explanation: CLEAR or CLEARF was specified along with other parameters. This is prohibited. The CLEAR parameter must be specified by itself, with no reports requested.

System Action: RC=12.
Execution halts. The system status remains the same. No clearing takes place. No report is printed.

User Response: If you want the report, reissue the CPEREP command requesting the report without the CLEAR parameter. Include the ZERO parameter to clear the error-recording area after the report is completed. If you want only to clear the ERDS, reissue CPEREP specifying only the CLEAR/CLEARF operand.

826E **EREP TXTLIBS NOT FOUND**

Explanation: In attempting to search the EREP TXTLIBs, DMSIFC found that the pointer to the first TXTLIB contained zeros.

System Action: RC=56.
Execution halts. System status remains the same.

User Response: Issue a GLOBAL TXTLIB command listing the applicable EREP TXTLIBs in the proper search order. If no local libraries exist, the command should be:

```
GLOBAL TXTLIB ERPTFLIB EREPLIB
```

Reissue the CPEREP command. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

828I CPEREP ZERO OR CLEAR HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Explanation: CLEAR/CLEARF or ZERO was specified by the user, or other parameters caused ZERO to be requested by default. The VM error-recording cylinders have been erased. If CLEARF was specified, the 303X MCH and CCH frame records were updated.

System Action: RC=0.
Control returns to CMS.

User Response: None required.

829W ATTEMPTED ZERO WAS SUPPRESSED. REQUIRES PRIVILEGE CLASS F

Explanation: CLEAR or ZERO was specified by the user, or other parameters caused ZERO to be requested by default. The VM/370 error-recording cylinders were not erased because the user was not authorized to do so. Only class F users can erase the error-recording area.

System Action: RC=88 or 0.
If the CLEAR function failed, the return code will be 88. If the ZERO function failed, the return code will be 0. Reports (if requested) have already been generated. Control returns to CMS.

User Response: None required if ZERO was requested by mistake or default. If you need to erase the error-recording cylinders, see your system support personnel to get a class F directory entry.

830E I/O ERROR READING A BLOCK OF RECORDS FROM THE ERROR RECORDING CYLINDERS

Explanation: DMSREA, the CPEREP read module, encountered a permanent input/output error while attempting to read a 4K block of records from the error recording area. Probable hardware error.

System Action: RC=60.
Execution halts. System status remains the same.

User Response: Execute the DDR service program to obtain a dump of the error- recording cylinder on which the input error occurred. Reconstruct the data on the error-recording cylinders. If the reconstruction process is successful, initiate the CPEREP operation again. If the error recurs, call your system support personnel.

831E MORE THAN 100 CHARACTERS OF OPTIONS SPECIFIED

Explanation: The maximum number of characters that can be used to specify CPEREP operands is 100. More than 100 characters were used.

System Action: RC=62.
Execution halts. System status remains the same.

User Response: Check the valid command options. Reissue the command using fewer than 100 characters to specify the options.

832S SOFTWARE INCOMPATIBILITY AT THE CPEREP-EREP INTERFACE; CODE=*NNN*

Explanation: CPEREP is OS/VS EREP running under CMS with CPEREP providing interface code between OS/VS EREP and CMS. Some change has been made to OS/VS EREP (via PTF, or a new release) that has made it incompatible with the interface provided by CPEREP. *nnn* is one of the following reason codes:

Code	Meaning
001	An EXCP was attempted with a DCB other than that of the SYS1.LOGREC data set.
002	OS/VS EREP is expected to use only one IOB and one channel program when it uses EXCP to access the SYS1.LOGREC data set. But it has attempted to use IOBs or channel programs at more than one location in storage.
003	The expected read/write command in the channel program for accessing SYS1.LOGREC contains an unexpected op code.
004	While reading error records (with EXCP) from (simulated) SYS1.LOGREC, OS/VS EREP made an attempt to read nonsequentially prior to completion of the sequential reading phase.
005	An attempt was made to read record 2 of SYS1.LOGREC (the time stamp record), which CPEREP does not simulate.
006	The first EXCP to SYS1.LOGREC was not the expected read of the SYS1.LOGREC header record.
007	The channel program for accessing SYS1.LOGREC does not have the expected format.
008	An invalid disk address (CCHHR) was used while attempting to access SYS1.LOGREC.
009	There are no error records and yet OS/VS EREP attempted to read error records.
010	An invalid record length was encountered while reading SYS1.LOGREC. This may be due to error records being overlaid on the error cylinders.

System Action: RC = 104
CPEREP terminates with EREP message(s) IFC135I or IFC149I.

User Response: Reissue the command, or have your system programmer try it. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

842E No {control|library} file name found in *fn ft [fm]*

Explanation: The name of the file you specified could not be found in the indicated file. Either:

- A %CONTROL statement was found in the LKEDCTRL file but there was no control file name on the %CONTROL statement, or
- A %LIBRARY statement was found in the LKEDCTRL file but there was no library file name on the %LIBRARY statement.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Correct the statement and reissue the command.

843I **An invalid control record was found and ignored**

Explanation: An invalid control record was found in the input control file. The contents of that record are shown following this message.

System Action: The record is ignored and processing continues.

User Response: None

844E **No linkedit performed**

Explanation: Because of conditions encountered during processing, no modules were link edited. These conditions will have caused messages to be printed explaining specific problems.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Check the previous messages and take appropriate action.

845W **Errors were encountered during the link edit processing that will probably make the loadlib unusable.**

Explanation: During the Linkage Editor's processing of one or more modules a return code was greater than the specified maximum allowable return code. Previous messages will have been issued which describe the errors.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Check the previous messages and take appropriate action.

846I **LKED** *target_module* **into** *library*, **RC=***nn*

Explanation: The link edit of `target_module` gave the indicated return code.

System Action: If the indicated return code was less than the maximum allowable, processing continues. Otherwise, processing ends.

User Response: If errors occurred, correct the errors and reissue the command.

847R **Enter name of SNT definition file or press ENTER key to quit**

Explanation: SNTMAP processes macro definitions that are in the SNT definition file.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the file name. If you don't enter the file type or file mode, SNTMAP will assume the file type is 'ASSEMBLE' and the file mode is '*'

848E **Unable to proceed without $DASD$ CONSTS file information**

Explanation: This file contains information about DASD that SNTMAP needs for calculations and conversion.

System Action: SNTMAP ends processing.

User Response: Find the $DASD$ CONSTS file and make it accessible to SNTMAP.

849R **Enter** *volid* **DASD type or type QUIT to end SNTMAP processing**

Explanation: One of the following happened:

SNTMAP wasn't able to find a CP directory

SNTMAP found no USER $SAVSYS$ entry in the CP directory

There were MDISK statements in the directory that defined the DASD type as FB-512

You previously entered an invalid DASD type.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter a valid DASD tpye.

850W *devtype* **is not a valid DASD type**

Explanation: The DASD type you entered previously is not supported by VM/SP.

System Action: SNTMAP will issue message DMKWSM849R to prompt you to enter the DASD type.

User Response: None.

851W **Page number exceeds device limit of** *limit* **for** *sysname*; **SYSSTRT parameter =** *parameter*

Explanation: The page specification on the SYSSTRT parameter is beyond the limit for the DASD type.

System Action: SNTMAP continues processing.

User Response: Correct the SYSSTRT parameter in the SNT file or specify the correct DASD type.

852E **SYSSTRT parameter for** *sysname* **is not compatible with** *devtype* **DASD type for** *volid*; **SYSSTRT parameter =** *parameter*

Explanation: The DASD type is a count-key-data device, while the address given on the SYSSTRT parameter is for a fixed-block device, or vice-versa.

System Action: SNTMAP ends processing.

User Response: Correct the SYSSTRT parameter in the SNT file or specify the correct DASD type.

853R **Enter the name of your current CP directory file (the default is VMUSERS DIRECT):**

Explanation: The directory contains a USER $SAVSYS$ entry that describes the DASD areas allocated for SNT data. If SNTMAP can't find a directory, SNTMAP will prompt you to enter the DASD types.

System Action: The system waits for a response.

User Response: Enter the name of the directory.

854W **Unable to find CP directory file** *fn ft fm*; **no $SAVSYS$ boundary checking will be done**

Explanation: The directory contains a USER $SAVSYS$ entry that describes the DASD areas allocated for SNT data. If SNTMAP can't find a directory, SNTMAP can't check for $SAVSYS$ extent exceeded errors.

System Action: SNTMAP will issue message DMSWSM849R to prompt you to enter the DASD type.

User Response: None.

855W **No $SAVSYS$ areas defined in the CP directory file; no $SAVSYS$ boundary checking will be done**

Explanation: If SNTMAP can't find a $SAVSYS$ entry in the directory, SNTMAP can't check for $SAVSYS$ extent exceeded errors.

System Action: SNTMAP will issue message DMSWSM849R to prompt you to enter the DASD type.

User Response: None.

856E **Disk address *vdev* is listed more than once on the {BASE, ZAP,| DELTA} and/or MERGE entry records in the *prodid* VMFPARM file**

Explanation: The specified disk address was found more than once on the specified entry records. A disk address should only appear once in the VMFPARM file.

System Action: For VMFZAP, processing ends.

For VMFMERGE, or VMFREMOV the remaining disk addresses in the VMFPARM file are checked for duplication first, then processing ends.

User Response: Check that the disk addresses in the VMFPARM file are unique addresses, then reissue the command.

857E **The number of disk addresses on the DELTA entry record cannot exceed nine.**

Explanation: VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV will only access the first merge disk address and up to nine delta disk addresses. They will not handle ten or more delta disk addresses.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Specify nine or less unique disk addresses on the Delta entry record in the VMFPARM file, then reissue the command.

858E **Unable to find a *tag(s)* entry record in the *fn ft* file.**

Explanation: The specified entry record could not be found in the given file.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: For VMFZAP, if the file is the *prodid* VMFPARM file, check the type of the missing record. Determine which disks should be used, and make the appropriate entry in the *prodid* VMFPARM file. If the file is a ZAP control file, check which text file(s) the zap is supposed to affect. Make the appropriate NAME or DUMP entries in the zap control file.

Reissue the command.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, insure that the required entry record is in the given file, then reissue the command.

859E **The *prodid* VMFPARM file has no disk addresses on the {BASE|MERGE|ZAP|DELTA} entry record.**

Explanation: The specified entry record was found, but it did not have any disk addresses on it.

System Action: For VMFZAP, processing ends.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, the remaining records in the VMFPARM file are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: For VMFZAP, determine which disks (Base, Merge, or ZAP) you need to use. Correct the *prodid* VMFPARM file. Reissue the command.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, insure that there are disk addresses listed on the appropriate record entries in the VMFPARM file, then reissue the command.

860E **Only one {BASE|MERGE|ZAP|DELTA} entry record may appear in the *prodid* VMFPARM file.**

Explanation: Within the *prodid* VMFPARM file, the specified record appeared more than once. Only one occurrence of each type of entry is valid.

System Action: For VMFZAP, processing ends.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV, the remaining records in the VMFPARM file are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: For VMFZAP, determine which disks (Base, Merge, or ZAP) you need to use. Correct the *prodid* VMFPARM file, and reissue the command.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV, insure that there is only one Merge and Delta record entry in the VMFPARM file, then reissue the command.

861I **Accessing {BASE|MERGE|ZAP|DELTA} disk *vdev* as *mode***

Explanation: Informational message telling you what disk is temporarily being accessed at what mode. This is not an error.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None

862I **{ ZAP | Change } *name* { has been *action* | is no longer SUPERSEDED by *name*}**

Explanation: For VMFZAP, the indicated zap has been successfully applied.

For VMFMERGE, the indicated PTF or ZAP has been successfully merged or superseded. If the change was SUPERSEDED, the name of the superseding PTF is also given. For VMFREMOV, the indicated PTF or ZAP has been successfully removed or is no longer SUPERSEDED.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

863E **The {MERGE|ZAP} disk *vdev* must be linked read-write.**

Explanation: The specified address from the VMFPARM file is a disk which is linked read-only. The disk must be linked read-write.

System Action: Remainder of the disks are checked and processing ends.

User Response: Check that the disk address on the specified record of the VMFPARM file is correct. If so, link to this disk in write mode. If the disk address is not correct, change it. Reissue the command.

864E **PTF** *name* **will not be** *action* **because it already is** *status*

Explanation: VMFMERGE will not exclude a PTF which is already merged, superseded or excluded. If you want an excluded PTF to be merged, it must be removed from the exclude list and added to the apply list.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: None

864I **PTF** *name* **will not be** *action* **because it already is** *status*.

Explanation: VMFMERGE will not merge a PTF which is already superseded or merged.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None

864W **{PTF|ZAP}** *name* **will not be** *action* **because it {already is | is not}** *status*

Explanation: For VMFZAP, the change specified currently has the designated status and cannot be changed to the new status. This means the zap has been superseded and will not be reapplied.

For VMFMERGE, a requisite PTF which is already excluded will not be merged.

For VMFREMOV, a PTF which is not merged or was merged and then superseded, will not be removed.

System Action: For VMFZAP, processing continues with the next ZAP name, if any.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, processing for the current PTF ends, but processing for remaining PTF(s) continues.

User Response: To avoid this message on future VMFZAP invocations, remove the zap name from the ZAPLIST for this product.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, there is no response.

865I **Processing {PTF | ZAP}** *name*

Explanation: Informational message telling which change is currently being processed. This is not an error.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None

866W **No PTFs have been** *action*

Explanation: VMFMERGE tried to merge the PTF(s) you specified, but none merged.

VMFREMOV tried to remove the PTF(s) you specified, but none were removed.

System Action: Processing finishes.

User Response: Correct the problems indicated by the individual PTF error messages issued by VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV then reissue the command.

867E **Invalid status** *status* **in** *prodid* **VMFMGLOG for entry** *ptf*.

Explanation: VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV found an invalid status for the specified entry in the Merge Log. Valid status values are MERGED and SUPERSEDED.

System Action: The remaining records are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: Correct the specified entry in the Merge log and reissue the command.

868E **PTF** *name* **is not a part of product** *prodid*.

Explanation: A PTF you specified belongs to a different product. Only the PTFs that are part of the product specified on the command will be processed.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Check that the PTF(s) to be applied all belong to the same product, then reissue the command.

869E **Error in file** *fn ft fm data* **is invalid for** *tag* **tag.**

Explanation: VMFMERGE was getting information about the changed elements from the file specified when a file name - file type pair was not found on an element tag or a single file type was not found on a replace tag.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Look at the specified tag in the specified Service Control File (SCF). Insure that all element tags have both a file name and file type specified and all replace tags have a single file type specified.

870E **Error in file** *fn ft fm*. **There are no elements.**

Explanation: A Service Control File (SCF) was found with no elements in it. There must be at least one ELEMENT tag along with a corresponding REPLACE tag in an SCF.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Replace or fix the specified SCF then reissue the command.

871E **Error in file** *fn ft fm*. **The** *name* **tag is missing.**

Explanation: The specified tag was not found in the given Service Control File (SCF).

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Replace or fix the specified SCF then reissue the command.

872E **Error in file** *fn ft fm*. **REPLACE tag missing after element** *name*

Explanation: A Service Control File (SCF) was found with no REPLACE tag after an element.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Replace or fix the specified SCF then reissue the command.

873E **Error in file *fn ft fm. parm* is an invalid parameter. Expecting parameter(s) PRODID, PREREQ, COREQ, SUP, APARTEXT, or CHANGES.**

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified trying to retrieve data from a Service Control File (SCF) using the XEDIT macro named MRGSC XEDIT.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: If you invoked MRGSC XEDIT to get data from an SCF, you did so incorrectly. If it was VMFMERGE that invoked MRGSC XEDIT, then an interface problem exists.

874E **Invalid entry found at line *line* in *fn ft***

Explanation: An invalid entry was found at the specified line in the specified file.

System Action: For VMFZAP, processing ends.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, the remaining records are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: For VMFZAP, make the necessary corrections to the record. In a ZAP control file, valid entries have a text file name and csect name after a NAME or DUMP tag. Reissue the command.

For VMFMERGE or VMFREMOV, correct the invalid entry in the specified file and reissue the command.

875E **File *fn ft fm* not found on any disks from the VMFPARM file.**

Explanation: For VMFZAP, the specified file could not be found on any of the disks which were entered on the BASE, MERGE, and ZAP entry records of the VMFPARM file for this product.

For VMFZAP, any file which is on a disk not entered on the BASE, MERGE, or ZAP records in the VMFPARM file will be ignored.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV, the specified file could not be found on any of the disks which were entered on the MERGE or DELTA entry records of the VMFPARM file for this product.

For VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV, any file which is on a disk not entered on the MERGE or DELTA records in the VMFPARM file will be ignored.

To find which disk a missing file should reside on, refer to the description of the appropriate file in the *VM/SP Installation Guide*.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: See if the proper disks are specified in the VMFPARM file. Reissue the command.

876E **The total number of disk addresses on the BASE and MERGE entry records cannot exceed nine.**

Explanation: The *prodid* VMFPARM file contains the disk addresses of disks to be used when applying zaps to this product. VMFZAP only allows 10 total product disks to be accessed. Exactly one ZAP disk will be accessed. If more than one disk address is listed on the ZAP record, only the first one will be used. The Merge and Base records of the VMFPARM file contained more than the 9 remaining allowable disk addresses.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Determine which disks are really needed to apply ZAPs to this product. Make the necessary corrections to the Base, Merge, and ZAP records of the *prodid* VMFPARM file. Reissue the command.

877W ***fn* TEXT was previously zapped but was not found on the ZAP disk.**

Explanation: While erasing TEXT files for the current product from the ZAP disk, VMFZAP found the name of a TEXT file in the VMFZPLOG but could not find the TEXT file on the ZAP disk. Some processing external to VMFZAP either moved or erased the file. Since VMFZAP would have erased the file anyway as part of "cleaning up" the ZAP disk before applying and re-applying ZAPs, only a warning message is issued.

System Action: None.

User Response: You may wish to look into why the file was moved or erased from the zap disk.

878E ***prodid* ZAPLIST does not contain any unsuperseded zap names. No zaps will be applied.**

Explanation: The *prodid* ZAPLIST file contains the names of ZAPs you want to apply to a particular product. VMFZAP will not apply any ZAPs which have been superseded by other service. The ZAPLIST for this product either contains no non-comment ZAP names, or any ZAP names in the ZAPLIST are already superseded.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Check that there are no other ZAPs you want to apply to this product. If there are other ZAPs to be applied, update your ZAPLIST by removing the old ZAP names and entering the new ones, and reissue the command.

879W **{ZAP | Change} name *name* appears more than once in the *fn ft* [It will only be applied once].**

Explanation: A ZAP or change name was found more than once in the specified file.

System Action: For VMFZAP, the specified ZAP will only be applied once. Processing continues.

For VMFREMOV, the specified change will only be processed once. Processing continues.

User Response: Remove and duplicate entries for this ZAP or change name from the specified file.

880E **Error in ZAPTEXT while processing *fn1* TEXT, RC=*nn*. Text files affected by *fn2* ZAP will not be saved on the ZAP disk.**

Explanation: The CMS ZAPTEXT command returned a non-zero return code. To protect your system from incomplete or incorrectly applied ZAPs, the temporary files which were ZAPped will not be renamed to their permanent names on your ZAP disk. These temporary files will be erased.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: If possible, correct the situation and reissue the command.

881E ***fn* TEXT was found on the ZAP disk but was not zapped during this VMFZAP run. This file should not be on the ZAP disk.**

Explanation: While searching for text files to be ZAPped, VMFZAP found the specified file on the ZAP disk. Unless hit by a previous ZAP during the current run of VMFZAP, there should not be a copy of the text file on the ZAP disk.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Check that the proper zap disk has been specified for this product in the VMFPARM file. If so, move or erase the text file from that disk. Reissue the command.

882E **File *fn ft [fm]* [from *name* SCF] not found on any DELTA disks from the VMFPARM file.**

Explanation: The specified file could not be found on any of the disks which were entered on the DELTA entry record of the VMFPARM file for this product. Any file on a disk which is not entered in the VMFPARM file will be ignored.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: See if the proper disks are specified in the VMFPARM file. Reissue the command.

883W **PTF *name* is not a part of product *prodid* and must be *action* in product *prodid***

Explanation: A PTF has a requisite or dependent which belongs to a different product. VMFMERGE and VMFREMOV do not perform cross-product checking.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: For VMFMERGE, if the specified PTF is not already merged, then merge it in the other product after the processing for this product is complete.

For VMFREMOV, if the specified PTF is not already removed, then remove it from the other product after the processing for this product is complete.

884I **Results of mapping are in two CMS files: DASD SNTMAP contains DASD related information, and MEMORY SNTMAP contains memory related information.**

Explanation: SNTMAP successfully completed processing.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

885I **File *prodid* VMFZPLOG not found on the ZAP disk. No text files will be removed from the ZAP disk.**

Explanation: There was no VMFZPLOG for the current product on the ZAP disk, so VMFZAP assumes that no ZAPs have been applied to this product and that there are no text files on the ZAP disk which need to be erased before application of new ZAPs. This is not necessarily an error. There may in fact be no ZAPs applied to the product.

System Action: None

User Response: If VMFZAP continues with no messages regarding files which were on the ZAP disk but should not have been, then no action is required. If messages are issued regarding files found on the ZAP disk which should not have been there, then a VMFZPLOG should have existed on the ZAP disk for this product. Either find the VMFZPLOG and move it to the ZAP disk, or erase the text files which have been zapped from the ZAP disk. Reissue the command.

886E **Filename *name* from the *fn ft [fm]* file is longer than 8 characters.**

Explanation: A file name was found in the specified file which is more than eight characters long. CMS only allows eight character file names.

System Action: The remaining file names are checked and then processing ends.

User Response: Check that all the file names in the indicated file are eight characters or less.

887E **Record number *number* from the *fn ft fm* file is longer than 80 bytes.**

Explanation: The ZAP control file contains a record which is longer that 80 characters. The ZAP control file must have a maximum width of 80 characters.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Correct the ZAP control file and reissue the VMFZAP command.

888E **Error in file *name* SCF. No entry for element *fn ft***

Explanation: The specified Service Control file does not contain an element that the Merge Log indicates it should contain.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Correct the specified Service Control File or the Merge Log and Reissue the command.

892E **PTF *name* has not been *action***

Explanation: For VMFMERGE, the indicated PTF was not merged. There is either a problem with this PTF, or with one of its requisites. The specific problem is indicated by a previous message. For VMFREMOV, the indicated PTF was not removed. There is either a problem with this PTF, or with one of its dependents. The specific problem is indicated by a previous message.

System Action: For VMFMERGE, processing continues if the error was due to an EXCLUDED requisite; otherwise, processing ends.

For VMFREMOV, processing continues with the next change to be removed.

User Response: Use the message(s) provided to determine what the error is. Once the error is fixed, reissue the command.

893E **Incomplete processing, not all [required] PTFs were *action***

Explanation: The PTF you specified was not processed due to an error, but at least one requisite PTF was processed. The specific problem is indicated by a previous message.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Use the message(s) provided to

determine what the error is. Once the error is fixed, reissue the command. A build at this time is not recommended because the merge was incomplete.

893W **Incomplete processing, not all [required] PTFs were** *action*

Explanation: The PTF you specified was not processed due to an excluded requisite.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Determine whether the requisite should be excluded or not. If so, remove it from the Exclude List and reissue the command. Otherwise, remove the PTF from the Apply List and use VMFREMOV to remove any other requisites that may have been merged for that PTF.

895I **Member** *fn ft* **added**

Explanation: VMFTXT added the indicated member to the library you specified.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

896E **File {***fn ft fm* **|** *fn* **TEXT or** *fn* **TXT*} not found.**

Explanation: VMFTXT could not find the object file for the indicated member on any accessed disk.

System Action: Processing continues for the remaining files in the member list.

User Response:

- If the message text is 'File `fn ft fm` not found', then a specific file type was specified in the member list EXEC. Check that the object code file for the indicated member exists. If the file type is not TEXT, you may rename it to a file type of TEXT, or you can update the member list and specify the existing file type.

  If you rename the object file to have a file type of TEXT, you may issue:

  ```
  TXTLIB VMFTXT ADD membername
  RENAME VMFTXT TXTLIB A libname =
  =
  ```

  If the file type specified in the member list EXEC file is not TEXT, erase VMFTXT TXTLIB A and reissue the command.

- If the message text is 'File `fn` TEXT or `fn` TXT* not found', then a specific file type was not specified in the member list EXEC. Check that an object file for this indicated member exists. Look at the CNTRL file that you specified. Verify that the object file has one of the listed file types; and either rename the object file to a listed file type, or update the member list and specify the existing file type. If you did not specify a CNTRL file name, either rename the object file to a file type of TEXT or update the member list and specify the existing file type.

  If you renamed the object file to have a file type of TEXT, issue:

  ```
  TXTLIB VMFTXT ADD membername
  RENAME VMFTXT TXTLIB A libname =
  =
  ```

  otherwise erase VMFTXT TXTLIB A and reissue the command.

897E **Due to previous errors, the result of this TXTLIB build is called VMFTXT TXTLIB; your** *fn* **TXTLIB has not been replaced.**

Explanation: One or more errors has occurred while building the TXTLIB.

System Action: Your original *fn* TXTLIB (if it already exists) has been unchanged. The new library is called VMFTXT TXTLIB. The VMFTXT TXTLIB file may be used for debugging until you erase it or until you use the VMFTXT EXEC again. RC=40.

User Response: Correct the errors and rerun VMFTXT.

898E **VMFREMOV processing is incomplete.**

Explanation: VMFMERGE found the temporary file *prodid* OVMFMGLG on the Merge disk. This means that the last time VMFREMOV was issued, the exec was unable to finish processing.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Reissue the VMFREMOV command to complete the remove process. Once the remove is complete, reissue the VMFMERGE command.

899I **SEGMENT SPACE** *name* **already active.**

Explanation: A SEGMENT RESERVE command was previously issued for the segment space specified on the call, possibly from the SYSTEM or USER profile. The *name* specifies the segment space name.

System Action: RC=4 or 8.
As the segment space has already been reserved, the system makes no further attempt to allocate storage.

User Response: The conflict between the application that currently holds the storage that is targeted for the saved segment and the creator of the segment space must be resolved. The application must release the storage or the saved segment must be moved.

900E **SEGMENT SPACE** *xxxxxxxx* **has not been reserved.**

Explanation: A SEGMENT RELEASE command was issued for the segment space, however, a SEGMENT RESERVE was never issued for the specified segment space name.

System Action: RC=40.
The system makes no further attempt to release storage.

User Response: Check the segment space name on the call to SEGMENT RELEASE to verify that it is valid. If it is thought to be correct, check all places where segment spaces are being reserved to verify that it is actually being done. If it has been reserved, it has been previously released.

901T **Unexpected error at** *vstor1*: **plist** *function fn ft fm* **at** *vstor2*, **base** *vstor3*, **rc**=*nn*

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred in COPYFILE or LOADLIB processing. The "function" indicates one of the following CMS functions: RDBUF, WRBUF, FINIS, ADTLKP, FSTLKP, or RENAME. The return code "nn" indicates one of the following conditions:

'function' = RDBUF

Code	Meaning
1	File not found, disk not accessed, or insufficient authority.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again. It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal.
5	Number of records to read is equal to zero (or is greater than 32768 for an 800-byte formatted disk).
7	AFT is not marked with a record format of F or of V.
8	Successful operation, but the buffer was too small to hold all of the requested data. The buffer was filled with as much data as it would hold.
9	File open for output (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for writing and must be closed before it can be read.
11	Number of records to read is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.
12	No records were read because end of file was reached or because the position parameter specified a record number greater than the number of records in the file.
13	Found an invalid displacement in the AFT for a file with variable-length records (this indicates a coding error: it should not occur).
20	Invalid character detected in file name.
21	Invalid character detected in file type.
25	Insufficient free virtual storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).
26	Position is negative, the number of records to read is negative, or position plus the number of records to process exceeds $2^{31} - 1$, the file system capacity.
29	Storage group space limit reached.
30	Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.
31	Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit ID on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit ID at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.
40	One of the following errors occurred: • A required CSL routine was dropped. • A required CSL routine not loaded. • There was an error in a user exit routine. • There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).
42	The variable length record read is invalid. The length is either zero or outside of the range (1 to logical record length). This could occur if someone else has access to the minidisk and changed it. Re-issue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.
55	APPC/VM error.
70	Sharing conflict due to locked file, or deadlock detected.
80	I/O error accessing OS dataset.
81	OS read password protected dataset.
82	OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.
83	OS dataset has more than 16 extents.
84	Attempt to read a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.
99	Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

'function' = WRBUF

Code	Meaning
1	Not authorized to write to file.
2	Invalid buffer address.
3	I/O operation to a minidisk failed. This may occur if the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
4	First character of file mode is illegal or disk not accessed.
5	Second character of file mode is illegal.
6	The last record number to be written was too large. One of the following applies: • The last record number to be written is too large (more than 65535) to fit in a halfword and an extended plist is not specified. • The last record number to be written is greater than 65533 for an 800-byte formatted disk.
7	Position specifies a record number that is more than one greater than the current number of records in a file with variable-length records.
8	Size of output buffer is not greater than zero or an attempt to write a null record to a file with variable-length records.
9	File open for input (for an 800-byte formatted disk). The file is open for input and must be closed

and reopened for output before it can be written.

10 Maximum number of files per minidisk reached (3400 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

11 FSCB is not marked with a record format of F nor of V.

12 Attempt to write on read-only disk.

13 Disk is full or there is not enough storage available to XEDIT for writing.

14 Size of output buffer is not evenly divisible by the number of records for a file with fixed-length records.

15 Attempt to alter the record length of a file with fixed-length records.

16 Record format specified not the same as file.

17 Size of output buffer is greater than 65535 for a file with variable-length records.

18 Number of records to write is not exactly one for a file with variable-length records.

19 Maximum number of data blocks per file reached (16060 for an 800-byte formatted disk).

20 Invalid character detected in file name.

21 Invalid character detected in file type.

25 Insufficient free storage available for file system control blocks (also used for SFS reason code 91028 = unable to obtain space on the system stack).

26 Position specifies a negative record number or number of records to write is negative or position plus the number of records exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1) or logical block number computed by system exceeds the file system capacity (231 - 1).

27 Attempt to replace an existing variable-length record in a file with one of a different length. This return code applies only to files on 800-byte formatted disks.

29 The storage group space limit was reached.

30 Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while accessing an SFS file. No rollback occurred.

31 Rollback occurred while trying to access an SFS file. The work unit on which the rollback occurred is the default work unit at the time the file was opened by the first operation to the file.

38 File explicitly opened with read intent.

39 A disk is accessed as a read only extension of another, and a given file exists on the extension disk but not on the parent disk. The file has been opened via FSREAD, FSPOINT or FSOPEN with a read intent and the file mode specified on the original FS Macro is that of the parent disk. An FSWRITE was subsequently issued using the same file ID. This may occur when the parent disk is accessed as Read Only or Read Write.

40 One of the following errors occurred:

- A required CSL routine was dropped.
- A required CSL routine not loaded.
- There was an error in a user exit routine.
- There was an error calling the user accounting exit routine (DMS2AB).

55 APPC/VM error.

70 One of the following sharing conflicts occurred:

- The file was locked.
- The file pool server detected a deadlock.
- The file is opened for write via SFS OPEN.
- The file is opened for write by another user.
- You attempted to write to a file that is currently implicitly opened for READ, but the file has been changed since it was originally opened.

80 I/O error accessing OS dataset.

81 OS read password protected dataset.

82 OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.

83 OS dataset has more than 16 extents.

84 Attempt to write a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.

99 Insufficient virtual storage for file pool server.

'function' = FINIS

Code	*Meaning*
6	The file is not open.
31	Rollback occurred for this workunit due to error in close.

'function' = ADTLKP

Code	*Meaning*
1	The matching ADT block was not found.

'function' = FSTLKP

Code	*Meaning*
1	The matching FST block was not found.

'function' = RENAME

Code	*Meaning*
24	The mode is invalid, the directory name is invalid, the file ID is incomplete, or the file IDs are identical.
28	The file was not found or you are not authorized for it, the directory is not found or you are not authorized for it, the RENAME is invalid on a directory you do not own, a new file already exists, the directory already exists, or the file is already active.
36	The disk is not read/write or the file mode is not accessed.
70	The directory is already open.
76	The RENAME is invalid on a file in a directory you do not own.
88	The specified directories are in different file pools.

System Action: RC = 31, 55, 70, 76, 99, and 256.

Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- If the APPEND option was specified and the copying process began before the error was discovered, records have been appended to the output file.
- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified, and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far.
- If multiple-output-file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Refer to the "function" parameter and the RC "nn" parameter to determine if an input/output error occurred. If it did, try to reissue the command. Otherwise, contact your system support personnel for assistance.

902T **IPL DEVICE READ I/O ERROR**

Explanation: An uncorrectable I/O error occurred while reading a CMS nucleus.

System Action: The system enters a wait state.

User Response: Call your installation support personnel.

903T **Impossible PHASE code** *xx*

Explanation: A phase code larger than the maximum was detected during the file copying operation. This error should never occur.

System Action: RC=256.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions:

- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified, and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far.
- In multiple output file mode, several output files may already have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel for assistance.

904T **Unexpected UNPACK error at** *vstor1*, **base** *vstor2*

Explanation: An error condition was detected during the process of unpacking a file. Probably, the file was not in PACK format, or it was modified after it was packed.

System Action: RC=256.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same, with the following exceptions for DMSCPY:

- If the NEWFILE (the default), REPLACE, or OVLY option was specified, and the copying process began before the error was discovered, then COPYFILE CMSUT1, on the output disk, contains the records copied so far.
- In multiple output file mode, several output files may have been created before the error was discovered.

User Response: Contact your installation support personnel for assistance.

905S **WRITE-INHIBIT switch set on drive; notify operator**

Explanation: CMS tried to write on a virtual disk that resides on a disk whose "write-inhibit" switch was set.

System Action: DMSDIO returns to caller with a code 6, "FILE IS READ-ONLY."

User Response: Notify the system operator to reset the switch; then IPL CMS again.

906E **DEBUG command not valid at this time**

Explanation: The DEBUG command was issued at some time other than a program ABEND. DEBUG displays data saved during program ABEND or HX command processing. If there has not been an ABEND, DEBUG has no data to display. The DEBUG command is only valid if entered from the VM READ of CMS ABEND processing.

System Action: The command terminates.

User Response: Use CP display commands, TRACE or PER to replace the DEBUG functions that are no longer supported.

907T **I/O error on file** *fn ft fm*

Explanation: The system tried to close a file that had not been opened or could not find a file that should exist.

For DMSHLP, an error occurred while attempting to read from the requested HELP text file.

For DMSUTL, an attempt to obtain information about a member of the library resulted in a return code that indicated a permanent I/O error had occurred.

System Action: RC=31, 55, 70, 76, 99, or 256.
Execution of the command is terminated. For DMSLBM, the MACLIB condition is unpredictable.

User Response: For DMSLBM, issue MACLIB MAP to check the validity of the library name.

For DMSLIO, if the error is in a TXTLIB, check the integrity of the dictionary.

For DMSUTL, if the error is in a LOADLIB, check the integrity of the directory.

Reissue the command and if the problem persists, contact your installation support personnel.

908E **File system error detected at virtual address** *vdev*; **reason code** *nn*

Explanation: See the explanation of message 908T.

System Action: RC=100.
Execution of the command is terminated. Some I/O may have occurred on the disk. The status of the disk is unpredictable.

User Response: If data on the pack is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

909E **Permanent I/O error on *vdev*; CSW = *csw*, SENSE = *sense***

Explanation: An uncorrectable I/O error has occurred on virtual device address 'vdev'. The CSW bytes at the time of the error are displayed at the "csw" position and sense data appears at the "sense" position.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. Some I/O may have occurred on the disk. The status of the disk is unpredictable.

User Response: If data on the pack is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

910T **An error occurred while {the external interrupt handler|private server processing} was trying to sever IUCV path *pathid*; re-IPL CMS**

Explanation: IUCV returned an error when the CMS External Interrupt Handler or private server processing was trying to SEVER a path.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: If you wish to continue, use the CP command STORE PSW to turn off the wait state bit, leaving the address field unmodified; then, type BEGIN. Otherwise, IPL CMS again.

911E **An IUCV sever error occurred on path *pathid*, iprcode = *xx*; severing of other paths continues**

Explanation: While CMS was trying the sever all of the IUCV paths for the program that issued the HNDIUCV CLR or CMSIUCV SEVER with CODE = ALL, a SEVER error occurred. This SEVER error indicates that although CMS recognized this path as being owned by the program, IUCV does not recognize this path as being a valid path for this virtual machine.

The probable cause for this error is that a program issued a CMSIUCV CONNECT or ACCEPT to establish the path and then issued an IUCV SEVER directly instead of using the CMSIUCV SEVER support.

System Action: RC = 1000 + IUCV IPRCODE.
CMS continues to SEVER any other paths that the issuing program owns and returns to the program after all paths have been severed.

User Response: Determine where the IUCV SEVER was issued directly and change it to a CMSIUCV SEVER.

912I **ADDENTRY name *xxxx* not found for notification.**

Explanation: *xxxx* was in the list of entry names built by ADDENTRY to be notified when CMSSERV communications ended; however, entry *xxxx* was not found and therefore *xxxx* was not notified.

System Action: Processing continues, but *xxxx* was not notified that CMSSERV communications ended.

User Response: Check the name to be sure that it is an entry name that you want notified and that it is spelled correctly. To stop this message from being issued when CMSSERV ends, delete the entry name from the list using DELENTRY. If you want to add another entry point name to list, use ADDENTRY.

You can delete the entire notification list by IPLing CMS unless it is rebuilt by an EXEC or module invoked during the IPL process.

913E **Invalid virtual screen name: *vname***

Explanation: The DEFINE VSCREEN command was issued and an invalid virtual screen name was specified.

System Action: RC = 20.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Fix the virtual screen name and reissue the command.

915E **Maximum number of windows already defined**

Explanation: The DEFINE WINDOW command was issued to create a window but the maximum number of windows was already defined. The maximum number of windows that can be defined is 255.

System Action: RC = 13.
Execution of the command is terminated. The window is not defined.

User Response: Use QUERY WINDOW * to display a list of all the defined windows. Use DELETE WINDOW to delete any windows not needed and then re-issue the DEFINE WINDOW command.

916E **Window *wname* is not displayed|hidden**

Explanation: QUERY SHOW *wname* was issued when the specified window was not displayed via the SHOW WINDOW command. Or, the QUERY HIDE *wname* was issued when the specified window was not hidden via the HIDE WINDOW command.

System Action: RC = 28.

User Response: None.

917E **No windows are {displayed|hidden|showing virtual screen: *vname*}**

Explanation: The message was generated for one of the following reasons:

- A command was issued which attempted to refresh the physical screen, but no windows were currently being displayed.
- The QUERY SHOW * command was issued and no windows have been displayed via the SHOW WINDOW command, or the QUERY HIDE * command was issued and no windows have been hidden via the HIDE WINDOW command.
- The WAITREAD VSCREEN command was issued but there is no window showing the active virtual screen.
- There is no window showing the System Product Editor virtual screen.

System Action: RC = 4.
If the WAITREAD VSCREEN command generated the message, the command is terminated. For a System Product Editor session, the terminal is set to typewriter mode, and the editing session continues.

User Response: Use the SHOW WINDOW command so that windows can be displayed the next time the screen is refreshed.

For the WAITREAD VSCREEN command, use the SHOW WINDOW command to show a window on

the virtual screen specified in the WAITREAD VSCREEN command. Reissue the command.

For the System Product Editor, issue the SHOW WINDOW command for whatever window XEDIT is using, and then issue the subcommand SET TERMINAL DISPLAY to return the editor to display mode. If the problem persists, contact your support personnel.

918E **No {windows|virtual screens} are defined**

Explanation: A 'QUERY WINDOW' command was issued and no windows were defined. A 'QUERY VSCREEN' command was issued and no virtual screens were defined.

System Action: RC=4.

User Response: None.

919E **The CMS {window|virtual screen} cannot be deleted**

Explanation: An attempt to delete the CMS window or the CMS virtual screen was made with the fullscreen CMS setting ON or SUSPENDed.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: SET FULLSCREEN OFF and re-issue the Delete command.

920E **{Window|Virtual screen}** *name* **already exists**

Explanation: An attempt was made to define a virtual screen or window when one already exists with the same name.

System Action: RC=3.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Delete the existing window or vscreen, or rename the window or virtual screen being defined.

921E **{Window|Virtual screen}** *name* **is not defined**

Explanation: An attempt was made to use a window or virtual screen with the specified name but the window or virtual screen does not exist.

System Action: RC=28.

User Response: Use the DEFINE WINDOW or DEFINE VSCREEN command to create a virtual screen or window with the specified name and then re-issue the command.

922E **Window does not fit entirely on the screen**

Explanation: The window is not defined within the physical screen or an attempt is being made to position/size the window such that the window will no longer fit within the physical screen. The window would either be larger than the physical screen or at a location such that it does not fit entirely on the physical screen.

System Action: RC=32.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the operands which caused the window not to fit and re-issue the command.

923E **Specified location is outside the virtual screen**

Explanation: An attempt was made to write to a position outside the area of the virtual screen or to connect a window to a virtual screen outside the scrollable data area of the virtual screen.

System Action: RC=32.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct the line and column coordinates so that they fall within the boundaries of the virtual screen.

924E **Data was truncated**

Explanation: Data written to a virtual screen was truncated to fit into a field or to fit in the virtual screen area.

System Action: RC=3.
The data is truncated, execution continues.

User Response: None.

925E **I/O error on screen**

Explanation: An attempt to refresh the physical screen terminated abnormally.

System Action: RC=100.
The screen refresh operation is aborted.

User Response: Check the terminal, and re-issue the command. If the problem persists, check with your programming center to report system problems.

926E **Command is only valid {on a display terminal|in CMS FULLSCREEN mode}**

Explanation: A full-screen command has been issued from a terminal which is not recognized as a display terminal. Or, a command was issued which requires the CMS full-screen setting to be ON or SUSPENDed.

System Action: RC=88.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Re-issue the command from a valid display terminal (3277/3278/3279/3290 type terminal). Or, issue SET FULLSCREEN ON or SUSPEND and re-issue the command.

927E **{The virtual screen must contain at least {1 line|5 lines and 20 columns}|The physical screen must contain at least 20 lines and 80 columns}**

Explanation: This message was issued for one of the following reasons:

- An attempt was made to define a virtual screen with no data lines or to use a virtual screen in XEDIT which has too few lines or columns.
- SET FULLSCREEN ON or RESUME was issued and the physical screen is not large enough.

System Action: RC=24.

User Response: Define the virtual screen with at least the minimum number of lines and columns.

Or, logon or reconnect at a terminal that has a larger screen.

928E **Command is not valid for virtual screen *vname***

Explanation: This message was issued for one of the following reasons:

- An attempt was made to queue output (via the GET VSCREEN, PUT VSCREEN, ROUTE, SET LOGFILE, WAITREAD VSCREEN or the WRITE VSCREEN commands) to a virtual screen which does not support such output (ie. a virtual screen used by XEDIT or the STATUS default virtual screen in CMS FULLSCREEN).
- An attempt was made to use the CMS virtual screen to display XEDIT.
- A CLEAR VSCREEN, SET VSCREEN, WAITT VSCREEN or CURSOR command was issued for a virtual screen that does not support such commands (ie. a virtual screen used by XEDIT or the STATUS default virtual screen in CMS FULLSCREEN).

System Action: RC = 12.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Use another virtual screen. For the STATUS virtual screen, the CMS commands DELETE VSCREEN and DEFINE VSCREEN may be used to replace the STATUS default virtual screen with a user version that will allow execution of these CMS commands.

929E **Window *wname* is not connected to a virtual screen**

Explanation: A command was issued to display a window or to update the information displayed in a window (e.g. SCROLL FORWARD) and the specified window was not connected to a virtual screen.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the SHOW WINDOW or HIDE WINDOW command to make a connection between the window and a virtual screen.

930E **Cursor is not in a valid location**

Explanation: A border command which depends on the location of the cursor was issued and the cursor was in an invalid location.

System Action: Execution of the border command is terminated.

User Response: Re-position the cursor and re-issue the border command.

931E **Invalid {border|WM} command: {*character|command*}**

Explanation: A character was entered in a border and was not recognized as a valid border command. Or, an invalid command was issued from a WM window or with the #WM command.

System Action: System execution continues.

User Response: See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for a list of valid border commands. If the command was issued from a WM window or with the #WM command, refer to POP WINDOW or SET FULLSCREEN for a list of valid commands.

932R **{Enter the {read|write|multiple} access password|Enter password:|Enter password (It will not appear when typed):}**

Explanation: A CP LINK or AUTOLOG command was issued with full-screen setting ON. The command did not include the password so CMS prompts the user for it.

System Action: A password entered on that line will not be seen. CMS will wait until a response to the prompt is entered and then will issue the proper command to CP.

User Response: Enter the proper password in the field following the prompt.

933W **Logging stopped for virtual screen *name***

Explanation: An I/O error occurred trying to log data on disk.

System Action: The log setting for the virtual screen is set off. Execution continues without logging.

User Response: Verify that the disk or SFS directory specified is accessed in Read/Write mode, be sure there is sufficient space, and set logging on.

934E **Text was not written to virtual screen. No field was defined.**

Explanation: The text to write in a virtual screen is not within the range of a field in the scrollable area of a virtual screen.

System Action: Text is not written in the virtual screen.

User Response: Write a field in the virtual screen, then write the text in that field.

935I **FULLSCREEN CMS suspended**

Explanation: There is not enough free storage available for fullscreen CMS to continue processing.

System Action: Fullscreen CMS is suspended.

User Response: Free some virtual storage and SET FULLSCREEN ON. Or, increase the size of your virtual machine and re-IPL CMS.

936W **Virtual screen *vname* is empty**

Explanation: The virtual screen specified is empty. There is no information available to PUT in a file.

System Action: No action is performed.

User Response: Input something in the virtual screen and reissue the command.

941I **{User program|Nucleus extension} *progid* is not loaded**

Explanation: The program name that was specified on the PROGMAP|NUCXMAP command has not been loaded. Therefore, no map information exists.

System Action: RC = 0.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: If the program name was misspelled, then reissue the PROGMAP|NUCXMAP command with the correct spelling. Also, the specified program name may exist as a nucleus extension. Use the NUCX option to determine if it does. Review the

information on the PROGMAP|NUCXMAP command in this specification if necessary.

942I **No user programs are loaded**

Explanation: An '*' was specified as the PROGMAP operand, which indicates map information is requested for all user programs, nucleus extensions, or both, depending on the option specified. This message indicates that no user programs have been loaded. However, there may be nucleus extensions defined.

System Action: RC=0.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

943E **Invalid AMODE** *mode* **specified. [***file* **not generated.]**

Explanation: The value specified following the AMODE keyword on the GENMOD command was not 24, 31, or ANY. These three values are the only allowable AMODE values.

System Action: RC = 24
The processing of the GENMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reenter the command, specifying a correct AMODE value.

944E **Invalid RMODE** *mode* **specified.** *file* **not generated.**

Explanation: The value specified following the RMODE keyword on the GENMOD command was not 24, or ANY. These two values are the only allowable RMODE values.

System Action: RC=24.
The processing of the GENMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reenter the command, specifying a correct RMODE value.

945E **AMODE/RMODE values conflict.** *file* **not {GENERATED|LOADED}.**

Explanation: The values specified following the AMODE and RMODE keywords on the GENMOD command are in conflict (an AMODE of 24 cannot be specified with an RMODE of ANY). Or for LOADMOD, the AMODE and RMODE values in the MODULE header record are in conflict (the AMODE value is 24, while the RMODE value is ANY).

System Action: RC=68.
The processing of the GENMOD or LOADMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Change the AMODE/RMODE value(s) so that a valid combination is specified.

946E **XEDIT is not active. Specify a file name.**

Explanation: You did not specify a file name when you invoked Convert Commands and there was no active XEDIT session from which to get one.

System Action: RC=40.
Conversion stops.

User Response: Either specify a file name to be converted or XEDIT a DLCS file and issue the command again.

947E **Line** *line*: *message*

Explanation: The multiple variations of 'message' are explained below.

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

Conversion stops with a RC=8.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

Correct the situation and issue the command again.

MESSAGES:

- **Only :SYN statements may be used with a blank unique id.**

  Explanation: You have specified a blank unique id (' ') on the :CMD for this statement. Because this unique id is used to indicate that only translation table entries are to be built, no other syntax definition statements are allowed to be used.

- *routine* **is not a valid routine name.**

  Explanation: The :RTN statement is reserved for IBM use, and you have specified a :RTN statement with a name that is not on the list of valid system command parsing routines. If you have inadvertently changed the name of a routine used by a system command, change it back. If you are trying to define a routine of your own, you redefine the syntax of your command so it can be described with the :OPR and :OPT statements.

- *function* **is not a system function.**

  Explanation: The function specified, *function*, is not the name of a system validation function and the SYSTEM option was either defaulted or specified on the Convert Commands invocation. Depending on what you are trying to do, you should either correct the name of the function, or else specify the USER or ALL option when you invoke Convert Commands.

- *function* **is not an active user function.**

  Explanation: You specified validation of user functions (the USER option) and you have specified a user function in your DLCS but you have not NUCXLOADed the function to make it usable by the parser. Either load the user function to make it available to Convert Commands, or specify the ALL option to suppress the check.

- *value* **is not a valid value for the function** *function*.

  Explanation: A value specified in a function list on an :OPR or :OPT statement has been indicated to be invalid by its function. If the value is being specified for a system function, you should make it valid. If it is for a user function, you can either correct it or, if you think your function is incorrect, specify the ALL option until a corrected function is available.

- **TEXT may not be mixed with other functions**

  Explanation: Because of the way the TEXT function causes tokens to be parsed, you cannot use it with any other functions.

- **TEXT function may not have values**

  Explanation: Because of the definition of the TEXT function, you cannot use a function list with it. If your values do not have blanks, you may be able to use a value with the STRING function.

- **The unique id *uniqueid* has already been used on line *line*.**

  Explanation: You have re-used a unique id. This is not allowed, because the parser would not be able to find the second syntax definition.

- **The keyword *keyword* conflicts with one used on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The keyword name (or translation of the name) has already been used or has the same abbreviation as a previous keyword. This is not allowed, because the parser would not be able to find the second syntax definition.

  To determine if two names are unique, you must compare the two names using the longer of the two minimum abbreviations (unless it is longer than the shorter of two names). For example, using KWL(<HELP 1> <HERO 2>) you would compare the first two characters (HE) of each keyword and find they were not unique. If the name HERO had a minimum abbreviation of 3, however, the names would be unique because HEL is not the same as HER. The two keywords <HELP 1> and <HELPME 5> are unique because the abbreviations of HELP (H, HE, HEL, and HELP) are all different from the abbreviation of HELPME (HELPM and HELPME).

  All keywords used in all :OPT statements in a syntax definition for a command or modifier level must be unique, and all keywords in a single :OPR statement must be unique. If an :OPR statement is optional, the keywords on succeeding :OPR statements may not be duplicates until after a required :OPR statement is specified.

- **The modifier *modifier* conflicts with one used on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The modifier name (or translation of the name) has already been used or else it has the same abbreviation as a previous modifier. This is not allowed, because the parser would not be able to find the second subcommand definition.

  All of the modifiers on a single level for one modifier level must be unique. Modifiers may be reused on different levels or on the same level if they are in different modifier levels. In the following example, the modifiers IMOK are correct, but the modifiers IMBAD are not:

```
:CMD UID CMDNAME:;
  :KW.1 IMOK 4
    :KW.2 IMBAD 4
    :KW.2 IMOK 4
    :KW.2 IMBAD 4
  :KW.1 XXXX 4
    :KW.2 IMOK 5
```

- **The translation *translation* conflicts with {one|a synonym} used on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The translation specified for this command is the same or has the same abbreviation as a translation or synonym previously used for another. This is not allowed, because command resolution would not be able to find the second definition.

- **The synonym *synonym* conflicts with {one|a translation} used on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The synonym specified for this command is the same or has the same abbreviation as a translation or synonym previously used for another. This is not allowed, because command resolution would not be able to find the second definition.

- **The command *command* conflicts with a {translation|synonym} on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The name of this command is the same as the translation or synonym of a previous command. This is not allowed because the conflict may cause unexpected or unpredictable results during command resolution.

- **The {translation|synonym} *name* conflicts with a command on line *line*.**

  Explanation: The translation or synonym (or the abbreviation) specified for this command is the same as the name of a command previously defined in the DLCS file. This is not allowed because the conflict may cause unexpected or unpredictable results during command resolution.

- **An arbitrary modifier may not be the first or only :KW.n at its level.**

  Explanation: You have defined an arbitrary modifier (a :KW.n statement with no keyword name) without first defining a modifier keyword at the same level. You should reorder the keyword modifier definitions (and their syntax definitions) at this level so that at least one keyword definition precedes the arbitrary modifier definition.

- **A syntax may not be defined after an arbitrary modifier statement.**

  Explanation: The previous statement defined an arbitrary modifier (a :KW.n statement with no keyword name). Because there is no real keyword associated with arbitrary modifiers, you may not define a syntax (:OPR. and :OPT. statements) or a new level (:KW.n where n is larger than the n used for the arbitrary modifier) following them. The only valid DLCS statements following an arbitrary modifier are more modifier keywords or the start of a new command definition.

948E **Line *line*: *message***

Explanation: The multiple variations of *message* are explained below.

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

Conversion stops with RC=8.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

Correct the situation, and issue the command again.

MESSAGES:

- *value* **is out of order or not a DLCS statement name.**

  Explanation: Convert Commands is looking for the beginning of a new DLCS statement. The name that was found is either not a DLCS statement name (eg. OPR or :OPX) or it is out of order (eg. a :OPR statement following a :OPT statement). A :KW.n statement is out of order if it follows an :OPR or :OPT statement and is either the first :KW.n statement in the command or has a level that is greater than the previous :KW.n statement.

- *data* **expected, not:** *value*

  Explanation: A syntax error has been detected in a DLCS statement. The message displays the *value* of the token that is in error and a *data* list of one or more items that are valid. Valid items can be listed as descriptive names, keyword values or specific delimiter characters. If the error involves an incomplete DLCS statement at the end of the DLCS file, the words "end of input file" are used in place of *value*.

  Convert Commands checks DLCS statements for syntax errors in such a way that the token shown to be in error can follow the actual cause of the error. You may have to correct the error elsewhere.

  Some examples are:

  - If the :; is omitted from the end of a DLCS statement, the :cmd for the next statement is flagged as unexpected. You will probably want to insert the missing :; on a previous line.
  - If the nl-name is omitted from a keyword definition (for example <name 2 3> instead of <name 2 name 3>), the error flagged is "Minimum abbreviation expected, not: >" because the number you wanted as an abbreviation can be a keyword name.

  Also, if you use a DLCS delimiter character in a name and do not enclose it in quotes, Convert Commands sees more tokens than you wanted. Messages where *value* is only part of the token you expect to see can result. For example, the name NOT>GOOD is seen as three tokens (NOT, >, and GOOD), and the name ALSO:BAD is seen as two (ALSO and :BAD).

  If you do not know exactly where the error is occurring in a line, XEDIT the DLCS file, and issue Convert Commands with no file identifier. The cursor is placed under the specific token in error.

949E **Line** *line*: *message*

Explanation: The multiple variations of 'message' are explained below.

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

Conversion stops with RC=8.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

Correct this situation and issue the command again.

MESSAGES:

- **The application id must be 3 characters long.**

  Explanation: The application identifier you specified did not meet the requirement that it must be three characters long.

- **The application id** *applid* **does not start with a capital letter.**

  Explanation: The application identifier you specified did not meet the requirement that the first character must be a capital letter (A-Z).

- **The application id** *applid* **does not contain only letters and numbers.**

  Explanation: The application identifier you specified did not meet the requirement that the first character must be a capital letter (A-Z), and the last two characters can be capital letters or numbers (0-9).

- **The System/User indicator** *indicator* **does not start with S or U.**

  Explanation: This token must start with an S if Convert Commands is to build a system syntax table, or a U if you are building a user syntax table.

- **The unique id** *uniqueid* **is longer than 16 characters.**

  Explanation: Unique ids cannot be longer than 16 characters.

- **The modifier level must be a positive number, not** *value*

  Explanation: The modifier level (the n in :KW.n) must be specified as an unsigned positive integer.

- **The modifier level cannot be more than** *number*. **You used** *value*

  Explanation: The modifier level (the n in :KW.n) must be specified with a minimum value of one and a maximum value equal to the previous modifier level plus one. The first modifier statement after the :CMD statement must be :KW.1.

- **The minimum length must be a positive number, not** *value*

  Explanation: The minimum abbreviation for a name must be specified as an unsigned positive integer.

- **The minimum length must be less than** *value*, **not** *value*

  Explanation: The minimum abbreviation for a name must be specified with a minimum value of one and a maximum value equal to the number of logical characters in the name. Unless you are using a DBCS language, this value is the same as the number of letters in the name. If the name does contain DBCS characters, count each of them as one logical character, and do not count shift-in or shift-out control characters.

- **A closing quote was not found for a string**

Explanation: An opening quote for a name was found but a matching ending quote was not found before the end of the input line. Make sure your DLCS data does not extend past column 72; quoted strings cannot be continued from one line to the next. If you are trying to define a name with a keyword in it, you must enclose it in quotes and double the quote in the name. For example, you define the name CAN'T as 'CAN''T'

- **There are no characters in a quoted string.**

  Explanation: A string consisting of two consecutive quotes was found. This is not allowed because it is trying to define a name with a length of zero. Because two quotes are used to define a single quote within a quoted string, this error may be caused by omitting a starting quote or having an extra quote that prematurely ends a quoted string. If you are trying to define a blank unique id, you must code a blank between the two quotes. If you are trying to define a name consisting of two quotes, you must code six quotes.

- **The character *character* may not be used in a name.**

  Explanation: You have used a blank or a parenthesis in a name. This is not allowed because the parser will recognize these characters and use them to define other tokens. They will never be passed back as a name.

  This error is also caused by consecutive shift-out and shift-in control characters.

- **Unmatched shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI)**

  Explanation You have specified a shift-out control character without a shift-in or shift-in control character with no preceding shift-out. These control characters must be paired correctly between columns 1 and 72 of the DLCS file to be considered valid.

- **Odd number of characters between SO and SI**

  Explanation You have specified an odd number of character positions between shift-out and shift-in control characters. To be valid, you can have only double-byte characters between them.

- **Invalid double-byte character(s)**

  Explanation You specified a character between shift-out and shift-in control characters that is not a valid double-byte character. The range of hex codes that may be used to represent characters in the Double-Byte Character Set is:

```
first byte: X'41' - X'FE'
second byte:X'41' - X'FE'
            X'4040' (DBCS blank)
            X'0000' (DBCS null)
```

950I **{Conversion of *fn ft fm* [from XEDIT] complete|No errors found in *fn ft fm* [from XEDIT]}**

Explanation: Processing completed with no errors. This is an informational message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

951E **Invalid SVC *svc*; GAM/SP not installed**

Explanation: The SVC was issued as the result of a program executing an I/O macro for a graphics device, that is, a device defined in a DCB with DSORG=GS. The SVC requires the use of the shared segment (CSMGAM) containing GAM/SP, but this segment could not be found.

System Action: Execution of the SVC is terminated, and control is returned to the program.

User Response:

1. If the attempted use of GAM/SP was intentional, ask a system programmer to ensure that GAM/SP is installed correctly.
2. If the program should not be attempting to use GAM/SP, that is, if it did not open a DCB with DSORG=GS, check whether the DCB has been unintentionally overwritten.

952E **Virtual storage size too large for CMSGAM shared segment to load at *vstor***

Explanation: An attempt was made to load the shared segment (CMSGAM) that contains GAM/SP for use by an application program. The address at which the shared segment must be loaded is lower than the virtual machine's highest address. A shared segment can be loaded only at an address above the highest address in any virtual machine that uses it.

System Action: The shared segment is not loaded, and control is returned to the program.

User Response: Either ask the system programmer to redefine the address at which the shared segment is loaded, or define a smaller virtual machine using a CP DEFINE STORAGE command.

953E **CMSGAM shared segment error: module address for SVC *svc* is zero**

Explanation: The SVC was issued as the result of a program executing an I/O macro for a graphics device, that is, a device defined in a DCB with DSORG=GS. The SVC requires the use of a shared segment (CMSGAM) containing GAM/SP. This segment includes a list of addresses of GAM/SP modules, and one of these was found to be zero.

System Action: Execution of the SVC is terminated, and control is returned to the program.

User Response: Ask a system programmer to ensure that GAM/SP is installed correctly.

954E **CMSGAM shared segment error: identifier invalid for SVC *svc***

Explanation: The SVC was issued as the result of a program executing an I/O macro for a graphics device, that is, a device defined in a DCB with DSORG=GS. The SVC requires the use of a shared segment (CMSGAM) containing GAM/SP. This segment should contain a constant that identifies it as being the GAM/SP shared segment, but the constant could not be found.

System Action: Execution of the SVC is terminated, and control is returned to the program.

User Response: Ask a system programmer to check whether GAM/SP is installed correctly, and if so,

whether the CMSGAM shared segment has been loaded but then overwritten.

955E **CMSGAM SEGMENT *segname* error; return code is *rc***

Explanation: An application program was using the shared segment (CMSGAM) containing GAM/SP when a paging error occurred in the shared segment. The *rc* identifies the type of DIAGNOSE instruction that was being executed by GAM/SP when the error occurred: it is either FINDSYS or LOADSYS.

System Action: Control is returned to the program.

User Response: Ask a system programmer to correct the paging errors.

956E **Insufficient storage for GAM/SP anchor block**

Explanation: An application program was using the shared segment (CMSGAM) containing GAM/SP. After being loaded, GAM/SP issued a DMSFREE macro to obtain storage in the user's virtual machine for a control block known as the anchor block. Insufficient storage was available.

System Action: Control is returned to the program.

User Response: Define a larger virtual machine using a CP DEFINE STORAGE command.

957E **Incompatible *option* options for *options***

Explanation: System build options were indicated in a PROFILE file for SPGEN which are not compatible with each other.

System Action: Parsing of the input PROFILE for SPGEN continues to complete the error checking phase; processing then ends. RC = 12.

User Response: Adjust the PROFILE options for SPGEN so that they are compatible. Run the program again.

958I **No *keyword* initialized in *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An expected keyword is not initialized in the PROFILE for SPGEN.

System Action: RC = 12.
Processing ends.

User Response: Add the expected keyword and its value to the PROFILE for SPGEN and run the program again.

959E **Missing value for *keyword* keyword.**

Explanation: A keyword is present in a PROFILE file for SPGEN, but has no value assigned to it.

System Action: RC = 12.
Processing ends.

User Response: Edit the PROFILE file for SPGEN to assign the desired value to the keyword. Run the program again.

960E **Error in line *line* of *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An error has been found at the specified line number in the PROFILE file for SPGEN. This message is always preceded by another message which explains the precise nature of the problem.

System Action: RC = 12.
Processing ends after the error checking phase is done.

User Response: Correct the error that has been detected. Run the program again.

961E **There are class *class* files in the *device***

Explanation: A virtual device (RDR, PRT, or PUN) has been checked and found to have files of the indicated class when none were expected.

System Action: RC = 36.
Processing ends.

User Response: Change the class of the files in the device, move them, or purge them. Run the program again.

962E **Invalid character: *character***

Explanation: An invalid character has been found in an input file.

System Action: RC = 20.
Processing ends.

User Response: Change the item found to be in error. Run the program again.

963E ***keyword value* not found in *fn ft fm***

Explanation: The PROFILE for SPLOAD, of the given name, does not contain the specified entry.

System Action: RC = 24. Processing ends.

User Response: It is most likely that the command was invoked with an incorrect parameter. If not, check the input file for accuracy. Correct the problem and run the program again.

964R **Wrong tape mounted; {Tape mounted is not a product tape| mount product tape VOL*n*}. Press ENTER when the correct tape is mounted or type QUIT**

Explanation: For message "tape mounted is not a product tape", SPLOAD has examined the tape and failed to find a product tape header.

For message "mount product tape VOL*n*", SPLOAD has examined the tape and the PROFILE file and found that the tape file you want to load from the product tape is located on a tape volume other than the one mounted.

System Action: SPLOAD waits for your response.

User Response: Either type "QUIT" to end processing, or mount the correct product tape on the tape drive and then press the ENTER key to continue.

965I **You may wish to tailor the following files at this time:**

DMKSNT ASSEMBLE
DMKRIO ASSEMBLE
DMKSYS ASSEMBLE
DMKBOX ASSEMBLE
DMKFCB ASSEMBLE
DMSNGP ASSEMBLE
VMUSERS DIRECT

Explanation: The indicated files may be modified to reflect installation-specific parameters.

System Action: None.

User Response: This message is displayed only to indicate that the system-dependent files may be modified at this time; later steps use the modified files during system build activities.

966I **Do you wish to have the HELP files converted to uppercase?**

Explanation: You have the option of converting all of the HELP files to uppercase to enable printing or display of the files on devices that do not handle mixed case text.

System Action: The program waits for your response. If you reply YES, the HELP files are converted to upper case. Otherwise, they are not touched.

User Response: Reply "YES" or "NO" to the prompt. The default is NO.

967R **Type: (No) or Yes**

Explanation: You are being asked to type a response to a message.

System Action: The program waits for your response.

User Response: Type "NO" or "YES" and press the ENTER key. The default is "NO" (listed in parentheses).

968I **The following minidisks defined in the base CP directory will be formatted:**

AUTOLOG1 191 CMSBATCH 195
CMSUSER 191 EREP 191
OPERATNS 191, 193 MAINT 201, 319
MAINT 293, 294, 494, 496, 596

Explanation: The indicated minidisks will be CMS FORMATted.

System Action: The indicated minidisks will be CMS FORMATted.

User Response: None.

970I **Formatting *user's vdev* minidisk**

Explanation: The specified minidisk is being formatted using the CMS FORMAT command.

System Action: The FORMAT command is used to format the indicated minidisk.

User Response: None.

971E **Unable to locate *fn ft***

Explanation: The indicated file cannot be found.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing ends.

User Response: Make sure the indicated file has been loaded properly and the minidisk on which it resides is ACCESSed correctly. Run the UTILITY EXEC again.

972I ***fn ft fm* spooled to printer**

Explanation: This is an informational message. The indicated file has been spooled to the printer.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

973R **Enter the minidisk address where the IPL decks were loaded**

Explanation: The correct minidisk must be accessed in order to proceed with the processing.

System Action: The program waits for your response and then continues processing.

User Response: Enter the minidisk address as requested and press the ENTER key.

974I **Unable to find IPL decks on the minidisk you indicated**

Explanation: The required files are not located on the minidisk whose address you supplied.

System Action: Processing ends.

User Response: Determine the minidisk address on which the IPL decks reside and run the UTILITY EXEC again.

975I **Moving *fn ft* to tape**

Explanation: The indicated file is being written to tape.

System Action: The indicated file is written to tape using the MOVEFILE command.

User Response: None.

976I **The *fn ft* program is on tape file number *number***

Explanation: This is an informational message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

977I **Enter disk address where the service programs are to be written**

Explanation: The program is prepared to write the service programs to a minidisk address which must be obtained from you.

System Action: The program waits for your response and then continues processing.

User Response: Enter the address of the minidisk on which the service programs are to be written, and then press the ENTER key.

978R **Type: (190) or cuu**

Explanation: The program is requesting a minidisk address from you.

System Action: The program waits for your response.

User Response: Type a minidisk address or just press the ENTER key to accept the default address (190).

979I **IPL *vdev* has been created**

Explanation: This is an informational message.

System Action: The program has just completed building the indicated service program.

User Response: None.

980I **An IPLable CP nucleus now exists on tape**

Explanation: This is an informational message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

981R **What is the real address of your *volume* volume?**

Explanation: The program is requesting the real address of the indicated DASD volume.

System Action: The program issues message DMS982R.

User Response: Respond to message DMS982R.

982R **Type: real address or SKIP**

Explanation: The program is requesting an address (cuu) from the user.

System Action: The program waits for your response.

User Response: Type the address requested or type SKIP to cause the program to bypass the processing of the indicated DASD volume.

983E **Violation of CMS naming convention found in *args***

Explanation: The indicated item does not conform to the CMS naming conventions.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing ends.

User Response: Examine the item and correct it to insure that it does not exceed eight characters in length and contains only characters that may be used in a CMS file ID. Run the ITASK EXEC again.

984E **Too many class *class* files in *device***

Explanation: A virtual device (RDR, PUN, PRT) has more files of the specified class than expected.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing ends.

User Response: The program is expecting that only one file of the specified class exists in the virtual device. Change the class of the files that are not to be processed by this command, move them, or purge them. When only one file exists for the indicated class, run the program again.

985E **Conflicting values for duplicate keyword *keyword***

Explanation: A PROFILE file for SPGEN has the same keyword listed two or more times with different values assigned.

System Action: RC=24.
Processing ends.

User Response: Correct the PROFILE file so that only one instance of the keyword appears in the PROFILE (or that all instances have the same value assigned to them). Run the program again.

986I **Unable to restore ACCESS to *mdisk***

Explanation: An attempt has been made to restore ACCESS to a minidisk and has failed. This can occur in the instance where a minidisk is an extension of another minidisk which has been released prior to running the program. The program cannot restore ACCESS at the same mode as an extension because it cannot determine what minidisk the "parent" may have been.

System Action: None.

User Response: If it is desirable, restore the minidisk ACCESS manually after completion of the program.

987E **CMS/DOS is not supported on XA-mode virtual machines**

Explanation: The user attempted to issue a SET DOS ON command while running in XA-mode.

System Action: Return to the caller with a return code of 4 in register 15.

User Response: IPL a non-XA-mode system and reissue the SET DOS ON command.

988E **Module *fn* cannot execute in {370|XA} architecture.**

Explanation: The module header record indicated that this program cannot be executed in this virtual machine because the architecture is incompatible.

System Action: RC=64.
The processing of the LOADMOD command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Either execute this program in a compatible virtual machine, or regenerate this program so that it is compatible with the virtual machine in which the problem occurred.

989I **The state of the virtual machine at time of ABEND follows:**

Explanation: The DEBUG function was used to display information in the ABEND save area.

System Action: The ABEND PSW is displayed followed by the general and floating point registers at the time of ABEND. The following old PSW fields will also be displayed:

```
External old PSW
SVC old PSW
Program check old PSW
Machine-check old PSW
Input/Output old PSW
```

If the Vector Facility was installed and in use at the time of ABEND, the vector status register will be displayed. Otherwise, the Input/Output old PSW will be the last field displayed.

User Response: Use the CP DISPLAY command to display areas of storage that are no longer displayed by DEBUG (e.g. CSW, CAW, etc.) or issue any CMS command to exit ABEND processing.

990I **Insufficient storage available to create the requested loader tables. The loader tables that existed when the SET LDRTBLS command was issued have been created.**

Explanation: The SET LDRTBLS request has caused storage to cross into X'20000' or the storage at X'10000' was not available. The attempt to obtain storage anywhere below 16Mb to build the requested loader tables has failed so the system has built the loader tables that existed when the SET LDRTBLS command was issued. The loader tables have been rewritten.

System Action: RC = 0.

991E **Insufficient storage available to create the loader tables.**

Explanation: The storage request to build the requested loader tables in addition to a storage request to build the loader table that existed when the SET LDRTBLS command was issued and/or the default loader tables has failed.

System Action: RC = 104.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same. No loader tables are available.

User Response: Determine the cause of the storage failure and re-IPL.

992I **Insufficient storage available to create the requested loader tables. The default loader tables have been created.**

Explanation: The SET LDRTBLS request has caused storage to cross into X'20000' or the storage at X'10000' was not available. The attempt to obtain storage anywhere below 16Mb to build the requested loader tables has failed so the system has built the default loader tables.

System Action: RC = 0.

993E **AMODE of 24 cannot be specified with ORIGIN address greater than 16Mb, LOAD failed.**

Explanation: The combination if AMODE of 24 and ORIGIN specified with an address greater than 16Mb is invalid.

System Action: RC = 68.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: This message is issued as a result of a LOAD command with an invalid combination of AMODE and ORIGIN option values. Correct the AMODE and/or ORIGIN values and reissue the LOAD command.

994W **Restrictive RMODE encountered in CSECT *csectname*, LOAD continues below 16Mb**

Explanation: A CSECT that was included or referenced by one of the specified programs in the LOAD or INCLUDE command has an RMODE value of 24. This conflicts with the current residency which is above the 16Mb line. This may also happen in support of the LOAD macro, where the loaded program had external references to RMODE 24 programs.

System Action: Execution of the command continues. The system restarts the LOAD below the 16Mb line.

User Response: None.

995E **Unable to obtain free storage for DMSBOP processing; redefine storage size**

Explanation: A program executing under CMSDOS tries to open a DTF. Not enough free storage was available to satisfy requests issued by the DMSBOP routine (OPEN). The DTF is not opened.

System Action: RC = 104.
The program is cancelled.

User Response: Redefine the storage size of your virtual machine, or return free storage that is not required.

996E **No logic module pointer in DTF for *dtfname***

Explanation: A program executing under CMSDOS issued an OPEN for a DTF called 'dtfname'. Since the DTF is type SD, the program must pass the pointer to the logic module. OPEN checks the DTF for this pointer if the DTF device is not FB-512, and if the pointer is zero the DTF is not opened.

System Action: RC = 104.
The program is cancelled.

User Response: Update the program to initialize the logic module pointer.

997E **The specified ORIGIN address is outside the virtual machine size, [LOAD|INCLUDE] failed**

Explanation: The LOAD or INCLUDE address specified on the ORIGIN option is greater than the size of the virtual machine storage.

System Action: RC = 64.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the LOAD or INCLUDE command specfying an address less than the virtual machine size.

998E **Error saving Vector Status Register**

Explanation: During ABEND processing, the Vector Facility was flagged as in use, but it was not possible to save the Vector Status Register. This could be caused by if the use of the Vector Facility caused the program ABEND.

System Action: No Vector information is displayed.

User Response: Use the CP DISPLAY command to display the Vector Status Register.

999E **No ft module found**

Explanation: The processor module appropriate to the file type was not found.

System Action: RC = 28.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Correct the file type and reissue the command.

1067E **Return code *rc* from the CMS XEDIT command**

Explanation: A non-zero return code was returned from the XEDIT command.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check the return code explanation on the XEDIT command. Make sure you are authorized to use the file and that the file is not locked.

1070T **An error occurred while establishing the CMS IUCV support environment. Re-IPL CMS.**

Explanation: CMS was unable to establish a second level External Interrupt Handler for CMS IUCV support during initialization.

System Action: The CMS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW.

User Response: IPL CMS again.

1074S **Disk not linked as R/W**

Explanation: The disk that contains the FSTs you want saved in the saved segment is not linked read/write.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Link the disk read/write.

1075E **Label on disk *label* and label on command *label* do not match**

Explanation: The label name on the disk was not the same as the label specified on the SAVEFD SAVE command.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify that you have specified the correct disk on the SAVEFD command.

1076E **Segment name in disk label *segname* and segment name on command *segname* do not match**

Explanation: The segment name on the disk label record was not the same as the segment name specified on the SAVEFD SAVE command.

System Action: RC = 24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue the SAVEFD INIT command and specify the segment name you want written on the disk label record. Reissue the SAVEFD SAVE command.

1077E **Disk has not been initialized by SAVEFD INIT**

Explanation: The disk has either not been used by SAVEFD before, or the last SAVEFD operation performed on it was a SAVEFD NOSAVE.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Verify that you have specified the correct disk on the SAVEFD command. If so, issue the SAVEFD INIT command first, then reissue the SAVEFD SAVE command.

1077S **Invalid disk format, only EDF disk is allowed.**

Explanation: Only the EDF disk can be used for saving FSTs in a DCSS.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command terminates. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the EDF formatted disk.

1078E **Cannot access saved file directory for this disk**

Explanation: The user issued ACCESS with the SAVEONLY option. The access failed for one of the following reasons:

- No saved file directory exists for the disk.
- The disk has been changed since the saved file directory was saved.
- The DCSS containing the disk is at an address that overlaps the user's virtual machine.
- The disk is already accessed using the saved file directory.
- The saved file directory overlaps another accessed saved file directory.
- The disk being accessed is not in EDF format.

System Action: RC = 44.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command without the SAVEONLY option, if standard access is acceptable (the user has his/her own copy of the file directory). Otherwise, contact the system administrator to save or resave the file directory.

1079R *Message*

Explanation: One of the following messages may be issued:

- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1*?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)
- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1* and replace the existing file of the same name?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)
- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1* and replace *fn2 ft2 fm2*?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)
- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1* as *fn3 ft3 fm3*?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)

- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1* as *fn3 ft3 fm3* and replace the existing file of the same name?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)
- **Receive *fn1 ft1 fm1* as *fn3 ft3 fm3* and replace *fn2 ft2 fm2*?**
  Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), 2 (QUIT), or 3 (RENAME)

You supplied a response to determine the handling of an incoming file.

- The file ID *fn1 ft1 fm1* is the name from the card stream of the spool file.
- The phrase "and replace the existing file of the same name?" appears when the operation replaces an existing file and the file mode of that file is the same as *fm1*.
- The phrase "and replace *fn2 ft2 fm2*" appears when the operation replaces an existing file and the file mode of that file is not *fm1*.
- The file ID *fn3 ft3 fm3* is the name from the card stream of the spool file that you may specify when the name differs from the name of the incoming file.

System Action: Your response is read and analyzed.

User Response: The valid responses include:

- One of the digits specified in the prompt.
- One of the parenthetical words that follow a digit or any initial truncation of the word.

The meanings of these responses are:

Response	Description
0 or NO	If this file is one of a set of files that constitutes a single spool file, the file is not received and prompting continues for the next file, if there is one. If this is the last file of a set of files or if this is the only file in the spool file, the command is ended.
1 or YES	Receives the file under the name *fn1 ft1 fm1* (or *fn3 ft3 fm3*).
2 or QUIT	Ends the command.
3 or RENAME	Requests prompt message DMS1080R, so the incoming file can be received using a different name.

1080R **Enter the new name for *fn1 ft1 fm1***

Explanation: Message DMS1079R has been issued and you responded with 3 (or RENAME).

System Action: Your response is read and analyzed.

User Response: Enter a file ID of the form:

fn [ft [fm]]

Note: Only *fn* is required; if *ft* and *fm* are omitted, *ft* is set to ft1 and *fm* is set to A1. Message DMS1081R is issued if the specified file ID names an existing file.

1081R **Replace *fn ft fm*?**
Reply 0 (NO), 1 (YES), or 2 (QUIT)

Explanation: A message (DMS1080R) was issued and you responded with a file ID that names an existing file.

System Action: Processing continues. The action specified is taken.

User Response: The valid responses include:

- One of the digits specified in the prompt.
- One of the parenthetical words that follow a digit or any initial truncation of the word.

The meanings of these responses are:

Response	Description
0 or NO	Does not receive the file under the name *fn ft fm* and repeats the original prompt message DMS1080R which allows you to specify a different name for the incoming file.
1 or YES	Receives the file under the name *fn ft fm*.
2 or QUIT	Ends the command.

1082E **No window qualifies as the window on top**

Explanation: This message is issued when the QUERY WINDOW = command is issued but no window qalifies as the window on top.

System Action: The command completes. System status remains the same.

User Response: None.

1083E **Saved segment *segname* does not exist**

Explanation: No physical or logical segment exists with the name specified.

System Action: RC=44.
The command terminates.

User Response: Verify the correct name and reissue the command.

1084E **ALIAS option is not valid if namelist {is specified as "*"|has an odd number of entries}**

Explanation: Either the ALIAS option was specified when trying to load all routines from a library, or the list of routines to be loaded did not specify pairs of names.

System Action: RC=24.
RTNLOAD terminates.

User Response: If you want to load all the routines from a specified library, you cannot use the ALIAS option. If you are loading selected routines, be sure that each individual routine is specified in a pair—the original name followed by the alias name. If the alias name is the same as the original name, you must still either duplicate the name or use an equal sign (=). Correct the problem and reissue the RTNLOAD command.

1085E **A library name must be specified if {namelist is specified as "*"|the IN option is specified}**

Explanation: RTNLOAD was issued without a library name, and either (1) an "*" was specified for routine names, or (2) the IN option was specified to specify a directory or file mode.

System Action: RC=24.
RTNLOAD terminates.

User Response: If you want to load all routines from a particular library, you must specify that library. If you want to load routines from a directory or accessed disk, you must specify the library on the FROM option. Correct the problem and then reissue RTNLOAD.

1086E **Namelist is invalid: {"*" is not valid with routine names|more than 256 names are specified}**

Explanation: The namelist was incorrectly specified: either an "*" was specified along with routines names, or more than 256 routine names were specified.

System Action: RC=24.
The command terminates.

User Response: If you want to load all routines from a particular library, just specify an "*" without any routine names. If you have more than 256 routines to be loaded, either use an "*" to load the entire library, or issue multiple RTNLOAD commands.

1087E **Either the USER, SYSTEM, or GROUP option must be specified if namelist is specified as "*"**

Explanation: If "*" is specified on the RTNDROP command, the USER, SYSTEM, or GROUP option must also be specified so that only selected routines will be dropped.

System Action: RC=24.
The RTNDROP command terminates.

User Response: Resissue the RTNDROP command. Specify either individual routine names, or if specifying "*," include the USER, SYSTEM, or GROUP option.

1088E **Routine *rtnname* cannot be mapped because it {is not loaded|was not loaded with the specified attribute|was not loaded with the specified group name}**

Explanation: Either the routine on the RTNMAP command (1) was not loaded, or (2) it was loaded, but with different characteristics than were specified by the RTNMAP command options.

If the name was specified as an asterisk, and one or more of the USER/SYSTEM/GROUP criteria were given, then no routines were loaded that meet the given criteria. If the name was specified as an asterisk and no criteria were given, then no routines were loaded.

System Action: RC=28.
RTNMAP terminates.

User Response: If the routine was not loaded, issue the RTNLOAD command to load it. Otherwise, issue `RTNMAP routine (ALL` to see how the routine was loaded.

1088W **Routine *rtnname* cannot be dropped because it {is not loaded|was not loaded with the specified attribute|was not loaded with the specified group name}**

Explanation: The indicated routine was either not loaded, or it was loaded with an attribute or group name different from what was specified on RTNDROP.

System Action: RC=4.
RTNDROP continues to process the name list.

User Response: If the routine was not loaded to begin with, there is no need to do a RTNDROP. Otherwise, issue the `RTNMAP routine (ALL` command to see how the routine was loaded, then reissue RTNDROP accordingly.

1089I ***rtnname* has been {loaded|dropped}**

Explanation: The indicated callable services library routine was either loaded with the RTNLOAD command or dropped with the RTNDROP command.

System Action: None.

User Response: None, this is just an informational message.

1090E **Invalid routine name *rtnname* specified**

Explanation: A routine name was specified on RTNLOAD that contained a character not in the following set: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, $, #, @, +, - (hyphen), : (colon), and _ (underscore).

System Action: RC=24.
RTNLOAD terminates.

User Response: Rename the routine so that it contains only valid characters. Then reissue the RTNLOAD command.

1091E **Error reading from CSL {control|template} file *fn ft fm*; EXECIO rc=*rc***

Explanation: CSLGEN received the indicated return code from EXECIO after attempting to read the indicated file.

System Action: RC=26
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Check the meaning of the indicated return code from EXECIO to determine the problem. (Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for EXECIO return codes.)

1092E **Error writing to an intermediate CSL file; EXECIO rc=*rc***

Explanation: CSLGEN received the indicated return code from EXECIO after attempting to write to a work file.

System Action: RC=26
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Check the meaning of the indicated return code from EXECIO to determine the problem. (Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for EXECIO return codes.)

1094E **CSL control file must not have filetype "TEXT"**

Explanation: TEXT was specified as the file type of a CSL control file on (1) the CSLGEN command, or (2) on the CSLCNTRL line of a CSL control file.

System Action: CSLGEN terminates. If TEXT was specified as the control file type on CSLGEN, the return code is 24; if TEXT was specified as the control file type within a control file, the return code is 32.

User Response: Rename the control file so its file type is something other than TEXT. Then update the CSLGEN command or CSLCNTRL line accordingly, and reissue CSLGEN.

1096E **Duplicate routine name *rtnname* specified in the CSL control files**

Explanation: The callable services library routine shown in the message was specified more than once on ROUTINE statements.

Note: The duplicate routine specifications may appear in different control files.

System Action: RC=28.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Delete any lines that duplicate the routine name and reissue CSLGEN.

1097E **Routine *rtnname* not found**

Explanation: The callable services library (CSL) routine shown in the message was specified on a command, but it was not found on the specified directory or minidisk.

System Action: For the RTNLOAD command, RC=8 and the command continues to process the list of routine names. (Valid routines in the namelist prior to *rtnname* have been loaded.)

For CSLLIST, RC=28 and the command terminates.

User Response: Check to see that the routine you want is specified correctly. Then check to see that the library (and directory or file mode, if applicable) is specified correctly on the command. Then reissue the command.

1098E **None of the specified routines were found**

Explanation: None of the routines specified in the namelist were loaded.

System Action: RC=8.
The command terminates and the system is unchanged.

User Response: Verify that the routines specified on RTNLOAD exist, and check the syntax of the RTNLOAD command.

1099W ***rtnname* has already been loaded**

Explanation: The indicated callable services library (CSL) routine runname was specified on a RTNLOAD command, but a routine was already loaded with this run name.

System Action: RC=4.
RTNLOAD continues to process the list of routine names. (Valid routines in the namelist prior to *rtnname* have been loaded.)

User Response: None.

1100E **No filemode is available to access *dirid***

Explanation: A CSLGEN, CSLLIST, or RTNLOAD command tried to access the indicated directory, but all 26 file modes (A-Z) were already in use.

System Action: The command terminates.

RC=28 for CSLGEN and CSLLIST; RC=12 for RTNLOAD.

User Response: Release a file mode or access the indicated directory, then reissue the appropriate command.

1101I ***xxxxxxxx*** **DOS partition defined at hexadecimal location** ***xxxxxxxx***

Explanation: This is an informational message only. It is displayed when SET DOS ON, or SET DOSPART is issued.

System Action: RC=0.
The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

1102I **FILEPOOL value omitted; current file pool not set**

Explanation: The keyword FILEPOOL was specified on the IPL command but no value was specified. Omitting the file pool id allows you to override any FILEPOOL parameter in your CP directory and IPL without a default file pool.

System Action: Initialization of the CMS virtual machine continues. The primary and current file pool IDs are not set.

User Response: Check to see that the IPL command was entered correctly. If the virtual machine was IPLed automatically, verify that the IPL statement in the your CP directory entry is specified correctly.

1104R **File system read/write cache buffer size =**

Explanation: The CMS file system performs read-ahead and write-behind caching of file data. You can specify the number of bytes of data that is cached per file. The value specified is multiplied by 1024. The range of valid values is 1-28.

System Action: The system waits for a response. If you enter an invalid size, the following message is issued:

```
DMSINQ1105E Buffer size must be 1-28 (K bytes);
reenter
```

Message DMSINQ1104R is reissued, and you may enter a valid size.

If you enter a null line, 12 is assumed to be the buffer size.

Once the buffer size entered is accepted, message DMSINQ296R is issued.

User Response: Enter a valid buffer size or a null line.

1105E **Buffer size must be 1-28 (K bytes); reenter**

Explanation: The buffer size entered was specified incorrectly, that is, it is not in the range of 1 to 28.

System Action: Message DMSINQ1104R is reissued.

User Response: See DMS1104R.

1106E **Error 23 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid SBCS/DBCS mixed string.**

Explanation: A character string that has unmatched SO-SI pairs (that is, an SO without an SI) or an odd number of bytes between the SO-SI characters was processed with OPTIONS EXMODE in effect.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Correct the invalid character string.

1107I **Apar history {WILL|WILL NOT} be included in the TEXT decks.**

Explanation: VMFMERGE will handle apar comments as indicated in this message. If HIST is specified in the VMFMERGE command, the apar comments will be included. If either no entry is made or NOHIST is specified, apar history comments will not be included in the text decks created.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

1108I **CSLGEN completed, library *fn ft fm* built [; size = *size*]**

Explanation: CSLGEN successfully built the indicated library. The size is indicated only if the library was built for a saved segment.

System Action: CMS is ready for you to enter another command.

User Response: None, this is just an informational message.

1109I **CSLGEN terminated. No library built.**

Explanation: This message will follow another error message. It is just an informational message noting that CSLGEN has stopped.

System Action: See the system action for the error message issued previous to this one.

User Response: Follow the user response for the error message issued previous to this one.

1110E **CSLGEN encountered error executing *command*, rc=*retcode***

Explanation: CSLGEN executed the indicated CMS command, but that command failed with the indicated return code.

System Action: RC=40.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Check the meaning of the indicated return code with the indicated command. (Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for return codes.)

1111E **No routines specified in the CSL control files**

Explanation: The library created with CSLGEN must contain at least one routine. Each routine must be specified with a ROUTINE keyword in a CSL control file.

System Action: RC=28.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Make sure one of your CSL control files specifies at least one routine with a ROUTINE keyword.

1112E **Duplicate control file *fn ft* specified in the CSL control files**

Explanation: The indicated control file was specified with a CSLCNTRL keyword in more than one CSL control file or more than once within the same CSL control file, or it duplicates the control file specified on the CSLGEN command.

System Action: RC=28.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Delete any CSLCNTRL line that duplicates the control file specification and reissue the CSLGEN command.

1115E **Invalid control statement *control statement* in *fn ft fm***

Explanation:

- The control statement specified in the DMSPARMS or POOLDEF file contains invalid data.
- The control statement specified in the DMSPARMS or POOLDEF file is a duplicate of a another control statement, and this duplication is not allowed.

System Action: RC=32. Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Correct the invalid control statement and reissue command.

1116E **Invalid value *value* for *parameter* {in *fn ft fm*}**

Explanation: The value specified for the parameter is invalid or an expected value for the parameter was omitted.

System Action: RC=32. Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Correct the specified value or specify an intended value and reissue the command.

1117I **FILESERV processing [begun|ended] at *time* on *date***

Explanation: FILESERV execution is beginning or ending at the specified time and date.

System Action: Execution continues.

User Response: None.

1118E **No available filemode for FORMAT and RESERVE**

Explanation: FILESERV attempted to obtain a free file mode for use with the FORMAT and RESERVE commands but none were available

System Action: RC=36. Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Release an unneeded file mode and reissue command.

1119I **Processing [POOLDEF | CONTROL] file control statement:** *control statement*

Explanation: The current control statement was displayed prior to processing.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

1120I **File** *fn POOLDEF fm* **created or replaced**

Explanation: The specified file has been created and placed on the indicated file mode or it has been updated and replaced on disk.

System Action: RC = 0.

User Response: None.

1121I **'fn [POOLDEF | DMSPARMS] fm' will be used for FILESERV processing**

Explanation: The indicated POOLDEF or DMSPARMS file will be used during processing of the FILESERV exec.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

1122E **[MAXUSERS | MAXDISKS | CONTROL minidisk | LOG1 minidisk | LOG2 minidisk | Startup parameter is BACKUP but BACKUP file | At least (2) MDKnnnnn minidisks | BACKUP minidisk or tape | AUDIT minidisk or tape] not defined in POOLDEF file**

Explanation: The indicated control statement has not been specified in the file pool definition file. In the case of BACKUP or AUDIT minidisk or tape not being defined, the user issued FILESERV DEFBACKUP or FILESERV DEFAUDIT with the DELETE option and the definition was omitted in the POOLDEF file.

System Action: RC = 32. Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Insert the necessary definition(s) in the POOLDEF file and reissue the command.

1123E **Unknown response** *text* **ignored.**

Explanation: You responded to prompt message DMS1079R, DMS1080R, or DMS1081R with a reply that does not conform to the requirements for a valid response.

System Action: The original prompt message DMS1079R, DMS1080R, or DMS1081R (which repeats the list of valid responses) is reissued.

User Response: Respond with one of the valid replies to the original message when it is reissued.

1124W **Spool file** *spoolid* **has been left in your reader because one or more files were not received.**

Explanation: One or more files in your reader were not received because you either:

- Responded with a 0 (or NO) or 2 (or QUIT) to prompt message DMS1079R or DMS1081R
- An incoming file would have replaced an existing file and the NOREPLACE option was in effect for the RECEIVE, DISK LOAD, or READCARD commands.

System Action: RC = 1.
The spool file processed by the command is left in your reader.

If another message with a higher return code is issued with this message the higher return code will be returned. If the CP release level is less than release 5, the *spoolid* may not be present in the message.

User Response: If you do not need the data in the spool file, purge it using the CP PURGE READER *spoolid* command.
If the reader was spooled CONT, you may need to purge other spool files. The spool ID in the message only reflects the first spool file processed.

If you wish to extract the data from the spool file, reissue the RECEIVE command with the FULLPROMPT option. This will allow you to specify the disposition for each incoming file. Alternatively, you may specify the REPLACE option on the RECEIVE command, to allow the file(s) in the spool file to replace existing files.

1125E *Command* **is not allowed as an immediate command**

Explanation: You issued a command in fullscreen CMS as an immediate windowing command (prefixed by #WM). The command is not allowed as an immediate command.

System Action: None.

User Response: Reissue the command without specifying #WM*command*

1126S **This terminal does not support CUT mode ECF. Press PF3 to end CMSSERV.**

Explanation: You have attempted to start CMSSERV, but your work station does not have CUT mode ECF installed.

System Action: Communications between your work station and CMS were not started.

User Response: CMSSERV is not active, but you must press PF3 to continue.

If this message appears, we recommend:

- Verify that you have ECF CUT mode support installed on your work station and that it was correctly started.
- If you have DFT Mode installed on your work station, change the default CMSSERV option to DFT (via command DEFAULTS SET CMSSERV DFT) and then try starting CMSSERV again.
- If your work station does not have any IBM ECF program installed and you still want to use IBM ECF, obtain the correct work station ECF program and install it (see *Introduction to IBM System/370 to IBM Personal Computer Enhanced Connectivity Facilities*, GC23-0957).

After you have set up the correct configuration for your work station, start the communications program on your work station and then IPL CMS and enter the CMSSERV command. If you still have problems, contact your system administrator.

1127I **Attempting to IPL a saved copy of CMS that is not on a *xxxxxx* boundary.**

Explanation: A saved copy (NSS) of CMS was IPL-ed and it was detected that NUCALPHA did not begin on the correct boundary. For a VM/SP virtual machine, *xxxxxx* will be "64K" and for a VM/XA virtual machine, *xxxxxx* will be "megabyte.."

System Action: Storage Management cannot initialize in a Named Saved System when NUCALPHA begins on an incorrect boundary, therefore, a disabled wait state PSW is loaded.

User Response: Check the load list that was used to build the nucleus and correct the SLC card for NUCALPHA so it begins on the correct boundary. As indicated, for a VM/SP virtual machine NUCALPHA must begin on a 64K boundary and for a VM/XA virtual machine NUCALPHA must begin on a megabyte boundary. This restriction only applies when CMS is IPL-ed as a Name Saved System.

1129W **No routines were dropped**

Explanation: A RTNDROP command was issued but no loaded routines met the specified attributes or group name.

System Action: RC=4.
RTNDROP completes without any routines being dropped.

User Response: Issue the RTNMAP command to display the attributes of all routines that are loaded and reissue a RTNDROP if necessary.

1130E **Return code parameter is missing. Call terminated.**

Explanation: An application program tried to call a callable services library (CSL) routine using the DMSCSL text file, but the call did not specify a return code parameter.

System Action: RC= -11.
The call to CSL stops. Program execution continues.

User Response: Stop the program and correct the call to the DMSCSL text file. The first parameter must be the routine name, an eight-byte character string; the second parameter must be the return code, a four-byte binary number.

1131E **Directory *dirname* already exists**

Explanation: The specified directory has already been created and is available in the system.

System Action: RC=28. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify another directory ID, making its name different, or add another subdirectory descriptor.

1132E **Invalid number of operands**

Explanation: Because of optional file name file type operands in the command entered, some special parsing is done. If an unexpected number of operands is detected, this error message is issued.

System Action: RC=24. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify the command syntax correctly.

1133R **Enter any POOLDEF file changes, then type FILE**

Explanation: FILESERV GENERATE execution prompted the user to make alterations to the POOLDEF file prior to processing taking place.

System Action: XEDIT is invoked for the POOLDEF file and the system waits for a response.

User Response: Make any necessary changes to the displayed definitions, then enter the FILE command.

1134E **No user-defined FILEDEF in effect for [LIST | RESTORE]**

Explanation: The necessary FILEDEF for DDNAME=LIST or DDNAME=RESTORE has not been issued.

System Action: RC=28.
Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Issue the necessary FILEDEF and reissue command.

1135E **No control statements exist in *fn ft fm***

Explanation: FILESERV MINIDISK was executed for a control file containing all blank and/or comment statements.

System Action: RC=32.
Command execution is terminated.

User Response: Include DDNAME=MDKnnnnn control statements in the file and reissue the command. See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for a description of the DDNAME=MDKnnnnn control statement.

1136E **Unable to gain access to library *libname***

Explanation: The indicated callable services library was specified on a command, but it is not available. This is either because:

1. The library does not exist, or
2. One of the following shared file system conditions is true:
   a. The CSL library file or directory containing the file is locked
   b. The file space or storage group is disabled.

System Action: RC=28.
The command terminates.

User Response: Check to see that the library name was specified correctly and that the minidisk or directory containing the library was accessed. Issue a QUERY LOCK command to see what files and directories are locked. If the file space or storage group is disabled, contact your file pool administrator.

1136W **Unable to gain access to library *libname***

Explanation: The indicated callable services library was previously specified on a GLOBAL CSLLIB command, but the RTNLOAD command cannot access this library due to one of the following conditions:

1. The CSL resided on a minidisk but that minidisk was released,
2. The CSL file or directory containing the file is locked, or
3. The file space or storage group is disabled.

System Action: RC=4.

The RTNLOAD command continues processing, bypassing the *libname* shown in the message.

User Response: None.

1137E **Object [already|is] locked [; deadlock detected]**

Explanation: An attempt was made to lock a file or directory. That object was already locked explicitly, via the CREATE LOCK command. The object may also be locked because the file space or storage group is disabled.

System Action: RC=70 or 31.
For RC=70, the system status remains the same. For RC=31, a rollback of active work has occurred.

If "deadlock detected" appears in the message, an implicit rollback was done for the active default work unit in order to avoid a deadlock. Your application or command attempted to obtain an implicit lock which resulted in a deadlock situation.

User Response: Enter the QUERY LOCK command to find out which user(s) have explicit locks for the file or directory. If no locks are held, contact your file pool administrator to find out if the file space or storage group is disabled.

1138E **File sharing conflict [{involving file *fn*| for file *fn ft fm*}]**

Explanation: An error occurred opening the file identified by *fn ft fm* due to one of the following:

- the file was open for writing by another user when the command was issued
- file was already open for writing on another work unit
- the file or directory is explicitly locked
- the file space or storage group is disabled
- the file XEDIT was preparing to read was erased
- the user tried to XEDIT an uncommitted new file
- an attempt was made to make uncommitted updates to more than one file pool on a single work unit
- a deadlock was detected.

System Action: RC=70 or 31.
For RC=70, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Resolve the file sharing conflict and reissue the command. To aid in resolving the conflict, first determine if the file is explicitly locked by entering the QUERY LOCK command for the file. If not explicitly locked, there may be implicit locks on the file. To check for implicit locks:

1. Issue the command SET FILEWAIT ON.
2. Re-enter the command that was causing the lock problem. If the command succeeds, the implicit lock was just freed. Enter SET FILEWAIT OFF and continue your work.
3. If the command fails, ask another user to enter the QUERY FILEPOOL CONFLICT command for you. Once you find who is holding the lock, you can call or send them a message to see when they will be done. If you choose not to wait, enter:

   ```
   #cp ipl cms
   ```

   See the *VM/SP CMS User's Guide* for more detailed information.

Contact your file pool administrator to see if the file space or storage group is disabled.

Try entering FINIS for the file. This will ensure the file is closed before you use it. If the file is not in use and the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

1139E **You are not authorized to issue this command**

Explanation: You attempted to issue a command that requires file pool administration authority, or you attempted to use an operand or option that requires file pool administration authority.

Commands that require file pool administration authority include:

DELETE ADMINISTRATOR
DELETE PUBLIC
DELETE USER
ENROLL ADMINISTRATOR
ENROLL PUBLIC
ENROLL USER
MODIFY USER
QUERY FILEPOOL STATUS
FILEPOOL BACKUP
FILEPOOL RESTORE

Operands and options that require file pool administration authority include:

the 'FROM userid' option on the CREATE LOCK command.
the 'FOR userid' or 'ALL' operands on the QUERY LIMITS command.

System Action: RC=76 or 31.
For RC=76, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Ask a user having file pool administration authority to enroll you as an administrator or to give you the required information.

1140E **You are not enrolled in the file pool *filepoolid***

Explanation: You must be enrolled in the specified or default file pool in order to issue this command.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Ensure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool. To determine if you are enrolled in the file pool, enter the QUERY ENROLL command. If you are not enrolled in the file pool, contact your system administrator.

1141W **User filespace threshold [still] exceeded [for file pool *filepoolid*]**

Explanation: A request resulted in a space allocation that exceeded the threshold for the file space in which the allocation took place. The ERASE command will issue this message only when the user space threshold is still exceeded after the erase command is finished erasing the specified file(s).

System Action: RC = 0 or 4.
Execution of the command was successful.

User Response: This is a warning that the maximum number of blocks allowed for a file space is within the owner-specified threshold of being used. To eliminate the message the file space owner can:

- Request more space from a File Pool Administrator. (The administrator would use the MODIFY USER command.)
- Increase the file space threshold (via the SET THRESHOLD command).
- Delete some files so that space usage is reduced.

1142E **Error [reading system catalog | writing system catalog | in file access function | in locking function | in query function | in storage management | *reason code*] for file pool *filepoolid*; error codes *code1* and *code2*. Detecting module *module name*.**

Explanation: The given error occurred during server operation for the named file pool.

System Action: RC = 104 or 31.
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact the support group that services your installation.

1143E **Inconsistent catalogs in file pool *filepoolid*; error codes *code1* and *code2*. Detecting module *module name*.**

Explanation: An error was detected in the file pool's catalogs.

System Action: RC = 104 or 31.
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact the support group that services your installation.

1144E **Implicit rollback occurred for work unit *workunitid***

Explanation: An error occurred that endangered the integrity of the file pool. A rollback was initiated by CMS so that integrity of the file pool could be maintained.

System Action: RC = 104 or 31.
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: An accompanying message will be issued telling why the rollback occurred. You should take action that is appropriate for the error indicated by the accompanying message.

1145E **Further communication with file pools is impossible**

Explanation: A system error has occurred such that further operations against file pools will not be allowed.

System Action: RC = 104 or 31.
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated. No further requests involving file pools will be allowed.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS if continued communication with file pool server is required.

1146E **{Deadlock|File pool limit|I/O error|File pool catalog space error} *code* encountered for file pool *filepoolid***

Explanation: The given error occurred during server operation for the named file pool. The possible error codes are:

Code	Meaning
-64	a file pool system limit has been encountered
-77	no data space left in the catalog space
-78	no index space left in the catalog space
-81	I/O error encountered while reading or writing
-91	a file pool system limit has been encountered
-99	file pool has encountered a deadlock
-101	file pool has encountered a deadlock

System Action: RC = 104 or 31
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated. System status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response:

- If the error code received is -64, -91, -99 or -101, reissue the command.
- If the error code received is -77, -78 or -81, contact your system administrator.

System Programmer Response: Listed below are the corrective actions for each error code.

Code	Meaning
-77 or -78	Regenerate the file pool to increase the MAXUSERS value. See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for file pool regeneration procedures.
-81	A possible media failure has occurred. Replace the minidisk and restore the affected data. See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

1147E **Storage management error trying to [get | free] storage**

Explanation: An error occurred while trying to get or free storage in your virtual machine to satisfy the request.

System Action: RC = 104 or 31.
For RC = 104, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Re-IPL and reissue the command. If the problem persists and the error occurred while getting storage, try increasing the size of your virtual machine, re-IPLing, an reissuing the command. If the problem still persists or if the error occurs in freeing storage, ensure that the application you are using is not corrupting storage. If that doesn't help, contact system support personnel to correct the problem.

1148E **APPC/VM [IDENTIFY] error**

Explanation: An error occurred when CMS attempted to communicate with the file pool server machine that is managing the file pool.

System Action: RC=55 or 31.
For RC=55, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Report the problem to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Check the VM/SP system directory to ensure that it is set up properly for APPC/VM communications. For further information on APPC/VM, see the *VM/SP Connectivity Planning, Administration, and Operation* manual.

1149E **Error occurred in user exit routine**

Explanation: The accounting exit gave a bad return code.

System Action: RC=40 or 31.

If RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact system support personnel.

System Programmer Response: Verify that the accounting exit is properly coded (as described in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual).

1150E **Error occurred while calling user accounting exit routine**

Explanation: CMS cannot find a routine that it uses for processing accounting information for SFS. This routine is referred to as the *user accounting exit routine*.

The user accounting exit routine is named DMS2AB. DMS2AB is provided in the IBM-supplied CSL library VMLIB. If you receive this message, it usually means that someone at your installation has modified DMS2AB and has not correctly replaced it in VMLIB.

System Action: RC=40 or 31.
If RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Report the problem to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Ensure that the CSL routine DMS2AB is available in VMLIB. If you have coded your own version of DMS2AB, ensure that you have properly replaced the IBM-supplied version of DMS2AB in VMLIB.

1151E **File pool *filepoolid* is unavailable**

Explanation: The communication link with the server machine managing the file pool was broken.

System Action: RC=55 or 31.
For RC=55, execution of the command is terminated.

For RC=31, the active work unit was rolled back.

User Response: Make sure the file pool ID is correct. Then enter the request again. If this is unsuccessful, notify system support personnel or the file pool administrator that the file pool is unavailable.

1152S **File pool *filepoolid* is unavailable; accessed directories for this file pool are released**

Explanation: The last communication link with the server machine managing the identified file pool was broken. Directory information kept in your virtual machine for that file pool can no longer be kept accurate. Therefore accessed directories for that file pool are released.

System Action: RC=55.
Execution of the command is terminated. Any accessed directories within the named file pool are released.

User Response: Attempt to re-establish the connection to the file pool by re-accessing directories in that file pool. If this is unsuccessful, notify system support personnel that the file pool is unavailable.

1153E **File pool *filepoolid* is unavailable or unknown**

Explanation: The file pool provided on the command, or the file pool allowed to default on the command, is either invalid or unavailable.

Some commands, such as QUERY LIMITS, have a file pool ID operand. If this is not specified, the default value is used. The default value is also used if the file pool ID portion of a fully-qualified directory name is not provided in the directory ID operand of a command.

System Action: RC=99 or 31.
For RC=99, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Examine the entered command to see if file pool was allowed to default. If so, determine the default value using the QUERY FILEPOOL CURRENT command. Once you have determined the file pool ID used, contact your system support personnel to determine the status of the file pool.

System Programmer Response: Determine why the file pool server is not running. After correcting any problems, restart the server in multiple-user mode (using the FILESERV START command).

1154E **CSL is not initialized**

Explanation: CSL (Callable Services Library) should have been initialized by the SYSPROF EXEC if the system is using CSL. This did not happen.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Contact your system programmer or file pool administrator to determine why CSL was not initialized.

System Programmer Response: Verify that the line `'RTNLOAD * (from VMLIB system group VMLIB)'` exists in the system profile (SYSPROF EXEC) and that it has not been altered.

1155E **CSL routine *cslname* [is not loaded | has been dropped]**

Explanation: A RTNLOAD command did not find the routine, or a RTNDROP command was issued with no following RTNLOAD for the CSL (Callable Services Library) routine.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue a RTNLOAD command for the CSL routine. If this is not successful, contact your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Refer to RTNLOAD documentation in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS.*

1156S **Supervisor error [1; | 2;] return code *retcode* [reason code *reascode*]**

Explanation: For format 1, a called supervisor routine returned an unexpected return code. For format 2, a called supervisor routine returned an unexpected return and reason code.

System Action: RC=104 or 31.
For RC=104, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel with the return and reason codes supplied in the message.

1157E **Work unit already active when atomic request is issued for work unit *workunitid***

Explanation: A write request has been issued for the workunit, but not committed. Atomic requests require that no work be active when they are issued.

System Action: RC=70 or 31.
For RC=70, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Commit or rollback the active work unit and reissue the request.

1158E **Attempt to make uncommitted updates to more than one file pool on work unit *workunitid***

Explanation: A write request has been issued, but not committed, for a second file pool on the work unit. Only one file pool on a work unit can have uncommitted changes.

System Action: RC=70 or 31. For RC=70, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Commit or rollback the active work unit, and reissue the command.

1159E **User has files or directories open when a COMMIT is requested on work unit *workunitid***

Explanation: A COMMIT request has been issued, but there are files or directories open for the work unit.

System Action: RC=70 or 31.
For RC=70, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Close any open files or directories associated with the work unit and reissue the command.

1160E **Directory *dirname* already open.**

Explanation: An application has opened this directory and has not yet closed it.

System Action: RC=70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The application must close the directory.

1161E **Directory *dirname* contains subdirectories and thus cannot be erased.**

Explanation: You cannot erase a directory that contains a subdirectory.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Remove all subdirectories from the one you want to erase. This can be accomplished by either erasing the subdirectories or using the RELOCATE command to relocate them in another directory. After all subdirectories have been removed, reissue the original ERASE command.

1162E **Directory *dirname* is not empty {;specify FILES option.}**

Explanation: The SFS directory you tried to erase contains at least one entry that is not an erased or revoked alias. The ERASE command works against such directories only if the FILES option is specified. The DISCARD command only works against empty directories.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Enter the ERASE command with the FILES option to erase the directory and all base files and aliases that reside in the directory.

1163E **The *command* command failed for {*fn ft fm*|*dirname*}**

Explanation: A file pool error occurred during the execution of a command that was processing a group of files through pattern matching. The file identified in this message was the one being processed at the time of the file pool error. The appropriate file pool error message will have already been displayed.

System Action: RC=28, 70 or 76.
The command continues processing any files that match the input pattern. If this is the last error

encountered, the corresponding return code will be passed back in the ready message.

User Response: See user action for the associated file pool error message.

1164E **Command *command* failed; storage group being restored.**

Explanation: You entered a command while the storage group was being restored. No read or write access to the storage group is allowed while it is being restored.

System Action: RC = 28 or 31.
Processing continues. The command is not executed.

User Response: Wait until the storage group is restored and re-issue the command.

1165W **One or more userids were already enrolled as ADMINISTRATORs**

Explanation: The specified user ID (or possibly more than one user ID if a list of user IDs was supplied) already has file pool administration authority.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: Ensure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool.

1166E **Userid *userid* is already enrolled**

Explanation: The specified user ID was already enrolled in the file pool.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. If a nickname was specified in order to enroll a list of user IDs, processing is terminated when the first enrolled user ID is discovered. No user IDs in the list were enrolled.

User Response: Ensure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool. If only one user ID is being enrolled, then no further action is required, since the user ID is already enrolled. If a list of user IDs is being enrolled, remove the user ID from the list in the nickname entry. You may wish to review the list to see if other user IDs are already enrolled. You can review the list by issuing the QUERY ENROLL USER command.

1167E **Userid *userid* is not enrolled**

Explanation: The command requires the user ID to be enrolled in the specified or default file pool.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. If a nickname was specified in order to process a list of users, processing is terminated when the first non-enrolled user ID is discovered. No user IDs in the list were processed.

User Response: Ensure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool. If you thought that the user ID was enrolled in the file pool, contact your system administrator.

System Programmer Response: Issue the ENROLL USER command for the user ID. See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for more about enrolling users in file pools.

1168E **Invalid threshold value *threshold***

Explanation: The specified threshold value was not a valid value. Valid threshold values are 1 to 99.

System Action: RC=24. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the threshold value and reissue the command.

1169W **Public connect authority has not been established**

Explanation: The execution of the command requires public connect authority to have been previously established (ENROLL PUBLIC) in the file pool.

System Action: RC=4.
The system status remains the same. Since public connect authority was not established, it can not be deleted.

User Response: Insure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool.

1171E **You are attempting to delete too much storage for *userid***

Explanation: The specified number of 4K blocks exceeds the user's current allocation.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same. If a nickname was specified in order to modify a list of users, processing is terminated when the first error is discovered. No user IDs in the list were modified.

User Response: Ensure that the specified or default file pool ID was the intended file pool. You can only delete a user's unused storage. To determine the number of unused blocks for a user ID, or a list of user IDs, issue the QUERY LIMITS command. Correct and reissue the command.

1172E **You are not allowed to delete your own userid**

Explanation: You can not delete your own administrator authority.

System Action: RC=76. Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

If the DELETE ADMINISTRATOR command was issued with a nickname in order to delete a list of user IDs, any user IDs in the list that were processed before the failing user ID will be deleted.

User Response: Insure that the specified user ID was the intended user ID. If a nickname was specified in order to delete a list of user IDs, remove your user ID from the nickname entry in your NAMES file.

1173E **Userid *userid* can not be deleted because the user's file space is currently in use.**

Explanation: The user ID can not be deleted because:

- the user is in a logical unit of work in the file pool; or,
- some of the user's files or directories are opened or locked; or,
- there are uncommitted changes for the user's files or directories.

System Action: RC=70.

Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

If the DELETE USER command was issued with a nickname in order to delete a list of user IDs, any user IDs in the list that were processed before the failing user ID will be deleted.

User Response: Wait until the user has completed the logical unit of work, then reissue the command.

1174E **You have tried to establish more APPC/VM connections than is allowed for your user ID**

or

Your attempt exceeds the number of APPC/VM connections allowed for file pool *filepoolid*

Explanation: You attempted to connect to a file pool and one of the following conditions occurred:

1. You exceeded the maximum number of APPC/VM connections allowed for your user ID. The maximum number is established by the MAXCONN parameter in the CP directory entry for your user ID. If not specified, MAXCONN defaults to 4.
2. The connection would have exceeded the maximum number of APPC/VM connections allowed for the server on which the file pool is running. The maximum number is established by the MAXCONN parameter in the CP directory entry for the server machine. If not specified, MAXCONN defaults to 4.

System Action: RC = 55 or 31.

For RC = 55, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response:

1. If your user ID limit was reached, logoff or re-IPL CMS to remove the existing APPC/VM connections, or contact the administrator of the CP directory entry for your user ID to increase the MAXCONN value.
2. If the server machine limit was reached, contact the file pool administrator. The file pool administrator should either see that the MAXCONN value for the server machine is increased or somehow decrease the number of users accessing the file pool at any point in time.

1175E **The variations of this message are explained below.**

MESSAGES:

- **Storage group does not exist**

  Explanation The specified storage group does not exist (no minidisks are assigned to it).

  System Action: RC = 40.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

  User Response: Insure that the specified storage group is the intended storage group. Also, insure that the specified or default file pool ID is the intended file pool. The FILESERV MINIDISK command can be issued to add a minidisk to the storage group.

- **Storage group does not exist. The file pool must be regenerated.**

  Explantion: The specified storage group does not exist (no minidisks are assigned to it), but the MAXDISK's limit has been reached (no more space available).

  System Action: RC = 40.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

  User Response: Insure that the specified storage group is the intended storage group. Also, insure that the specified or default file pool ID is the intended file pool. The FILESERV REGENERATE and FILESERV MINIDISK commands must be rerun if the storage group is required.

1176E **Virtual storage capacity exceeded for file pool** *filepoolid*

Explanation: In the server machine managing the identified file pool, there is not enough virtual storage to successfully complete execution of the command.

System Action: RC = 99 or 31
For RC = 99, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact the system support personnel to relieve storage constraints in the file pool server, and to restart the file pool if necessary.

1178E **No read/write disk or directory with space is accessed**

Explanation: The user does not have space on an accessed read/write disk or directory on which the command can write its output or utility files.

System Action: RC = 36.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Access a read/write minidisk or clear some space on a read/write minidisk or directory and reissue the the command.

1179E ***Filepoolid*** **is a remote file pool that was started for local use only**

Explanation: The file pool that you tried to connect to *filepoolid* is on a remote CPU, and that file pool was started with the LOCAL start-up parameter specified in the file pool DMSPARMS file. You are not allowed to access data on the *filepoolid* file pool.

System Action: RC = 99 or 31.
For RC = 99, the system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact your File Pool Administrator to determine why the file pool was started for local use only.

1180E **You own an explicit lock on {file|directory} *fn ft fm|dirname* {or on an object it contains}; the erase failed**

Explanation: The target file was explicitly locked by the requestor when the ERASE command was issued.

System Action: RC = 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the DELETE LOCK command to remove the lock, then reissue the ERASE command.

1181E **Directory *dirname* contains an open file and thus cannot be erased.**

Explanation: A file contained in the target directory was open at the time the ERASE command was issued. This message appears only if the file was opened by the user that entered the ERASE command and only if the file was opened through the DMSOPEN (CSL) Function. It is NOT issued for FSOPEN.

System Action: RC = 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Modify the exec or program to ensure that all files contained in the target directory are closed before the ERASE command is issued.

1182E **The SEARCH option may not be used with a minidisk**

Explanation: When the SEARCH option is specified on LISTFILE or FILELIST command, the file mode that you specify must be associated with a directory. When the SEARCH option is specified, all directories in the directory structure are searched, whether they are accessed or not. No minidisks are searched.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Specify a file mode letter associated with a directory.

1183E **'*' may not be specified for the filemode with the SEARCH option**

Explanation: When the SEARCH option is specified on a LISTFILE or FILELIST command, you may not specify a '*' in the file mode position. A file mode is required to tell the command where to start the search. When the SEARCH option is specified, all directories in the directory structure are searched whether they are accessed or not. No minidisks are searched.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Specify a file mode letter when using the SEARCH option. If you want to search all accessed modes, omit the SEARCH option.

1184E **The variations of this message are explained below.**

MESSAGES:

- **[File|Directory] [*fn ft fm|dirname|dirname*] not found or you are not authorized for it**

  Explanation: The file or directory that you specified in the command could not be found or you are not authorized for it.

  System Action: RC = 28.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

  User Response: Ensure that you have specified the correct file or directory. You must have authority to the directory specified for CMS to find the file or directory. If you are authorized for the directory, you may use the FILELIST command to scan the directory to see if the file still exists in the directory. If it does, then you need to be authorized for the file to issue the command.

- **File *fn ft* or directory *dirname* not found or you are not authorized for it**

  Explanation: The command failed for one of the following reasons:

  - No file by the name of *fn ft* could be found in the specified directory.
  - You are not authorized for the specified file.
  - The specified directory does not exist.
  - You are not authorized for the specified directory.

  System Action: RC = 28 or 100.
  Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

  User Response: Ensure that you have specified the correct file or directory. Use the QUERY AUTHORITY command to make sure you are authorized for the specified file. If you specified pattern matching characters, make sure that you have authority for the directory. If you are authorized for the directory, you can use the FILELIST command to scan the directory for the file.

- **File *fn ft dirname|fm* [or directory *dirname*] not found [or you are unauthorized to use *command-name* on {this directory|one of these directories}]**

  Explanation: The command failed because the specified file or directory(s) do not exist, or you are trying to use the specified command on a directory which you do not own without the required administrator authority.

  User Response: Check to make sure you have specified the correct file or directory(s). By using the DIRLIST and FILELIST commands, you can scan the directories to see if the directory(s) or file exists. And if you are not an administrator, make sure you are the owner of the directories you are using.

- **{File *fn ft dirname|fm*|directory *dirname*} not found or you do not have write authority to it**

  Explanation: The command failed because the specified file or directory does not exist, or you are trying to create an UPDATE or EXCLUSIVE lock, and you don't have the required write authority on the object.

  User Response: Check to make sure you have specified the correct file or directory(s). By using the DIRLIST and FILELIST commands, you can scan the directories to see if the directory(s) or file exists. Use the QUERY AUTHORITY command to make sure you have been granted write

authority to the objects you wish to lock in the EXCLUSIVE or UPDATE modes.

- **File or directory not found or authorization requirements not met**

Explanation: The base file or the directory containing it, or the directory in which the alias is to be created is not found. Or, one of the required authorization requirements hasn't been established. Either the issuer of the command is not authorized for the base file or the target directory, or the target directory owner is not authorized for the file.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Make sure the base file and both the "source" and "target" directories exist, using DIRLIST, FILELIST, etc. Use the QUERY AUTHORITY command to make sure the following authorizations have been met:

- The issuer of the command must have READ authority to the base file from which the alias is created.
- The issuer of the command must have WRITE authority to the directory in which the alias will be created ("target directory").
- The target directory owner must have READ authority to the base file.

1185I **No locks are held on {*fn ft fm*| directory *dirid*}**

Explanation: There are no locks held on the specified filename in the specified directory.

System Action: None.

User Response: Check the filename filetype directory specification and reissue a corrected command if it is inaccurate.

1186I **No alias exists for *fn ft fm***

Explanation: There are no aliases on the specified filename in the specified directory.

System Action: None.

User Response: Check the filename filetype directory specification and reissue a corrected command if it is inaccurate.

1187E **Too many subdirectory levels in *dirid***

Explanation: When creating the directory identified by *dirid*, it was determined that the total number of subdirectories specified is greater than 8. The total number of subdirectories is determined by looking at the number of subdirectores in the directory accessed at the specified mode, and adding the number that were concatenated at the end.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying fewer directories, or using a different accessed directory.

1188E **Filemode *mode* is not associated with a directory**

Explanation: The file mode specified as part of the directory id represents a minidisk and not a directory.

System Action: RC=74.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a mode that represents a directory.

1189E **Filemode *mode* is associated with a top directory**

Explanation: The file mode selected as part of the directory id, represents a top directory. Therefore, it is invalid to use a minus with the access mode, because there is no previous level to go back to.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a different mode, or using the same mode in a plus directory identifier.

1190E **You are not authorized to create a file in directory *dirname***

Explanation: You do not have write authority for the specified directory.

System Action: RC=76. Execution halts.

For DMSCPY, some files may have been copied before execution was halted.

User Response: Check to make sure that you have the correct directory accessed.

1191E **Namedef *namedef* already exists**

Explanation: The namedef name specified already exists, and therefore cannot be created at this time.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the replace option or a different namedef name.

1192E **Namedef *namedef* not found**

Explanation: The namedef name specified does not exist, so it cannot be deleted.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a different namedef name.

1193E **There are no namedefs to be deleted.**

Explanation: There are no namedefs currently defined, so there is nothing to be deleted.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

1196I **Vector facility failure has occurred. PSW= *psw*. Processing will continue.**

Explanation: The Machine-Check Interrupt Code indicates that a vector facility failure has occurred. Processing can continue, but more errors may be indicated on subsequent vector operations.

System Action: CMS resumes processing; system action continues.

User Response: None

1197E **Directory *dirname* could not be opened; no files erased.**

Explanation: Either the directory in which the target files was already open at the time the ERASE command was issued or there was a problem communicating with the file pool server at directory open time. The "already open" condition will only occur when the ERASE command is issued from a user program or exec. If there was a file pool server error, the appropriate message will have already appeared.

System Action: RC = 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If the directory is already open, modify the issuing program or exec to ensure that the directory is closed (by calling DMSCLDIR, the Close Directory program function) before the ERASE command is issued. If there were file pool server errors, see the user response for the server error message.

1198E **{File|directory} [*fn ft*] *fm*|*dirname* is currently open; it must be closed before {it can be erased|you can change the authority to any file in it}**

Explanation: The target file was open at the time the erase or grant/revoke authority command was issued. This message will appear only if the file was opened by the erase requestor or if the directory was open and the grant or revoke authority command was issued with wildcards.

System Action: RC = 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Modify the exec or program to ensure that the target file is closed before the ERASE command is issued.

1199E **You cannot {erase|rename} a top directory.**

Explanation: You attempted to erase or rename a top directory. This directory cannot be erased or renamed.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: To erase all objects contained in the directory, issue an appropriate series of erase commands for those objects.

1201E **STACK option cannot follow FIFO or LIFO**

Explanation: If the STACK option is specified with either the FIFO option or the LIFO option, it must precede them.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

1202E **Userid [or nickname] must not be specified if {ALL | *} is specified**

Explanation: For the QUERY LIMITS command, a user ID or nickname was provided with either the ALL or the * operand.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Correct the command and enter it again.

1206W **No locks are held by *userid* for ([*fn ft*] *fm*|*dirname*)**

Explanation: You cannot delete a lock from this directory or file because there was no lock created for it by the user who is requesting the delete. If you are using the "FROM" option of the command, then the user ID specified is the requestor of the delete. Other users may hold locks to the object, but this warning applies only to the requestor of the delete.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If the name of the object is incorrect, reissue the command with the correct name. Use QUERY LOCK to check that the object you're trying to delete the lock from has been locked by you. Or if you're trying to delete a lock from another user, and you are authorized to do so, use the QUERY LOCK command to ensure the user has created the lock.

1207E **You cannot relocate a top directory**

Explanation: The user specified the top directory (user ID) in a RELOCATE command. Top directories cannot be relocated to another user ID.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify a subdirectory rather than the top directory.

1208E **Directory cannot be relocated within itself**

Explanation: The user specified a target dirid that is within the source dirid on the RELOCATE command. This message is also displayed when you try to relocate a directory within the same parent directory, for example:

```
relocate .dir1 to .
```

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify a subdirectory that is not within the source directory or that is not the parent of the source directory.

1209E **Nickname *nickname* resolved to more than one userid; lock(s) can be deleted from only one userid at a time**

Explanation: When the FROM option is used in the DELETE LOCK command, the user ID specified was a nickname that resolved to a list of user IDs or to another nickname that represents a list of user IDs.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command using a single user ID for the FROM option.

1210E **Directory *dirname* [or directory *dirname*] not found [or you are not authorized to use RELOCATE on one of these directories.]**

Explanation: The specified directory does not exist, or you are trying to RELOCATE a directory from or to a directory which you do not own, and you are not an administrator.

It is also possible that the directory is protected by an external security manager and you are not authorized for it.

System Action: RC=28 or 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check to make sure you have the correct directory. Use the DIRLIST command to scan for the correct directory.

1211W **FST for file *fn ft fm* not copied**

Explanation: The file mode for the FST used with the GENDIRT command is associated with a directory but must be associated with a minidisk.

System Action: RC=16.
The FST associated with the directory is skipped, and processing is continued.

User Response: Issue the QUERY ACCESSED command to see what is accessed at the file mode. Access the proper minidisk at that file mode. Re-issue the GENDIRT command.

1212E **You have opened a file pool catalog for WRITE on work unit *workunitid* for file pool *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: When you have opened a file pool catalog for WRITE, only the WRITE CATALOG, CLOSE CATALOG, and ROLLBACK functions may be issued for the given work unit and file pool.

System Action: RC=40 or 31
For RC=40, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Do not issue any command or program functions on the specified work unit except those noted above until a CLOSE CATALOG is issued.

1214E **You have already created a lock of type {EXCLUSIVE|SHARE|UPDATE} on {file *fn ft fm*|*dirname*|directory *dirname*}**

Explanation: The specified file or directory was already previously locked by you in the specified manner.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

1214W **File *fn ft fm* already locked SHARE**

Explanation: You already have the specified file locked SHARE.

System Action: RC=0.
The editing session continues.

User Response: You must remove the SHARE lock with the DELETE LOCK command before you can save any changes.

1215E The variations of this message are explained below.

MESSAGES:

- **{File *fn ft fm*|*dirname*|Directory *dirname*} is locked by another user**
- **A lock of type {EXCLUSIVE|SHARE|UPDATE} on {file|directory *fn ft dirname*|*dirname*} was already created by another user**
- **File *fn ft fm* is locked {SHARE|UPDATE|EXCLUSIVE} by another user**

Explanation: In each case, the explanation is:

A user other than you has created a checkout (explicit) lock on the specified directory or file. For format 1 of this message, (File|Directory is locked by another user), it may be that the file space or storage group was disabled.

System Action: In each case, the system action is:

RC=28 or 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: In each case, the user response is:

If you are trying to lock the object, use the QUERY LOCK command to find out which user is holding the lock. Contact the user and ask that the lock be deleted.

For XEDIT, you may bypass a SHARE or UPDATE lock by using the NOLOCK option. However, be aware that other users may then change the file while you are editing it.

1216E **{Option *option*|Parameter *parameter* } is not valid when used for a {file in a directory|directory}**

Explanation: The option or parameter that was specified cannot be used when the command affects a shared file or directory.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command after removing the incorrect option or parameter.

1217E **Rollback occurred during CMS end-of-command processing**

Explanation: A rollback occurred while CMS was cleaning up the shared file system environment after your command completed execution. Either:

- A file that was opened through the Open Blocks program function was not closed before the command finished; or
- Some other condition occurred that caused the commit for one or more work units to fail; or
- There was a problem communicating with the file pool, in which case the appropriate file pool error message will have also been displayed.

System Action: The rest of end-of-command processing proceeds and the ready message appears as usual. Any work that was outstanding on a work unit that could not be committed is rolled back.

User Response: If a file pool error message appeared, refer to the user response for that message. Otherwise, check the user program to ensure that all files opened through the Open Blocks program function are closed before control leaves the program.

1218E **You cannot create top directories using the CREATE DIRECTORY command**

Explanation: You tried to create the directory you would be given by being enrolled in a filepool, (FILEPOOL:USERID).

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the ENROLL USER command to create the top directory, or if you meant to create a directory within the top directory structure, use the create directory command with one more level, (FILEPOOL:USERID.SUBDIRECTORY). ENROLL USER authority requires file pool administration authority.

1219R **Do you want the {following|specified} USERs to be deleted? Enter 0 (No) or 1 (Yes):**

Explanation: This prompt is issued to give you a chance to verify that the user ID(s) that are about to be deleted are the user IDs that you intended to be deleted. The prompt will not be issued if the NOCONFIRM option was specified.

You are given two options with this message. Reply 0 will indicate that the user IDs are not to be deleted. Reply 1 will indicate that the user IDs are to be deleted.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input. When input is received, one of the following actions will occur.

Reply was 1: The DELETE command continues processing.

Reply was 0: The DELETE command terminates.

User Response: If the NOTYPE option was specified on the command, check the user ID or nickname that was specified on the command line. Otherwise, a list of user IDs that are going to be deleted will be typed or stacked. Review the user IDs to insure that they are the user IDs that are to be deleted. Enter "1" to delete the user ID(s) or "0" to end command processing without deleting the user ID(s)

1220E **ORIGIN is invalid when specified with RMODE.**

Explanation: The LOAD command was specified with the ORIGIN and RMODE options. These options are mutually exclusive.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains unchanged.

User Response: This message is issued as a result of a LOAD command that had both the ORIGIN and RMODE options specified. Choose the correct option for your purpose and reissue the command.

1221E **The *segname* saved segment must be below the 16Mb line.**

Explanation: The saved segment to be used by the SAVEFD command was defined above the 16Mb line.

System Action: RC=40.
The processing of the SAVEFD command is terminated; system action remains the same.

User Response: Redefine the saved segment to be used by the SAVEFD command below the 16Mb line.

1223E **There is no default file pool currently defined**

Explanation: The default file pool is blank. This could occur if 'SET FILEPOOL NONE' was issued, and then a command was issued that allowed the file pool to default, either in a directory id or as an operand on the command.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue a SET FILEPOOL command to set the default file pool value, and re-issue the request. Or, re-issue the request without allowing the file pool to default.

1224W **One or more userids were not enrolled as {ADMINISTRATORs|USERs}**

Explanation: The user ID must have been previously enrolled as an administrator or a user.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues. If a nickname was specified to delete a list of user IDs, all of the user IDs in the list that were enrolled in the file pool will be deleted.

User Response: Check to insure that the specified user ID, and specified or default file pool ID, were the intended IDs.

1226E **Invalid subdirectory name change. Only the last qualifier of the specified subdirectory can be renamed.**

Explanation: When renaming a directory, only the last qualifier of that directory name may be renamed. The directory A.B.C.D may be renamed to directory A.B.C.X because they both specify A.B.C.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the directories correctly.

1227E **No filemode is available to access directory**

Explanation: All 26 file mode letters are in use. The DIRLIST or FILELIST command is not able to automatically access the directory.

System Action: Execution of the function is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Release a minidisk or directory to make a file mode letter available and press the PF key again.

1228E **Error executing ACCESS for directory, rc=*rc***

Explanation: The FILELIST or DIRLIST command attempted to automatically access a directory. The ACCESS command failed.

System Action: Execution of the function is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check the ACCESS command return code shown in the message to better identify the problem.

1229E **Directory is empty**

Explanation: The directory listed on the line identified by the cursor is empty. You cannot enter the FILELIST command for an empty directory.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: First, put an entry in the directory and then press the PF key again to execute a FILELIST command for the directory.

1230E **{AUTHLIST|ALIALIST} is invalid for minidisk file**

Explanation: You have issued an AUTHLIST or ALIALIST command against a minidisk file or you have pressed a PF key from FILELIST assigned to AUTHLIST or ALIALIST and the cursor is on a line for a minidisk file. AUTHLIST for ALIALIST are valid only for files in a Shared File System directory.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Only use AUTHLIST and ALIALIST for files in a Shared File System directory.

1231E **ALIALIST is invalid on a directory**

Explanation: When you pressed the PF key from the FILELIST screen, the cursor was on a line for a subdirectory. The ALIALIST command is not valid for a directory.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Move the cursor to a file line and press the PF key again.

1232E **SDIR must be issued from FILELIST Share or Stats screen**

Explanation: The use of the SDIR XEDIT macro is valid only from the FILELIST Share or Stats screen.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use SDIR XEDIT from the correct environment.

1233E **Invalid use of {REFRESH|APPEND} option**

Explanation: The REFRESH option of AUTHLIST or ALIALIST commands may only be used while the AUTHLIST or ALIALIST screen is displayed.

The APPEND option was used incorrectly. You cannot append data from one FILELIST screen onto the screen of another.

System Action: RC=40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use the option in the correct environment.

1234E **Error executing FILELIST, rc=*rc***

Explanation: A FILELIST of a subdirectory was attempted but it failed. *rc* is the return code from the FILELIST command.

System Action: Execution of the function is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check the return code for the FILELIST command shown in the message to better identify the problem. The return codes are documented in the FILELIST description in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*.

1235E **Template "*template*" in *fn ft fm* is invalid**

Explanation: The template indicated in the message was specified incorrectly in the template file. Each template must be specified in the following format:

```
{SBIN|FCHR} length {INPUT|OUTPUT|INOUT}
```

System Action: RC=28.
The CSLGEN command terminates.

User Response: Correct the template file and then reissue the CSLGEN command.

1236E **Invalid specification in *fn ft fm* of the number of templates [defining required parameters]**

Explanation: The first or second number in the template file indicated in the message is incorrect. The first number should specify the number of templates defined in the template file; the second number should specify the number of templates defining required parameters.

System Action: RC=28.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Correct the number in the template file. If the number is correct, make sure the template file is specified correctly with the ROUTINE keyword.

1237E **First template in *fn ft fm* is an invalid definition of return code data**

Explanation: The first template in the indicated template file incorrectly specifies the type, length, or usage of the return code. The return code template must be specified in the following format:

```
SBIN 4 {OUTPUT|INOUT}
```

System Action: RC=28.
CSLGEN terminates.

User Response: Correct the return code template in the template file and then reissue the CSLGEN command.

1238E **Missing userid for *operand* operand**

Explanation: The required user ID or user group is missing from the indicated operand.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue the command with the required user ID or user group.

1239E **You are not authorized to issue this request {for ALL users|on behalf of userid}**

Explanation: You must be enrolled as an administrator to request user space information for ALL or for another user ID.

System Action: RC=76.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: If you have a need to get user space information about others, request to be enrolled as an administrator in the applicable file pool (file pool ID). If you were issuing the QUERY LIMITS command on behalf of yourself, make sure the user ID and/or the file pool ID is correct, then enter the command again.

1240E **You are not authorized to connect to file pool *filepoolid***

Explanation: You do not have connect authority to the file pool. This means that your userid is not explicitly enrolled in the file pool and that PUBLIC is not enrolled in the file pool.

System Action: RC=76 or 31.
For RC=76, execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Contact the file pool administrator to enroll you by name in the file pool using the ENROLL USER command, or to issue the ENROLL PUBLIC command for the file pool.

1241E **Directories specified are in different file pools**

Explanation: The file pool in which *dirid1* is located is different than the file pool in which *dirid2* is located.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None.

1242E **External security in effect for {*fn ft fm*|*dirname* | *fm*|*dirname*}. GRANT AUTHORITY command cannot be used.**

Explanation: The GRANT AUTHORITY command was issued against an object which is protected by an external security manager.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. All SFS authorizations remain unchanged.

User Response: The authorizations for the object must be altered using commands and methods appropriate to the external security manager at your installation.

1243W **{At least one user in the list (*userid*) | User *userid*} already has WRITE authority to {*fn ft fm*|*dirname* | *fm*|*dirname*}.**

Explanation: You tried to grant READ authority to one or more users who already had WRITE authority. WRITE authority implies READ authority. If a nickname was used, the first user ID that had WRITE authority is displayed in the message text. There may be others.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

1244W **{User *userid*|At least one user in the list *userid*} was not granted READ|WRITE authority to *fn ft fm*|*dirname***

Explanation: The REVOKE AUTHORITY command was issued for one or more user IDs that did not have the type authority you were trying to remove. If a nickname was used, the first user ID that did not have the specified authority is displayed in the message text. There may be others.

System Action: RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

1245W **Because *userid* owns *fn ft fm*|*dirname*, the authority cannot be revoked**

Explanation: You issued the REVOKE AUTHORITY command, specifying your own user ID. This is not valid; you *always* have write authority to any object you own.

This message is also displayed if you have file pool administration authority and try to revoke authority from the owner of the object. Owners always have write authority to the objects they own.

System Action: RC=4.

The request to change authority is ignored, and execution continues.

User Response: None.

1246W **Public WRITE authority already granted on {*fn ft fm|dirname* | *fm|dirname*}.**

Explanation: You tried to grant public READ authority on the object, but public WRITE authority already exists for that object. WRITE authority implies READ authority.

System Action: RC=4.
The existing authorities for the object remain unchanged.

User Response: None.

1247W **The variations of this message are explained below.**

MESSAGES

- **Public {READ|WRITE} authority did not previously exist on {*fn ft fm|dirname* | *dirname*}**
- **No users had {READ|WRITE} authority to** *fn ft fm|dirname*

Explanation: The REVOKE AUTHORITY command was issued, attempting to remove a non-existent type of public authority on an object.

System Action RC=4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

1248W **Specified authorization revoked, but external security is still in effect for {*fn ft fm|dirname* | *fm|dirname*}.**

Explanation: You issued the REVOKE AUTHORITY command against an object which is protected by an external security manager.

System Action: RC=4.
The specified SFS authorization is removed, but the authorizations defined by the external security manager remain unchanged.

User Response: The authorizations for the object must be altered using commands and methods appropriate to the external security manager at your installation.

1249I **Directory has been temporarily accessed as filemode** *mode*

Explanation: The directory being displayed from FILELIST or the directory that contains the file being currently edited has been temporarily accessed. When you exit from this environment or when you traverse down another level in FILELIST, this directory will be released (using the RELEASE command).

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

1250E **Error trying to NUCXLOAD communication manager; return code was** *nnnn*

Explanation: You have attempted to start CMSSERV, but NUCXLOAD failed to load the communication manager.

System Action: Communications between your work station and CMS were not started.

User Response: CMSSERV is not active. If this message appears, we recommend that you:

1. Issue a NUCXMAP command and examine the list of nucleus extensions. If either of the communication managers (DMSCUT or DMSDFT) is on the list, issue a NUCXDROP for the communication manager(s). Then reissue the CMSSERV command.
2. If step 1 fails, or if you chose not to do step 1, report the problem to your system administrator.

1251E **Directories are from different directory structures**

Explanation: In the expanded form of the directory, the userid of the source directory is not the same as the userid of the target directory. Relocating objects from a directory structure owned by user A to a directory structure owned by user B is not supported.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: None

1252T **Rollback unsuccessful for file pool** *filepoolid*

Explanation: An error occurred attempting to close a file in the specified file pool while processing a FINIS command or FSCLOSE macro. A rollback was initiated by CMS to preserve integrity of the user's files, but the rollback failed.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait. Rollback will occur implicitly.

User Response: Previous messages indicate why the close failed and why the subsequent rollback failed. You should take action that is appropriate for the errors indicated by the accompanying messages. IPL CMS again.

1253E **Conflicting parameters RESTORE and NOBACKUP specified in** *fn* **DMSPARMS** *ft*

Explanation: In the DMSPARMS files used for FILESERV START processing, both RESTORE and NOBACKUP parameters were specified. These are conflicting parameters.

System Action: RC=32.
FILESERV START processing is terminated. System status remains the same.

User Response: Edit the DMSPARMS file and remove either the RESTORE or NOBACKUP parameter.

1254E **An attempt to commit exceeded the number of 4K blocks allowed for the user in file pool *filepoolid***

Explanation: The commit attempt sent the number of 4K blocks in the file space over the limit allowed.

System Action: RC = 40 or 31.
For RC = 40, the system status remains the same.

For RC = 31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Either delete some files in the file space, or ask the file pool administrator to add more space with the MODIFY USER command.

1256E **SET SERVER ON not allowed because CMS did not allocate a control external interrupt buffer.**

Explanation: CMS did not allocate a control external interrupt buffer because

- the CP level is earlier than VM/SP Release 5, or
- an error occurred during storage allocation.

System Action: RC = 88.
SERVER remains set to OFF; CMS will sever any private resource connection requests. Other processing continues.

User Response: If the level of your system is earlier than VM/SP Release 5, you will not be able to process private resource connection requests. You need an upgraded level of VM/SP.

Otherwise, IPL CMS again. If you keep getting this message because of errors during storage allocation, contact your System Administrator for more help.

1257E **The *command* command is invalid on a [file in a] directory that you do not own**

Explanation: You tried to use a command (for example, RENAME) on a file or directory that is not in your userid.

System Action: RC = 88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: The command must be executed by the owner of the file or directory.

1258E **{You are not authorized to write to | Not authorized to write} file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: You attempted to write to a file for which you do not have write authority, or you attempted to create a new file in a directory for which you do not have write authority.

System Action: RC = 12 or 28.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Assure that you specified the correct file. If so, contact the owner to gain proper authorization to the file or directory. If the file specified is an alias, you may issue the QUERY ALIAS command to determine the owner of the base file.

1259E **File pool *filepoolid* has run out of physical space in the storage group**

Explanation: You attempted to write data to the specified file pool, but there is no more physical DASD space in the storage group available.

System Action: RC = 31.
Execution of the command is terminated and a rollback is performed.

User Response: Contact the file pool administrator.

1260E **Invalid OPENTYP *xx* specified in FSCB for file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An FSOPEN was issued for the specified file with an incorrect value specified for the OPENTYP. This indicates a programming error in the application program which issued the FSOPEN macro. Possible causes are:

- OPENTYP = (reg) was specified and the register does not contain a valid OPENTYP value.
- The FSCB parameter was specified incorrectly on the FSOPEN macro and does not refer to a valid FSCB.
- The FSCB referenced by the FSOPEN macro was not correctly initialized prior to issuing the FSOPEN macro.

System Action: RC = 33
The FSOPEN macro returns to the calling application with return code 33. The file is not opened.

User Response: Modify the application program to specify the OPENTYP parameter correctly on the FSCB or FSOPEN macros, or assure the FSCB is properly initialized. See the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS* for details.

1261E **Invalid CACHE specified in FSCB for file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An FSOPEN was issued for the specified file with an incorrect value specified for the CACHE value in the FSCB. This indicates a programming error in the application program which issued the FSOPEN macro. Possible causes are:

- The FSCB parameter was specified incorrectly on the FSOPEN macro and does not refer to a valid FSCB.
- The FSCB referenced by the FSOPEN macro was not correctly initialized prior to issuing the FSOPEN macro.

System Action: RC = 34
The FSOPEN macro returns to the calling application with return code 34. The file is not opened.

User Response: Correct the application program by either assuring the FSCB is properly initialized or by specifying the CACHE value explicitly on the FSOPEN macro. See the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS* for details.

1262S **Error *nnn* {opening | closing} file *fn ft fm***

Explanation: An error occurred opening or closing the file identified by *fn ft fm* via the FSOPEN or FSCLOSE macros, repectively. The return code *nnn* from the open or close identifies the precise cause of the error.

For open errors, the possible return codes are:

Code	Meaning
3	Failing I/O operation to an existing minidisk file for OPENTYP READ or WRITE. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk, then try to read or write a file that was refiled by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read or write the file again. It is also possible that the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device.
10	Maximum number of files per minidisk reached (3400 for an 800-byte formatted disk) for OPENTYP WRITE of a new file or OPENTYP NEW.
11	Invalid RECFM specified (neither F nor V) for OPENTYP WRITE, NEW, or REPLACE.
12	Disk or directory not accessed R/W for OPENTYP WRITE, NEW, or REPLACE.
20	Invalid character in file ID.
24	Invalid file mode. Allowable file modes are any alphabetic character, blank, or '*', except that blank and '*' are not allowed for OPENTYP NEW. When file mode is alphabetic, an optional file mode number (0-6) may also be specified.
25	Insufficient storage available.
28	File not found for: • OPENTYP WRITE or REPLACE with file mode of blank or '*' specified. • OPENTYP NONE or READ with any legal file mode or insufficient authority for any OPENTYP and legal file mode.
30	Some error, other than those in this list of codes, occurred while opening an SFS file. No rollback occurred.
31	Error opening an SFS file, and a rollback has occurred on the current default work unit ID.
33	Invalid OPENTYP specified.
34	Invalid CACHE specified.
35	File already exists for OPENTYP NEW.
36	Disk or directory not accessed.
37	You already have the file opened via the macro interface, and you specified OPENTYP READ, WRITE, NEW, or REPLACE on this request.
40	CSL routine dropped, CSL routine not loaded, error in user exit routine, or error calling user accounting exit routine.
55	APPC/VM error.
70	Sharing conflict: • file is locked. • deadlock detected. • file is opened for write via SFS OPEN and OPENTYP of WRITE or REPLACE specified on this request. • file is opened for write by another user and OPENTYP of WRITE or REPLACE specified on this request. • Attempt to make uncommitted updates to more than one file pool on a single workunit.
80	I/O error accessing OS dataset.
81	OS read password protected dataset.
82	OS dataset organization is not BSAM, QSAM, or BPAM.
83	OS dataset has more than 16 extents.
84	Attempt to open a file on an OS or DOS formatted minidisk.
88	Non-extended format FSCB supplied for a non-CDF disk and a CDF format copy of the FST cannot be built (number of records or number of data blocks exceeds 65535). Note that this implies OPENTYP NONE.
99	Insufficient virtual storage for filepool.

For close errors, the possible return codes are:

Code	Meaning
6	file was not opened
31	close failed and rollback performed

Note: For additional error codes that may be issued for XEDIT, see the SFS Reason Codes and CSL Return Codes, listed in the chapter titled System Codes, located at the front of this book.

System Action: RC=31, 55, 70, 76, 99 or 100. The command is terminated.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the return code, remedy the condition which is causing the error and enter the command again. If not, retry the command. If the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

1263E **You are not authorized for directory *dirname***

Explanation: You have attempted to use PF 11 from FILELIST to 'enter' a subdirectory for which you are not authorized.

System Action: RC=0. The requested function is terminated. The system status remains the same

User Response: Choose another subdirectory to use PF 11 with, or have the directory owner grant you authority to use the directory.

1264E **Filemode *fm* is not associated with a minidisk**

Explanation: The specified file mode is associated with a directory but must be associated with a minidisk.

System Action: RC=16 The system status remains the same.

User Response: Issue a QUERY ACCESSED and check what is accessed at the file mode. Re-issue the command, specifying a file mode that is associated with a minidisk.

1264W **Filemode *filemode* is not associated with a minidisk**

Explanation: The specified filemode for the FST used with the GENDIRT command is associated with a directory but must be associated with a minidisk.

System Action: RC=16. The FST associated with the directory is skipped, and processing is continued.

User Response: Issue the QUERY ACCESSED command to see what is accessed at the filemode.

Access the proper minidisk at that filemode. Re-issue the GENDIRT command.

1265E **A {request|COMMIT} was in process when you {requested a COMMIT|issued a request} for work unit *workunitid***

Explanation: A COMMIT and a file pool request can not be in process at the same time.

System Action: RC=70 or 31.
For RC=70, the system status remains the same.

For RC=31, a rollback has occurred.

User Response: Wait a moment for the request or the COMMIT that is in process to complete before retrying your request.

1266E **Error occurred while loading logical segment *segname*, return code *rc***

Explanation: A system error occurred during the activating of the contents of logical segment *segname*

System Action: RC=256.
The command terminates and the segment is not loaded.

User Response: Contact your system administrator.

1267E **Error occurred while loading user object *name*, return code *rc***

Explanation: A non-zero return code was received from a user load routine in the logical segment being loaded.

System Action: RC=256.
The command terminates; the segment is not loaded.

User Response: If *rc* is -3, SEGMENT LOAD tried to call a user load routine but was unable to find it. Make sure that all user routines are available and reissue the SEGMENT LOAD command. For any other return code, correct the error in the indicated user routine and reissue the SEGMENT LOAD command.

1268E **Error occurred while purging logical segment *segname* return code *rc***

Explanation: A system error occurred during the purging of the contents of logical segment *segname*

System Action: RC=256.
The segment is purged.

User Response: Contact your system administrator.

1269E **Error occurred while purging user object *name*, return code *rc***

Explanation: A non-zero return code was received from a user PURGE routine in the logical segment being PURGED.

System Action: RC=256.
The segment is purged.

User Response: If *rc* is -3, SEGMENT PURGE tried to call a user PURGE routine but was unable to find it. Make sure that all user routines are available. Any other return code indicates that that *rc* was passed by the user PURGE routine. Correct the error indicated by that return code.

1270E **The SHARE/NOSHARE option specified does not match the SHARE attribute of the containing physical segment.**

Explanation: You attempted to load a segment with a different share attribute than that of the physical segment that contains the segment you were trying to load. All segments within one physical segment must be loaded with the same share attribute.

System Action: RC=36.
The command terminates. The segment is not loaded.

User Response: Retry the operation with a different share attribute.

1271E ***segname* contains reserved and/or loaded logical segments and cannot be reserved, loaded, or purged.**

Explanation: You tried to reserve or load a physical segment which contains a logical segment that was previously reserved or loaded.

System Action: RC=36.
The command terminates.

User Response: Issue a segment release or purge and reissue the command.

1272E **Physical segment *segname* is already active.**

Explanation: You issued a SEGMENT RESERVE or SEGMENT LOAD command for a logical segment that is currently assigned to the physical segment *segname*, but *segname* has already been explicitly reserved or loaded.

System Action: RC=36.
The command terminates. The segment is not reserved or loaded.

User Response: Make sure that the logical segment is assigned correctly. If it is correct, release the physical segment *segname* and reissue the SEGMENT LOAD or SEGMENT RESERVE command for the logical segment.

1273E **SYSTEM SEGID file is invalid. No logical segments will be available.**

Explanation: Invalid records were encountered in the system segid file.

System Action: CMS initialization continues with no logical segments available.

User Response: Have your system administrator erase the system segid file from the S-disk and rebuild all logical segments.

1274E **Logical segment *lseg* does not exist in physical segment *pseg*.**

Explanation: You attempted to assign *lseg* to *pseg* but the logical segment *lseg* does not exist in the physical segment *pseg*.

System Action: RC=28.
The command terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct *lseg* or *pseg*

1275E **Logical segment *segname* is currently active and cannot be assigned.**

Explanation: The named logical segment was previously loaded or reserved and cannot be assigned until released or purged.

System Action: RC=36.
The command terminates.

User Response: Release or purge the current active logical segment.

1276E **Segment name * is not valid for this QUERY SEGMENT command.**

Explanation: You tried to issue a QUERY SEGMENT * CONTENTS or QUERY SEGMENT * ASSIGN. This is not allowed.

System Action: RC=24
The command is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the command for a specific segment.

1277E **Logical segment *segname* does not exist.**

Explanation: You tried to issue a QUERY SEGMENT *segname* CONTENTS, a QUERY SEGMENT *segname* ASSIGN or SEGMENT ASSIGN *segname pseg* but *segname* is not the name of a logical segment.

System Action: RC=28.
The command terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct segname.

1278E **Logical segment *segname* is not loaded.**

Explanation: You tried to query a logical segment's contents but the segment was not active.

System Action: RC=28.
The command terminates.

User Response: Load the logical segment and re-issue the command.

1279E **Error(s) occurred during SEGGEN processing.**

Explanation: An error occurred during SEGGEN processing.

System Action: RC=32.
The SEGGEN command terminates and the segment is not saved.

User Response: If the NOMAP option was specified, reissue the SEGGEN command with the MAP option. Examine the MAP files produced by SEGGEN to determine the nature of the error.

1280E **Segment *segname* is already defined as a logical segment.**

Explanation: A name conflict occurred because you named a physical segment using a name already given to a logical segment.

System Action: RC=40.
SEGGEN processing terminates.

User Response: Change either the logical or physical segment name and re-issue the command.

1281E **Errors writing to system segment identification file. Segment was not saved.**

Explanation: An error occurred while SEGGEN was attempting to write to the file SYSTEM SEGID.

System Action: RC=100.
SEGGEN processing terminates. System status remains the same; the physical segment is not saved.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the explanation above and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, reissue the command and if the problem persists, call your system support personnel.

1282E **Segment cannot span 16Mb boundary.**

Explanation: A physical segment address space cannot span the 16MB virtual address boundary of the virtual machine.

System Action: RC=40.
SEGGEN processing terminates.

User Response: Re-define the segment either totally above or below the 16MB boundary.

1283E **Unexpected end of file encountered in *fn ft fm* file**

Explanation: SEGGEN was expecting a continuation record but didn't find it.

System Action: RC=32.
SEGGEN processing terminates.

User Response: Correct the input file's continuation character and reissue the command.

1284T **Non-recoverable error occurred in system data management routines. Re-IPL CMS.**

Explanation: The system data management control blocks have been destroyed.

System Action: CMS session terminates.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS

1285S **Default option *option* is invalid**

Explanation: The token specified by **option** has been found in the information returned from the GLOBALV command and is not a valid default option for this command. You should set defaults for commands using the DEFAULTS command and not the GLOBALV command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Use the command GLOBALV SELECT $userid LIST commandid to display the contents of the variable used to hold your default options for this command. In this command, your user ID must immediately follow the dollar sign. If the command is a single word, e.g., RECEIVE, the "commandid" is that single word. If the command consists of two words, e.g., DISK LOAD or NETDATA SEND, the "commandid" consists of the two words written without an intervening space, e.g, DISKLOAD or NETDATASEND.

The output of this command should list the text shown in the error message. If it does not, notify IBM programming support. If it does, issue the command GLOBALV SELECT $userid SETP commandid to clear the GLOBALV information and then issue the

DEFAULTS command to set the defaults for the command. You should thereafter be able to issue the failing command.

1286E **Error loading {System|User} Communications Directory, fileid = *fn ft fm.***

Explanation: An error occurred while calling NAMEFIND to load the Communications Directory.

System Action: Execution of the SET COMDIR command is terminated. Communications Directory status remains unchanged.

User Response: If the Systems Communications Directory was not loaded, contact your systems support.

If the User Communications Directory failed, verify that the disk or file mode where the file resides is accessed.

1287W **You do not own file *fn ft* { *fm* | *directory*}**

Explanation: You issued the GRANT AUTHORITY or REVOKE AUTHORITY command for a file that you do not own.

System Action: RC=4.
The request to change authority on the file is ignored and execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

1288W **Logical segment *segname* is empty**

Explanation: You issued the command QUERY SEGMENT *segname* CONTENTS, but the segname is a logical segment that contains no data or programs, (for example, the logical segment definition file for segname contained only SKIP records).

System Action: RC=4.
The command terminates.

User Response: None.

1289E **Logical segment *segname* already exists in physical segment.**

Explanation: The user has specified duplicate logical segment names within a physical segment.

System Action: RC=40.
SEGGEN processing terminates.

User Response: Modify the physical segment definition file, ensuring that there are no duplicate logical segment names.

1290E **File *fn ft dirid* not relocated; source and target directories are the same**

Explanation: You attempted to move a file from one directory into the same directory.

System Action: RC=28.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Use a target directory that is not the same as the directory containing the file.

1291E **There are no unused work units available**

Explanation: Work unit counter has wrapped, so no more work units are available. Normal CMS command processing would not cause this error to occur. It is most likely that the Get Workunitid CMS program function was used more often than necessary, and more and more work units were marked as being used while any unused ones were not returned to be reused. If this condition exists, any CMS command that tries to get a work unit for its own processing (such as CREATE LOCK, DELETE LOCK, or RELOCATE), will cause this message to be issued.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS to reset the work unit counter or use the Purge Workunitids program function to return work units that are not necessary.

1292E **Error calling CPI-Communications routine, return code=*retcode***

Explanation: CMS could not execute the Common Programming Interface (CPI) for Communications routine that was called from your application program. This message results for the following reasons:

- The routine specified was not loaded
- The routine specified has been dropped
- Insufficient storage is available to call the routine
- Too many parameters were specified for the routine
- Not enough parameters were specified for the routine.

System Action: The *retcode* in the message can be one of the following:

-07 routine not loaded
-08 routine has been dropped
-09 insufficient storage available
-10 too many parameters specified
-11 not enough parameters specified

The routine you tried to call did not execute.

User Response: Be sure the CPI-Communications routine name is specified correctly. If so, issue the RTNSTATE command to check that the routine is loaded in, but not dropped from, your callable services library.

If the message resulted from a storage problem, re-IPL and try the call again.

If you need to find out the correct number of parameters for the routine, refer to the *VM/SP Connectivity Programming Guide and Reference* or the *SAA Common Programming Interface (CPI) Communications Reference* for details about the routines.

1293I **You have granted authority to all users of the file pool**

Explanation: Read and/or write authority to this file or directory has been granted to all the users who can connect to the file pool. If wildcard is used to specify a set of files, then only authority for the files that have been processed successfully is granted.

System Action: RC=0.
Execution of the command is completed.

User Response: None.

1294E **The requested block increment exceeds the maximum allowed for userid** *userid*

Explanation: The user's current number of 4K file blocks, plus the requested increment, are greater than the maximum allowed. The maximum allowed is 2,147,483,647 4K blocks.

System Action: RC = 40.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Insure that the specified file block increment will not cause the user's total number of 4K file blocks to exceed the maximum. Use the Query Limits command to determine the user's current file space.

1295E *segname* **segment space contains reserved or loaded saved segments and cannot be reserved or loaded.**

Explanation: SEGMENT RESERVE or LOAD command was issued for a segment space that already contains a loaded or reserved member saved segment.

System Action: RC = 36.
The system makes no further attempt to process the command.

User Response: Check to see that the 'segname' was correctly spelled. If so, CMS does not allow saved segments of different levels (segment space and members) related to the same virtual storage area to be reserved or loaded at the same time. Your command procedure explicitly issued a SEGMENT RESERVE or LOAD for both a segment space and for a member of the same segment space. Your command procedure creating this scenario must be redefined.

1296E *segname* **member saved segment cannot be reserved or loaded in a segment space that is already reserved or loaded.**

Explanation: SEGMENT RESERVE or LOAD command was issued for a member saved segment that already has its segment space reserved or loaded.

System Action: RC = 36.
The system makes no further attempt to process the command.

User Response: Check to see that the 'segname' was correctly spelled. If so, CMS does not allow saved segments of different levels (segment space and members) related to the same virtual storage area to be reserved or loaded at the same time. Your command procedure explicitly issued a SEGMENT RESERVE or LOAD for both a segment space and for a member of the same segment space. Your command procedure creating this scenario must be redefined.

1297I **DUMP HAS BEEN TAKEN**

Explanation: An automatic VMDUMP of DMSNUC, the loader tables, the storage management work area and the page allocation table has been taken.

System Action: An automatic VMDUMP of DMSNUC, the loader tables, the storage management work area and the page allocation table occurs if:

- SET AUTODUMP ALL is in affect for CMS abends
- SET AUTODUMP ALL or SET AUTODUMP CMS is in affect for system abends.

An automatic autodump does not occur if an HX command is entered even if SET AUTODUMP ALL is specified. The default at IPL is SET AUTODUMP CMS.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS.

1298E **CLEAN cannot be specified for a non-relocatable module.** *fn* **not generated.**

Explanation: The CLEAN option is not permitted with non-relocatable modules because clean-up of non-relocatable modules must continue to behave as in the past. That is, a non-relocatable module will remain in storage until another non-relocatable module replaces it or until end-of-command is reached.

System Action: RC = 68.
fn not generated. Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: If a non-relocatable module is desired, then NOCLEAN must be specified (or defaulted to) on GENMOD. If clean-up at end of module execution is desired, then a relocatable module must be generated (using RLDSAVE on LOAD/INCLUDE).

1299W **Warning: Not authorized to lock file** *fn ft fm*

Explanation: You do not have the authority required to lock this file in order to prevent other users from changing the file while you are editing it.

System Action: RC = 0.
The editing session continues without locking the file.

User Response: None.

Note: This message may be suppressed on the XEDIT command by the NOLOCK option.

1300E **Error** *nn* **{locking|unlocking} file** *fn ft {fm|dirname}*

Explanation: An error occurred while creating or deleting a lock on a file in an SFS directory. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error. For a description of these errors, see the SFS Reason Codes and CSL Return Codes, listed in the chapter titled System Codes, located at the front of this book.

System Action: RC = 55, 70, 76, 99, or 100.
The lock status of the file remains unchanged.

User Response: If you can determine the problem from the "Explanation" above and remedy the condition, reissue the command. If not, contact your system support personnel for assistance.

Note: When this error occurs on the XEDIT command, it is possible to bypass the condition by using the NOLOCK option. However, be aware that other users may then change the file while you are editing it.

1301S **Rollback error** *nn*, **file** *fn ft fm* **left open**

Explanation: An error occurred while changes made to a file in a SFS directory were being undone by XEDIT because of a previous error. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error. For a description of these errors, see the SFS Reason Codes and CSL Return Codes, listed in the chapter titled System Codes, located at the front of this book.

System Action: Any changes written to the file since the last successful save are not undone. The file remains open.

User Response: Save the edited file to a R/W accessed minidisk and return to CMS Ready. Remedy the condition causing the problem or contact your system support personnel for assistance. When both this condition and the condition causing the previous error have been corrected, you can replace the original file by copying the saved version from the minidisk.

1304E **Function *function name* invoked incorrectly**

Explanation: The function the message refers to should not be invoked from the command line. The function should be invoked from a program via an SVC 202 and the proper parameter list.

System Action: RC = -6.
The function is not executed.

User Response: Do not attempt to execute this function from the terminal. Execute CMS functions and macros from application programs by setting up a parameter list and then issuing an SVC 202.

1307T This message is issued for two general types of errors. Either an out of storage condition exists or an unexpected irrecoverable file system error occurred.

The variations of this message are explained below, grouped by issuing functions.

MESSAGES:

General File System Errors

- **File system error detected by *modulename* at address *address* (offset *offset*): The buffer length, which must be a positive integral multiple of the disk block size, was specified as *value* [while processing file *fn ft fm*|during an I/O operation using virtual device *vdev* (mode *fm*)]**

  Explanation: Either system storage was overwritten by the user application or an irrecoverable file system error occurred.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by *modulename* at address *address* (offset *offset*): Internal system error [while processing file *fn ft fm*|during an I/O operation using virtual device *vdev* (mode *fm*)]**

  Explanation: Either system storage was overwritten by the user application or an irrecoverable file system error occurred.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by *modulename* at address *address* (offset *offset*): Internal system error code *nn* [while processing file *fn ft fm*|during an I/O operation using virtual device *vdev* (mode *fm*)]**

  Explanation: Either system storage was overwritten by the user application or an irrecoverable file system error occurred. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
901	File index structure corrupted
902	Negative active write file count
903	Negative FST count
904	Negative new file count
905	Parameter list error in the call of DISKDIE

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by *modulename* at address *address* (offset *offset*): Virtual storage capacity exceeded [while processing file *fn ft fm*|during an I/O operation using virtual device *vdev* (mode *fm*)]**

  Explanation: There is insufficient virtual storage available for file management control blocks.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: Issue the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL CMS again and reenter the command.

- **File system error: *modulename* is unable to obtain system stack space**

  Explanation: There is insufficient virtual storage available for the specified module to execute.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

User Response: Issue the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL CMS again and reenter the command.

CMSSTOR

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): CMSSTOR request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: One of the following has occurred:

  - There was insufficient virtual storage available for file management control blocks.
  - System storage was overwritten by the user application.
  - An irrecoverable file system error occurred.

  The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the CMSSTOR function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
1	Insufficient storage space was available to satisfy the request for free storage.
2	The USER key storage pointers were destroyed.
3	The NUCLEUS key storage pointers were destroyed.
4	An invalid size was requested.
5	The size value specified on the BYTES or DWORDS parameter was not positive.
6	The block of storage being released was never allocated by CMSSTOR OBTAIN.
7	The address specified is not doubleword aligned or the specified address plus the amount of storage requested would cross either the 16Mb boundary or the storage size of the virtual machine.
9	An unexpected and unexplained error occurred in the storage management routine.
11	A register was specified for either the *min* portion of BYTES/DWORDS or the ADDR = parameter is not in the range 2-12.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: For error code 1, issue the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL CMS again and re-enter the command.

  For any other error code, IPL CMS again and re-enter the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

LBLWR

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): LBLWR request failed with code** *nn* **during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a potential data integrity exposure on the minidisk. The error is probably confined to virtual storage, but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data on the disk. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the LBLWR function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
3	Unsupported DASD or not attached
5	Disk address is 0 or is greater than the number of blocks on the disk
6	Attempt was made to write to a read-only disk.
8	Undetermined error (CP DIAGNOSE condition code 2)

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again and re-issue the command. If the problem persists or the disk cannot be accessed, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): LBLWR request failed with a permanent I/O error (CSW =** *CSW***, sense bytes =** *xxx***) during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)**

  Explanation: The CMS file system encountered an I/O error that caused the data for a file or minidisk to become corrupted.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again and re-issue the command. If the problem persists or the disk cannot be accessed, contact your system support personnel.

RCMFL

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): RCMFL request failed with code** *nn* **while processing file** *fn ft fm*

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a potential data integrity exposure for the file. The error is probably confined to virtual storage but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data in the file. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the RCMFL function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
28	Unable to obtain space on the system stack
29	No available logical block number
30	Insufficient free storage available for file system control blocks
32	Minidisk read operation failure
33	Minidisk write operation failure
10000	File or directory not open, or file not open with intent NEW, WRITE, or REPLACE.
54000	Logical block number not associated with file
71200	Server error in file access function.
95700	Invalid token supplied on READ, WRITE, or CLOSE request.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

RDTK

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): RDTK request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a potential data integrity exposure for the file or minidisk. The error is probably confined to virtual storage but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data on the disk. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the RDTK function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
1	Mode not accessed.
3	Unsupported DASD or disk not attached
5	Disk address is 0 or is greater than the number of blocks on the disk
7	Attempt was made to read into CMS nucleus constant area
8	Undetermined error (CP DIAGNOSE condition code 2)
25	Insufficient free storage available

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): RDTK request failed with a permanent I/O error (CSW =** *CSW***, sense bytes =** *xxx***) [while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system encountered an I/O error that caused the data for a file or minidisk to become corrupted. The error is probably confined to virtual storage, but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data on the disk.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

TRKAL

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): TRKAL request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a situation that indicates the data for a file or minidisk has become corrupted. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the TRKAL function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
8	No blocks are allocated and user area is unmodified.
12	Access erase caused label I/O on first allocate.
25	No storage is available for the change map.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

TRKDE

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): TRKDE request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a situation that indicates the data for a file or minidisk has become corrupted. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the TRKDE function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
5	No storage is available for the de-allocation map.
8	Some blocks were marked de-allocated but the list was not completed or some blocks may have been de-allocated.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

TRKLKP

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): TRKLKP request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a situation that indicates the data for a file or minidisk has become corrupted. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the TRKLKP function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
2	The mode is not accessed or the mode is not read/write or the file directory is not in storage.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

TRUNC

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): TRUNC request failed with code** *nn* **while processing file** *fn ft fm*

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a potential data integrity exposure for the file. The error is probably confined to virtual storage, but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data in the file. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the TRUNC function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
24	Parameter list error – Disk not EDF – Truncation item is not within the range of 1 to last record in file
28	File or ADT not found
36	Disk is read-only

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

WRTK

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): WRTK request failed with code** *nn* **[while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system has detected a potential data integrity exposure for the file or minidisk. The error is probably confined to virtual storage, but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data on the disk. The *nn* indicates the nature of the error returned by the WRTK function; it may be one of the following:

Code	*Meaning*
1	Mode not accessed.
3	Unsupported DASD or disk not attached
5	Disk address is 0 or is greater than the number of blocks on the disk
6	Attempt was made to write to a read-only disk.
8	Undetermined error (CP DIAGNOSE condition code 2)
25	Insufficient free storage available

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

- **File system error detected by** *modulename* **at address** *address* **(offset** *offset***): WRTK request failed with a permanent I/O error (CSW = *CSW*, sense bytes = *xxx*) [while processing file** *fn ft fm***|during an I/O operation using virtual device** *vdev* **(mode** *fm***)]**

  Explanation: The CMS file system encountered an I/O error that caused the data for a file or minidisk to become corrupted. The error is probably confined to virtual storage, but it is possible that it may have corrupted some of the data on the disk.

  System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state and any work in progress is lost. As a result, all uncommitted file directories on accessed read/write minidisks are not updated and all active work units on SFS file pools are rolled back.

  User Response: IPL CMS again. If the data in the file is still good, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

1308E **The file mode number of an alias must be the same as the file mode number of the base file**

Explanation: Inconsistencies of file mode numbers between aliases and their base file is not allowed. If you specifed a different file name or file type to rename the object to, you get an information message (DMS1309I). If the only difference between the file ID being renamed and the file ID to rename to is the file mode number, then you get this error message.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Change the file mode number of the base file on which the alias was made if it is really necessary to have a different file mode number for the alias.

1309I **Command completed successfully, but the filemode number of the alias is the same as the file mode number of the base file**

Explanation: You were renaming or creating an alias, and a file mode number was specified, which is different than the base file mode number. The rename or create alias command completed its function, but the alias has the same file mode number as the base file, not the file mode number that was specified.

System Action: RC=0.
Execution of the command continued and completed.

User Response: None. If you really need the alias file mode number to be different, you need to change the base file's file mode number.

1311E **Object already exists**

Explanation: During SFS commit processing, one or more new files, file IDs, or directories which you created on the work unit was found to exist. In most cases, this will be the object you attempted to create with the command which failed (e.g. COPYFILE, CREATE DIRECTORY, CREATE ALIAS, RENAME). However, in application programs that create many objects without intervening commits, it may be an object which you created earlier on a command which appeared to be successful.

If the existence of the object was not detected on the command with which you attempted to create it, it may be due to one of the following:

- You executed multiple commands or SFS program functions within one logical unit of work; another user created and committed an object of the same name before you could commit it.
- You used multiple work unit IDs in your application program and attempted to create the same object on two different work unit IDs; the conflict was not detected until the commit of both affected work unit IDs.

System Action: RC=28, 31 or 70.
Execution of the command is terminated. When the return code is 31, the logical unit of work has been rolled back.

User Response: If you received the message in response to a single command which you entered at the command line, make sure you specified the file ID or directory ID correctly. If necessary, access the parent directory and inspect the contents of the conflicting file or directory to see if you can determine why the object already exists. You may choose to do one of the following:

- Choose a different name for the object you are trying to create.
- Change the name of the existing object with the RENAME command.
- Use the RELOCATE command to alter your directory structure, effectively changing the name of the existing object.
- Eliminate the existing object via the ERASE command, so that you can create a new object of the same name. (Note that if the object is a shared base file or directory, ERASE will eliminate all authorities on the previously existing object; the new object of the same name will be private unless you grant the appropriate authorities on it with the GRANT AUTHORITY command.)

If the error occurs repeatedly within an application, try to determine which object is causing the conflict and correct the application.

1312E **A filemode number may not be specifed with the filemode of an alias**

Explanation: You were creating an alias, and specified something after the filemode single character letter. Since the filemode number of an alias must match the filemode number of the base file, no filemode number may be specified with the alias name when creating aliases.

System Action: RC=0.
Execution is terminated. Error message and return code are returned.

User Response: Specifiy the alias filemode without the filemode number.

1801E **There is no tape mounted on 181.**
Mount the correct tape and restart the receive procedure.

Explanation: VMFREC expects a tape to be mounted on 181 and there was not.

System Action: VMFREC exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Mount tape to be received and restart VMFREC.

1802R **The tape mounted is at a lower service level than the existing service map.**
The service tape is at service level *level1*.
The SERVICE DISKMAP file indicates service level *level2*.
Is this what you want? (YES/NO)

Explanation: VMFREC will receive data from a PUT that is at a lower level than was previously received.

System Action: If response to prompt is no, then VMFREC exits. Otherwise, receive procedure continues.

User Response: Respond to prompt, either yes or no.

1803E **The tape is in the wrong format. Mount the correct tape and restart the receive procedure.**

Explanation: VMFREC expects the first tape file to contain a file that determines the tape type. This file is either incorrect or not present.

System Action: VMFREC exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Mount the correct tape.

1804I **Receiving service for [component *compname* of] product *prodid***

Explanation: Informational message indicating what product service is being received for.

System Action: VMFREC continues receiving service.

User Response: None.

1805E **No parameters were entered. Check the syntax and re-enter the command.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to execute a procedure but required parameters were not entered.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 8.

User Response: Review documentation and restart procedure with correct parameters.

1806I **The current SERVICE DISKMAP contains the map of the mounted tape.**

Explanation: Informational message indicating that the tape currently mounted has been previously mapped.

System Action: VMFREC continues receiving service.

User Response: None.

1807E *routine* **cannot continue; the *fn ft* file was not found.**

Explanation: A procedure requires a file that cannot be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: The file named in the message needs to be made available. Verify that the minidisk and directory accesses are as they should be. Check the product parameter file to verify that the correct minidisk or directory is listed in the component minidisk/directory assignments (MDA) section.

1808E **The *ppfname* $PPF product parameter file was not found.**

Explanation: A procedure requires a product parameter file in order to set required parameters and the file cannot be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: The file named in the message needs to be made available. Verify that the minidisk and directory accesses are as they should be.

1809E **A *function* tape error has occurred with return code *rc*.**

Explanation: VMFREC has encountered a serious tape error.

System Action: The procedure exits with the return code received from the VMFPLC2 command.

User Response: Correct the tape drive problem as indicated by the *rc* from the VMFPLC2 command. If drive is fine then the tape might not be in the correct format for the procedure.

1810R **Enter a component name or type QUIT.**

Explanation: The procedure needs a component name in order to carry out its function.

System Action: The procedure waits for a valid component name to be entered or QUIT.

User Response: Enter a component name listed in the product parameter file for the product requested.

1811W **The access of {*vdev*|*dirname*} failed for product *prodid*.**

Explanation: An access command has failed for the minidisk or directory listed in the message text.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 4.

User Response: Verify that the minidisk is linked correctly, or that you have authority for the directory.

1812E **Service for *prodid* is not on the mounted tape but the *prodid* product ID is in the SERVICE DISKMAP file. It is on the service tape mapped with a relative tape number of *number*.**

Explanation: The wrong tape volume is mounted on tape 181.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Mount the correct tape volume and restart the procedure.

1813E *option1* **and** *option2* **are conflicting options. Check the syntax and re-enter the command.**

Explanation: Conflicting options have been entered.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 8.

User Response: Check the documentation then restart the procedure using correct command syntax.

1814E **Service for the product ID *prodid* is on the mounted tape, but the *prodid* product ID is not in the SERVICE DISKMAP file.**

Explanation: The tape has not been mapped correctly.

System Action: VMFREC exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Erase existing service map and restart VMFREC.

1815E *parameter* **is an unknown parameter. Check the syntax and re-enter the command.**

Explanation: An unknown parameter was detected by the procedure.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 8.

User Response: Check the documentation then restart the procedure using correct command syntax.

1816E *parameter* **is an unknown parameter. This product ID is not on the tape or in the SERVICE DISKMAP file.**

Explanation: The first or only parameter entered is invalid.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 8.

User Response: Check that the product ID that was entered is valid.

1817E **The** *updateid* **update ID is not in the** *fn* **CNTRL file.**

Explanation: The update ID entered on the command line or listed in the product parameter file was not found in the control file listed in the product parameter file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Verify that the correct update ID was entered either on the command line or in the product parameter file, according the procedure syntax. Check that the correct control file is listed in the component section of the product parameter file.

1818E **The product service header file cannot be found. The tape positioning might be in error. Restart the receive procedure beginning with service for product ID** *prodid.*

Explanation: VMFREC can not find the product header file on the tape in the tape file calculated.

System Action: VMFREC exits with RC = 28.

User Response: The tape positioning might be incorrect upon return from an unsupported product service exec. If this is thought to be the case, then restart the procedure starting with the product listed in the message text. If this is not the case, then the file counts in the component list of the product parameter file might be incorrect.

1819E **The control file** *fn ft* **was not found.**

Explanation: The control file listed in the component section of the product parameter file cannot be found.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Verify the control file listed is correct and that the minidisks and directories are accessed correctly.

1820E **The build list** *fn ft* **was not found.**

Explanation: The build list listed in the component section of the product parameter file cannot be found.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Verify the build list listed is correct and that the minidisks and directories are accessed correctly.

1821E **All file modes are being used. The previous access order will be restored.**

Explanation: Access of required minidisks and directories failed because no file modes were available.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Release unwanted minidisks or directories. Reduce the number of minidisks and directories listed as required in the component section of the product parameter file.

1822W **Access to {***vdev|dirname***} cannot be restored.**

Explanation: Upon exit, the procedure could not re-access the minidisk or directory listed.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Upon exit, re-access the minidisk or directory if needed.

1823W **The** *fn ft* **PTF parts list file was not found. A PTF might be missing for product ID** *prodid.*

Explanation: A file listed in a PTF parts list could not be found.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why PTF part is missing. Check the minidisk/ directory assignments (MDA) section for the component in the product parameter file.

1824E **{***vdev|dirname***}, accessed as** *fm***, is not R/W.**

Explanation: The procedure requires the minidisk or directory listed in the message text to be read/write.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Re-access the minidisk as read/write or obtain read/write authority for the directory and restart the procedure.

1825W **A part handler cannot be found for part** *part-type* **while applying PTF** *ptfnum* **to product ID** *prodid.*

Explanation: A part is listed in the component section of the product parameter file with a part handler exec that cannot be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: If this was a part that was intentionally bypassed then no action is required. Otherwise, find the part listed in the component section of the product parameter file and verify the listed part handler spelling. Check the minidisk and directory accesses for correctness.

1826W **The part type** *fn ft* **was not found while executing the** *name* **part handler.**

Explanation: A part listed in the component section of the product parameter file cannot be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Find the part listed in the component section of the product parameter file and verify that the part is spelled correctly. Verify the minidisks and directories are accessed correctly.

1827S **The** *name* **part handler failed for part** *fn ft* **while applying PTF** *ptfnum* **for product ID** *prodid.*

Explanation: The part handler listed in the message text failed.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Determine the cause of the part handler failure by examining its error messages.

1828W **The prefix *xxx* is listed in the control file *fn*, but a PTF number cannot be found.**

Explanation: A prefix (*xxx*) has been listed on a control file level indicating that the text deck will be named by a PTF number, but an auxiliary control file containing a valid PTF number cannot be found.

System Action: RC = 4.
Text deck is named according to the control file without the use of a PTF number.

User Response: Check the control file and auxiliary control structure.

1829W **The *fn ft* update cannot be applied.**

Explanation: VMFAPTXT part handler failed while attempting to apply the update listed in the message text.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Examine previous messages to determine cause.

1830E ***label* has been specified as the target for the component *compname* of product *prodid*. There is no target listed on the *label* tag.**

Explanation: A symbolic string has been specified as a target but the label in the minidisk/directory assignments (MDA) section of the file does not contain any minidisk address or directory name.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the MDA section in the file and re-invoke the procedure.

1831W **PTF *ptfnum* is included in text deck *fn ft*. It is in exclude list *fn ft*, but cannot be excluded.**

Explanation: The PTF specified in the $EXCLIST is contained in a part of the PTF being applied. VMFAPPLY can only exclude PTFs serially from a text deck (the last PTF applied).

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Refer to VM/SP Service Guide for instruction on how to process PTFs that could not be excluded by VMFAPPLY.

1832W **Text deck *fn ft* is included in *name* build list but cannot be found.**

Explanation: A text deck listed in the build list to be included in the build cannot be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Check that the correct minidisks and directories are listed in the component section of the product parameter file. Verify this deck was intentionally removed from the access order.

1833W **Text deck *fn ft* does not contain any executable code but is listed in the *name* build list.
The build process might not be complete.**

Explanation: A text shell (a text deck that contains only requisite information) has been found. It is listed in the prologue of another text deck as an update.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why this text deck is missing.

1834W **The file type of *fn ft* might be incorrect due to preferred AUX files.**

Explanation: The filetype of a text deck was found on a level of the control file that also contains preferred files.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Check the control file named in the component section of the product parameter file for correctness.

1835E **AUX file *fn auxft* on {*vdev*|*dirname*} could not be saved by XEDIT when adding update *fn update-ft*. PTF(s) included in *fn* might be partially applied.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY could not completely process all the changes included in the text deck that is a part of the PTF being applied.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Add another APPLY minidisk or directory to the $PPF file or increase the size of the current APPLY minidisk and re-start VMFAPPLY.

1836E **This program requires {file mode A|*vdev*} to be accessed as R/W.
[Access mode A as R/W and re-try.]**

Explanation: The procedure cannot continue without a read/write file mode A or *vdev*.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Access a read/write file mode A and restart the procedure.

1837W ***fn ft fm* update entries do not match the control file for update *fn ft*.**

Explanation: While checking the entries in the text deck with the aux entries in the auxfile and update entries in the control file, a mismatch has been detected.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate problem with textdecks not matching the auxfile and control file.

1838E **The service exec requires file mode C to be accessed as R/W.
Access mode C as R/W and re-try.**

Explanation: For a product with its own service exec, a read/write file mode C must be accessed.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Access a read/write file mode C and either copy the existing SERVICE DISKMAP for file

mode A to file mode C or erase any on file mode A before re-invoking VMFREC.

1839W **Multiple update files for product ID *prodid* have been found on: {*vdev|dirname*}**

Explanation: Duplicate update files exist on different minidisks or directories for the same product.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Be aware that with multiple updates, there is a possibility that the wrong decks can be picked up at build time.

1840W **The AUX file entries in *fn1 ft1 fm1* and *fn2 ft2 fm2* do not match.**

Explanation: While checking the entries in the text deck with the entries in the AUX file and update entries in the control file, a mismatch has been detected.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate problem with text decks not matching the AUX file and control file.

1841W **The *fn ft* update file was not found. An update shell has been created.**

Explanation: An update file pointed to by an entry in a text deck prologue could not be found on an accessed minidisk or directory.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why the update file listed in the message text was not found.

1842W **The *fn ft* file was not found. The exclude option was ON but there is no exclude list. The process is continuing with the exclude option set OFF.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY cannot locate the $EXCLIST file for the control file specified in the product parameter file.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why the $EXCLIST file listed in the message text was not found.

1843W **The *fn ft* update cannot be applied for PTF *ptfname*. {*vdev|dirname*} must be R/W.**

Explanation: The update files are marked applied by renaming from file mode number 1 to 5. The disk or directory the files reside on, must be read/write in order to rename.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: If the update file should have been applied then move the file to a read/write minidisk or directory and restart the procedure.

1844W **For product *prodid*, PTF *ptfnum* part *fn ft* was not found.**

Explanation: A part listed in a PTF part list could not be found.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why the part was not found.

1845W ***fn ft* file is a text deck shell for PTF *ptfnum*.**

Explanation: A text deck that is listed as a part of the PTF listed in the message text could not be found.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why the deck was not found.

1846W **Update file *fn ft* has a requisite of *ptfnum*. The update file for part *part-type* cannot be found. The DEPEND entry cannot be entered.**

Explanation: A text deck contains a requisite that points to an update file that cannot be found. The depend function is bypassed.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why the requisite update file was not found.

1847W ***ptfnum1* is referenced in update file *fn ft* and is a part of PTF *ptfnum2*. *ptfnum1* is a requisite for another component.**

Explanation: This is a warning message pointing out that there exists a requisite that is outside of the component.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: None.

1848E ***fn ptf-ft* on {*vdev|dirname*} could not be copied/renamed to *base-ft* on {*vdev|dirname*}. AUX files and update files show all service in text deck *fn ptf-ft* has been applied.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY could not complete processing a text deck that is part of the PTF. The text deck being processed needs to be renamed to its base file type and copied to the minidisk or directory identified in the message. This text deck is not supported by VMFBLD.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Copy/rename the text deck identified in the message to another minidisk or directory listed for the component in the $PPF file, or increase the size of the current DELTA minidisk and copy/rename the text deck.

1849W **{Update file *fn1 ft1* is a requisite of *fn2 ft2* but is not included in the self-documenting prologue of the text deck.|APAR *aparnum* is a required requisite, but has not been applied.}**

Explanation: The file entry must follow the If-REQ entry in the text deck prologue. A search was made for the If-REQ header and it was not found.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Investigate why If-REQ header is missing from the file.

1850I **The processing for *part-name* by the *fn* EXEC was bypassed.**

Explanation: Processing of a part has been bypassed. This could occur if the part handler has been commented out in the product parameter file.

System Action: The procedure continues.

User Response: If the part was expected to be handled, then investigate why the part handler exec was not found.

1851I **Processing *fn ft* with the part handler *fn* EXEC.**

Explanation: Informational message indicating that the function requested is progressing to the next part.

System Action: The procedure continues.

User Response: None.

1852I **This is *volume-number* of *total-volumes*, level *level* {PUT|COR} tape.**

Explanation: Informational message indicating the level of the tape being processed.

System Action: The procedure continues.

User Response: If correct tape level, then none. Otherwise, stop the procedure, mount the correct tape, and restart procedure.

1853I **Processing PTF *ptfnum***

Explanation: Informational message indicating that the function requested is progressing to the next PTF listed in the PTF parts file.

System Action: The procedure continues.

User Response: None.

1854W ***ptfnum* is a requisite for another component.**

Explanation: This indicates that a PTF has been found that lists a requisite that is not a part of the component being processed.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Verify that the out-of-component requisite will be applied.

1855W **Control file *fn* contains invalid data. Text deck *fn* will not be named by PTF number.**

Explanation: A record was found in the control file that violates the control file rules as defined in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* under the UPDATE command.

System Action: RC = 4.
Text deck is named according to the control file without the use of a PTF number.

User Response: Check the control file and AUX structure for invalid level IDs or update identifiers.

1856I **PTF *ptfnum* is in the *fn ft* exclude list for product ID *prodid* , and will not be applied.**

Explanation: Informational message indicating that a PTF listed in the apply list will not get applied because it is also listed in the exclude list.

System Action: The procedure continues.

User Response: None.

1858I The variations of this message are explained below.

messages:

- ***fn* build list contains files that have been serviced.**

  Explanation: VMFAPPLY has processed a PTF that contained a new level of a file contained in the build list found in the build (BLD) section of the product parameter file. VMFBLD should be invoked to re-generate the object associated with the build list, such as the nucleus, module, and so on.

  System Action: The procedure continues.

  User Response: Refer to the VM/SP Service Guide for instructions on how to regenerate serviced parts of the system.

- ***fn ft* has been serviced.**

  Explanation: VMFAPPLY has processed a PTF that contained a new level of the file identified in the message. A build step might be required to make the change available for execution.

  System Action: The procedure continues.

  User Response: Refer to the VM/SP Service Guide for instructions on how to regenerate serviced parts of the system.

1859I **The *name* build exec completed with return code *rc*.**

Explanation: The part handler identified has completed the build step required for a build list specified in the product parameter file.

System Action: The procedure continues with return code set to *rc*.

User Response: None.

1860E *compname* **is an invalid component name for product** *prodid.*

Explanation: The base *compname* listed on the override compname tag was not found in the complist tag.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Verify that the override and complist tags match. If not, change the tag that is incorrect.

1860I *compname* **is an invalid component name for product** *prodid.*

Explanation: A component name has been entered for a product that does not contain that component.

System Action: The procedure continues and prompts you for a valid *compname.*

User Response: Respond to the prompt by entering a valid *compname*

1861W **The** *fn* **service exec completed with return code** *rc.* *message*

Explanation: The service exec has completed the task. The return code (*rc*) indicates whether the exec was successful or not at completing the task. *Message* may be one of the following according to the return code (*rc*) specified:

- *rc* = 0

  Message: **The service has been received.**

  VMFREC has invoked a product service exec and the exec has completed successfully.

- 0 < *rc* > 4

  Message: **The service received might have been done previously.**

  VMFREC has invoked a product service exec and the exec has completed successfully. Service for this exec may have already been received before.

- 3 < *rc* > 8

  Message: **Service received, a build might be required.**

  VMFREC has invoked a product service exec and the exec has completed successfully. The product for which service was received may need to be rebuilt in order to apply the service.

  User Response: Review service procedures for the product service to check if a build is required.

- 7 < *rc* > 12

  Message: **Receive has been discontinued, some service may have been received.**

  VMFREC has invoked a product service exec and the exec was halted before service was completely received.

  User Response: Correct the problem that caused the product service exec to fail and restart VMFREC.

- *rc* > 11

  Message: **Receive has been discontinued, tape position unknown.**

  VMFREC has invoked a product service exec and the exec has been halted at an unknown point in the process.

  User Response: Correct the problem that caused the product service exec to fail and restart VMFREC.

System Action: VMFREC exits with *rc* unless the list option was specified, in which case the next product in the list is processed.

User Response: None, unless otherwise indicated above.

1862I **The LTO option was specified, but not all targets are accessed R/W as required.**
The LTO option has been set off.

Explanation: In order to specify the last text only option, the target minidisks and directories must be accessed as read/write.

System Action: The procedure continues with the last text option turned off.

User Response: If the last text only option is desired, stop the procedure, reaccess the target minidisks in write mode and obtain write authority to the target directories then restart the procedure.

1863W **Service has been received on the S minidisk. Module generation and/or reIPL of CMS might be required.**

Explanation: Service has been received onto the system minidisk.

System Action: RC = 4.

User Response: The system minidisk needs to be re-IPLed or the CMS segment might need to be re-saved.

1864E *Service exec* **previously failed for** *prodid compname1* **on PUT** *level1*
You must rerun *service-exec* **for** *prodid compname1* **on PUT** *level1* **before running** *service-exec* **for** *prodid compname2* **on PUT** *level2*

Explanation: More than one $ER* erase list has been found in the access order. Update files from the level 1 PUT were not processed completely.

The variables in the message text are defined as follows:

service-exec	The "main exec name" (VMFREC)
prodid	The product ID
compname1	The previously failing component ID
level1	The failing PUT level
compname2	The current component ID
level2	The current PUT level

System Action: RC = 23 (for merge error). The function is terminated.

User Response: The function cannot be re-invoked until one of the duplicate $ER* erase lists are removed from the access order. The component identified in the message text should be run after the duplicate file is removed.

1865W **Update files for *prodid compname* have been found on the target.**
The target should be empty.
The MERGE tag parameter in the $PPF file might be improperly specified.

Explanation: The target minidisk or directory should be empty at the start of receive for update files. If the target minidisk or directory is listed on the MERGE tag in the PPF correctly, the minidisk or directory should be empty.

System Action: RC = 4.
A prompt allows the user to continue with the process or discontinue receive.

User Response: Unless the intent is to receive updates to a minidisk or directory that has already received updates, the user should exit and check the PPF for correct string labels on the MERGE tag.

1866W **Duplicate update files have been found in the target and APPLY access orders. Merge might not have been done correctly.**

Explanation: Duplicate update files have been found on the target and APPLY minidisk/directory strings.

System Action: Update file processing continues with RC = 4.

User Response: With the proper use of the service tools and MERGE tag in the PPF, this situation should not occur. Manual file manipulation is necessary in order to remove the duplicate files.

1869R ***prodid compname* begins on {PUT|COR} *tapenum* volume *vol*. Mount volume *vol* and press ENTER or type QUIT.**

Explanation: The service you are receiving for a product/component begins on another tape.

System Action: The procedure continues when you press ENTER or exits if you type QUIT.

User Response: Mount the tape containing the service for the component and press ENTER. Alternately, type QUIT, mount the next tape and re-invoke VMFREC to load the rest of the service for the component.

1870R **Choose the component which is to be processed from the list below:**

Explanation: A procedure has been requested without specifying a component name. The names displayed are taken from the COMPLST and OVERLSTP tags in the product parameter file.

System Action: The system waits for a response to the prompt.

User Response: Enter a component name from the list displayed or enter QUIT.

1871R **Do you want to continue: (YES/NO)**

Explanation: An opportunity is given to prematurely exit the procedure.

System Action: The system waits for a response to the prompt.

User Response: Answer the prompt.

1872E **COR is a nonsupported option for the *prodid* product ID. The tape has been positioned to the beginning of the product's first file. Use the product's corrective service procedure to process.**

Explanation: The product specified on the VMFREC command is not packaged in the format required by VMFREC. Refer to the product's documentation for the procedure to follow for corrective service.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 8.

User Response: None.

1873W ***prodid compname* relative tape file *number, label* is listed in the product directory but is not in the $PPF file. This tape file will not be received.**

Explanation: The product specified on the VMFREC command is not packaged in the format required by VMFREC. Refer to the product's documentation for procedure to follow for corrective service.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Correct the receive service (RECSER) section in the $PPF file for the component specified on the VMFREC command. Add the label and part handler for the tape file.

1874R **The *execname* option {PUT|COR} does not match the type of the mounted tape {PUT|COR}. Do you want to continue? (YES/NO)**

Explanation: VMFREC is receiving service from a preventive or corrective tape but the option specified on the commmand does not match the tape type.

System Action: The procedure exits if response is NO, continues if response is YES.

User Response: Enter YES or NO.

1875E **XEDIT cannot save a file. Correct the problem and re-start the procedure.**

Explanation: The procedure being run could not save the file being edited. The minidisk or file space might be full.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Increase the size of your minidisk or file space and re-start the procedure.

1876E **The VMFAPPLY option {PUT|COR} does not match the apply list specified.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY was invoked with the PUT or COR option but the $APPLIST being used does not match the option specified.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Re-invoke VMFAPPLY using the correct option.

1877R ***prodid compname* begins on {PUT|COR} *tapenum* volume *vol*. Do you want to continue? (YES/NO)**

Explanation: VMFREC is receiving service for a component that started on a previous tape. You should not receive this service if you have not already received the service from the other tape.

System Action: The procedure exits if response is NO, continues if response is YES.

User Response: Enter YES or NO.

1878I **No files have been found for *prodid compname* on the {PUT|COR} level *level*.**

Explanation: VMFREC could not find any service for the product/component on the current tape mounted.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 0.

User Response: Check other tape volumes for this service level for the product/component.

1879R ***prodid compname* on {PUT|COR} *level* volume *vol1* continues on volume *vol2*. Mount volume *vol2* and press ENTER or type QUIT.**

Explanation: The service you are receiving for a product/component is continued on another tape.

System Action: The procedure continues when you press ENTER or exits if you type QUIT.

User Response: Mount the tape containing the remainder of the service for the component and press ENTER. Alternately, type QUIT, mount the next tape and re-invoke VMFREC to load the rest of the service for the component.

1880W ***fn ft* is an update file that has a requisite for APAR *aparnum*, but no update file can be found.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY found a requisite APAR for the update being applied and could not locate an update file that contained the APAR number in the file type. The file type of the update file being applied could not be added to the DEPEND tag for this update.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Locate the update file for the APAR and add the filetype specified in the message to the DEPEND: tag. If the update file cannot be found then the part might not be supported by VMFAPPLY. VMFAPPLY only supports text decks.

1881W **Text deck *fn ft* on {*vdev*|*dirname*} contains an applied update, but the AUX file cannot be found on the APPLY string. The PTF has not been applied.**

Explanation: The text deck being processed contains an update that has a file mode number of 5, which indicates it has been added to an AUX file. VMFAPPLY could not find an AUX file on any minidisk or directory listed on the APPLY tag in the $PPF file.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 28.

User Response: Change the file mode number of the update file to a 1 and re-invoke VMFAPPLY, or create an AUX file for the text deck on a minidisk or directory listed in the APPLY string and add the update file.

1882W **AUX file *fn ft* on {*vdev*|*dirname*} is inconsistent with the text deck *fn ft* on {*vdev*|*dirname*}. The PTF was not applied.**

Explanation: The text deck being processed contains an update that has been applied but it is not contained as the first entry in any AUX file found in the APPLY string. VMFAPPLY cannot determine where the update being applied should be added to the AUX file.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Change the filemode number of the update file to a 1 and re-invoke VMFAPPLY or add the update to an AUX file for the text deck on a minidisk or directory listed in the APPLY string.

1883W **There was a problem loading the apply and exclude list.**

Explanation: VMFREC was not able to copy/rename the apply and exclude contained on the service tape to the target minidisk or directory. The minidisk or the file space might be full or an incorrect level of the apply or exclude list might have been shipped on the tape.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 28.

User Response: Check the target mini disk or directory for the correct level of the apply and exclude list. If found, then copy/rename them to $APPLIST and $EXCLIST. If they are not found, contact your IBM support center.

1884W ***ptfnum* is an included PTF in text deck *fn ft*. It has been added to *control-filename* $APPINCL apply list.**

Explanation: While applying a PTF, a text deck was processed that contained additional PTF(s) that were not in the $APPLIST or $EXCLIST. VMFAPPLY will process these PTF(s) as if they were in the $APPLIST to ensure that all service required for the PTF is applied.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: None.

1885W **AUX file *fn ft* represents local modifications or local text patches.**

Explanation: VMFAPPLY found an AUX file at a higher level in the control file than the AUX file being updated by VMFAPPLY. The contents of the higher level AUX file follows the message.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Check to see if any updates contained in the higher level AUX file have been applied in the AUX file being updated by VMFAPPLY. If any are found, they should be removed from the AUX file identified in the message.

1887W **The *fn* EXEC file was not found. The {user exit|part handler} *fn* was not executed.**

Explanation: The specified exec was not found.

System Action: The procedure continues without executing the exec.

User Response: If the exec was needed for processing, ensure that the exec is available to be executed and re-start the procedure.

1889E **The *ppfname* $PPF product parameter file contains invalid data on the *record* record. Correct the file and retry.**

Explanation: An error has occurred because of invalid data contained on the product parameter file record indicated by the message text.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the invalid data and restart the procedure.

1890E **The *ppfname* $PPF product parameter file is invalid. *record* is missing or out of order. Correct the file and retry.**

Explanation: A required record can not be found in the product parameter file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Add the required record and restart the procedure.

1891E **Part handler *name* failed for component *compname* of product ID *prodid*.**

Explanation: A part handler exec listed in the product parameter file for the component indicated by the message text has failed.

System Action: The VMFBLD procedure exits with RC = 100. VMFREC will continue with any other *prodid* components if the list option was specified.

User Response: Correct the problem that is causing the part handler exec to fail and re-try the procedure.

1892E **The *name* build list was not found in the *ppfname* $PPF file.**

Explanation: A build list name is missing.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Add a build list name to the PPF.

1893E **The *name* tag found in apparent $PPF override file *ppfname*.**

Explanation: A tag was found in a $PPF override file that was not expected. Most likely it was a COMPLST tag.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the $PPF file and re-start the procedure.

1894W **Ensure that all parts of *prodid compname* have been received before proceeding to the APPLY step.**

Explanation: In order to do a complete APPLY it is necessary that the entire component be received. This message is issued if part of the component has not been received during this invocation of VMFREC.

System Action: The procedure continues, but will exit with RC = 4.

User Response: Receive the rest of the component, if you have not already done so.

1895E ***name1* tag found {before|after} *name2* tag in *ppfname* $PPF product parameter file.**

Explanation: A tag was not in the proper place in the $PPF file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the $PPF and re-start the procedure.

1896E **The component name is missing from the component override tag *name*.**

Explanation: An override was specified but no base component was listed in the override $PPF file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the $PPF file and re-start the procedure.

1897E **A problem occurred reading file *fn ft* while function *function* was executing.**

Explanation: A file required by the procedure cannot be read.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the problem with the file and re-try the procedure. Possible problems are not enough storage or bad file pointers.

1898E **A record cannot be written to file *fn ft fm*.**

Explanation: A problem has been encountered adding a record to a file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the problem with the minidisk or directory and re-try the procedure. Most likely cause: the minidisk or file space is full.

1899E **There is a problem loading a file.**

Explanation: A problem has been encountered writing a file.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the problem with the minidisk or directory and re-try the procedure. Most likely cause: the minidisk or file space is full.

1900W **The existing *ppfname* $SETUP A1 file has been refreshed. You might want to check your access order when done.**

Explanation: VMFSETUP has been invoked for accessing two consecutive times without being invoked with the RESTORE option. The first access order has been lost.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Check your access order at the completion of processing.

1901E **VMFSETUP, when invoked with the PPFTEMP parameter, expects a temporary product parameter file. *ppfname* $PPFTEMP was not found.**

Explanation: VMFSETUP was invoked with the PPFTEMP operand. This operand is only to be used if VMFOVER has been invoked previously to create a $PPFTEMP file. Because no $PPFTEMP file was found, VMFOVER could not have run successfully.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 28.

User Response: Invoke VMFOVER before executing VMFSETUP, or invoke VMFSETUP without the PPFTEMP operand.

1902E **The *compname* component name was not found in the *ppfname* $PPFTEMP file.**

Explanation: The $PPF file does not contain a section for the specified component.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the $PPF file and re-start the procedure.

1904E **The current access order does not match the access order that is in the RELEASE section of *ppfname* $SETUP. Your access order will be left as it is.**

Explanation: VMFSETUP cannot restore the original access order because the current access order is not the same as the one set up by VMFSETUP when it was originally invoked.

System Action: The current access order is left untouched and the procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Check your access order.

1905W **The access of {*vdev*|*dirname*} failed with a return code of *rc*. Processing continues for product *prodid*.**

Explanation: VMFSETUP was not able to perform an access that was listed in the $PPF file. The minidisk may not have been linked or formatted or you might not have authority for the directory.

System Action: The procedure continues with RC = 4.

User Response: Ensure that the access was not needed. If it was needed, you should make the minidisk or directory accessable and then re-start the procedure.

1906E **The access of {*vdev*|*dirname*} failed with a return code of *rc*. Processing stops for product *prodid*. [The original access order cannot be restored.]**

Explanation: VMFSETUP was not able to perform an access that was listed in the $PPF file. The minidisk might not have been linked or formatted, or you might not have authority for the directory. It has been determined that this minidisk or directory might be essential for processing.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Take whatever steps are needed to allow the minidisk or directory to be accessed, then re-start the procedure.

1907I **Assembling *fn* [(*options*)]**

Explanation: The assembly is going to begin. If you specified any assembler options, the options used are displayed.

System Action: The assembly begins.

User Response: None.

1908E **Error {assembling|updating} *fn***

Explanation: If assembling, an assembler error occurred. If updating, a severe update error occurred.

System Action: Execution is terminated.

User Response: Correct the error and rerun.

1909I ***fn ft* A [has not been] created**

Explanation: A text file with the given filename and filetype has been created, or the text file was not produced because of assembler errors.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

1910E **No file pool is currently assigned.**

Explanation: In the $PPF file a directory name has been listed in the MDA section. There is no default file pool currently assigned, so the directory cannot be accessed.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Use the SET FILEPOOL command or remove the directory name from the $PPF file.

1911E **Invalid CSECT name *csect-name* for ICS card in *fn ft*.**

Explanation: The Include Control Section card has an invalid CSECT name specified.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Correct the ICS card and re-start the procedure.

1912E **VER card missing in *fn ft*.**

Explanation: A VER card was missing and the patch cannot be performed.

System Action: The procedure exits with RC = 100.

User Response: Add a VER card and re-start the procedure.

3002E **File pool initialization error. Reason = *n***

Explanation: The FILESERV EXEC builds a parameter list based on the contents of the *serverid* DMSPARMS file. It then passes the parameter list to an initialization module.

This message is displayed when the module detects that the parameter list is not in the proper form. The reason code tells what is wrong with the parameter list:

1. The keyword "ADMIN" was not in the proper place in the parameter list.
2. The number of administrators specified in the *serverid* DMSPARMS file did not match the number of administrator user IDs passed in the parameter list.
3. CMS DOS ON is in effect. The file pool server can not run with CMS DOS on.

System Action: File pool server initialization terminates.

User Response: Check to see if the *serverid* DMSPARMS file has been damaged. Also check to make sure the FILESERV EXEC has not been altered. Refer to *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* for the format of the *serverid* DMSPARMS file.

3003E **Invalid file pool server startup parameter *name* [*value*]**

Explanation: This message is issued by an initialization module that the FILESERV EXEC calls. The initialization module received either an invalid keyword or an invalid keyword value from the FILESERV EXEC. The FILESERV EXEC passes keywords to the initialization module via a parameter list. FILESERV builds the parameter list based on the contents of the *serverid* DMSPARMS file.

If *value* is not present in the message text, then the keyword received (*name*) is either misspelled or is incorrectly positioned in the parameter list.

If *value* is present in the message text, then it is an invalid value for keyword *name*. This could occur if the value for the keyword is incorrectly positioned in the parameter list.

System Action: File pool server initialization terminates.

Operator Response: Check to see if the *serverid* DMSPARMS file has been incorrectly coded. Also check to make sure the FILESERV EXEC has not been altered. Refer to *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* for the format of the *serverid* DMSPARMS file.

3004W **REMOTE startup parameter specified but FILEPOOLID begins with VMSYS. File pool will be LOCAL.**

Explanation: The LOCAL|REMOTE parameter in the serverid DMSPARMS file was specified as REMOTE, but the FILEPOOLID parameter begins with 'VMSYS'. These are conflicting values for startup parameters.

System Action: The file pool initialization continues. The REMOTE parameter is ignored. The file pool will allow only LOCAL connections.

Operator Response: None.

3005I **The *segname* saved segment could not be loaded**

Explanation: *segname* is the name of the saved segment containing the file pool server code. This name is coded in the DMSPARMS file. The default name is CMSFILES. This message is issued for return code of 44 from the SEGMENT macro. If the *segname* is DMSSAC or DMSDAC then there is an error in the system segid file; otherwise the segment (default of CMSFILES) could not be found.

System Action: File pool server initialization continues. The DMSDAC and DMSSAC modules are loaded into virtual storage if possible (via NUCXLOAD)

Operator Response: Check the DMKSNT ASSEMBLE file to verify that the *segname* entry is coded correctly. If the DMKSNT entry is coded correctly, verify that the file pool server code has been loaded into the segment via the SEGGEN command.

3006E **FILESERV BACKUP invoked, but NOBACKUP was specified in the 'serverid DMSPARMS' start-up parameters.**

Explanation: If your server was running with NOBACKUP then a FILESERV BACKUP is not possible. Refer to the BACKUP and NOBACKUP start-up parameter descriptions.

System Action: RC=8.
The FILESERV BACKUP is not done.

User Response: To allow any subsequent backups to be possible you must:

1. Do a FILESERV LOG to format the log files.
2. Change the 'serverid DMSPARMS' file to BACKUP.

3025I **The program *name* is loaded at *address***

Explanation:

name is the name of the program or load module.

address is the virtual storage address (expressed in hexadecimal) where the load module was loaded.

System Action: File pool server processing continues.

Operator Response: You may want to note the address for use in any potential problem determination.

3027E **A communication error has occurred**

Explanation: File pool server processing violated the use of the APPC/VM services. The most probable causes are:

- File pool server control blocks related to the use of communication services were damaged.
- Registers or register save areas used by the file pool server in performing communication functions may have had their contents altered.

System Action: File pool server initialization terminates.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Perform problem determination. If a file pool server system error occurred, make a record of what went wrong and

contact the designated support group for your installation.

3028I File pool server is terminating

Explanation: This informational message is issued as acknowledgment when a STOP command (other than STOP IMMEDIATE) is first entered.

System Action: The file pool server starts termination procedures. All connected users who are in a logical unit of work will be allowed to complete the Logical Unit of Work. Their communication links will then be severed. Communication links to the server for all users not in a logical unit of work are severed immediately. No new users are allowed access to the file pool. After all user connections have been severed, the file pool server performs any optional functions specified on the STOP command and ends.

Operator Response: None.

3029I *nn* logical units of work are still in-process

Explanation: This informational message tells the file pool server operator how many logical units of work are in-process when the STOP operator command was entered. *nn* is the number of in-process logical units of work.

This message is issued when a STOP operator command (other than STOP IMMEDIATE) is first issued. It is also issued with an updated number as logical units of work are completed. This allows the operator to estimate how long it might take to complete the STOP process.

System Action: File pool server processing continues.

3030I File pool server termination is already in progress

Explanation: This informational message is issued in response to a STOP operator command (other than STOP IMMEDIATE) when the STOP command has already been issued.

System Action: Processing continues and the STOP command is ignored. You can enter a STOP IMMEDIATE command, in which case any logical units of work in progress will be terminated as as quickly as possible. These logical units of work will be backed out (all updates undone) the next time the file pool server is started.

3031W STOP BACKUP requested but BACKUP is not in effect. The BACKUP operand was ignored

Explanation: The STOP command was entered with the BACKUP option, but the file pool server was started with the NOBACKUP parameter.

System Action: The STOP operator command is processed with the NOBACKUP option. The file pool server ends normally. The file pool control data is not backed up.

Operator Response: None.

3032I File pool server has terminated

Explanation: The file pool server issues this informational message prior to closing any files and ending.

After this message is displayed, you should not issue an HX command from the file pool server console. An HX would cause immediate termination of file pool server processing with the message DMS3034E being displayed.

If the file pool server ends abnormally, a mini-dump is displayed. File pool server mini-dumps are described in the *VM Diagnosis Guide*.

System Action: The file pool server is shut down.

3034E Error occurred during file pool server termination

Explanation: This message is issued whenever termination is in progress and an error (for example, a program check) occurs that causes the abnormal termination process to be invoked. This message is also issued if the operator enters a HX command after message DMS3032I has been displayed.

Note: Tape files may not have been closed and may be missing the contents of the last buffer. They may also be missing a tape mark (EOF indicator).

System Action: File pool server processing ends immediately.

Operator Response: Notify your system programmer. You may wish to write a tape mark on any open tape files.

System Programmer Response: Perform problem determination. If a system error occurred, make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3035I File pool server cancel has been requested

Explanation: The virtual machine operator has issued an HX command. The operator is allowed to request a dump if desired. See message DMS3044R.

System Action: File pool server operation ends after processing message DMS3044R.

3038E Invalid return code from *modulename*

Explanation: An internal error has occurred.

The *modulename* is the name of the module which returned an unexpected or invalid return code to the caller and is only for the use of service personnel.

System Action: File pool server operation ends.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Perform problem determination. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3039E **File pool server limit error occurred - *modulename nn***

Explanation: This message is usually due to causes such as:

- Insufficient virtual machine storage.
- Module not found.
- Insufficient external storage space for functions such as logging.

Other messages issued prior to this message will identify the error condition and aid in determining the corrective action to be taken.

The *modulename* is the name of the module which detected the limit error.

The *nn* is the error detection point within that module.

The *modulename nn* is intended only for service personnel A preceding message describes the cause of the limit error. No dump or mini-dump is taken if a limit error occurs.

System Action: File pool server processing ends.

Operator Response: If the error is due to insufficient storage, restart the file pool server after allocating a larger virtual machine.

System Programmer Response: You may have to reallocate external storage space; catalog missing modules into the saved segment area; generate modules; or assist the operator in allocating a larger virtual machine size, depending on the text of a previously issued message.

3040E **File pool server system error occurred - *modulename nn***

Explanation: An internal error occurred within the file pool server. A dump is taken according to the dump option chosen in the start-up parameters. This is a system error.

The *modulename* is the name of the module that detected the error.

The *nn* is the error detection point within the module.

The *modulename nn* is intended only for service personnel.

Note: If the file pool server ends abnormally, a mini-dump is displayed. Mini-dumps are described in the *VM/SP Diagnosis Guide*.

System Action: File pool server processing ends.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Perform problem determination. If a system error occurred, make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3041E **System hardware error occurred - *modulename nn***

Explanation: A hardware error was detected during an I/O operation.

modulename
is the name of the module that detected the error.

nn
is the error detection point in the module.

modulename nn is intended only for service personnel. A preceding message describes the cause of the hardware error. A dump or mini-dump is not taken when a hardware error occurs.

System Action: File pool server processing ends.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Perform problem determination. If a hardware error is indicated, report this problem to the hardware service person at your installation. If a system error occurred, make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3043I **File pool server return code = *nl***

Explanation: This message displays the return code that the FILESERV command will pass to CMS upon its completion. When a non-zero return code is displayed, preceding messages will describe the conditions that led to the non-zero return code.

nl is one of the following:

Code	Meaning
0	File pool server processing ended normally.
4	Stop immediate
8	Ended with error
Other	Any other code is an SFS reason code. See "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29 for a list of SFS reason codes.

System Action: File pool server operation terminates.

Operator Response: If the code is 0 no action is required. If the code is not 0, refer to preceding error messages.

3044R **If you want a dump, reply 1 (Yes), otherwise reply 0 (No)**

Explanation: The file pool server termination routine has been entered due to an operator request. If you want a dump, reply "1" to the message (for yes). If you enter 0, no dump is taken. Any other reply will cause message DMS3052E to be displayed.

The start-up parameters DUMP|FULLDUMP|NODUMP determine the type of dump that the file pool server will take. If NODUMP was specified in the start-up parameters, but you respond "1" to this message, the server produces the same dump that would have been taken if you had specified DUMP in the start-up parameters.

System Action: Processing continues as determined by the operator reply.

Operator Response: Reply 1 if you want a dump. Reply 0 if you don't want a dump.

3045I **Ready for operator communications**

Explanation: The file pool server is running in multiple user mode and is ready to accept file pool server operator commands.

System Action: The file pool server waits for a file pool server operator command to be entered and for work requests from other virtual machines.

Operator Response: You may enter any file pool server operator commands desired.

3048E **Accounting specified, but the ACCT option was not specified in the CP directory entry of the machine**

Explanation: This message is displayed if you requested accounting (via the ACCOUNT start-up parameter), but have not specified the CP ACCT option.

Before a file pool server can generate accounting records, the CP ACCT option must be specified. If it is not, the file pool server cannot generate the accounting records. (File pool server processing uses the CP DIAGNOSE instruction code X'4C' to write accounting records to the VM/SP system accounting file.) To set the CP ACCT option, specify the ACCT operand on the OPTION control statement in the VM/SP directory entry for the server machine.

System Action: File pool server processing is terminated.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Correct the VM/SP directory entry of the file pool server machine. See the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference* for details. Then restart file pool server processing.

3049E **CP diagnose instruction code X'70' failure.**

Explanation: Accounting support uses the CP DIAGNOSE instruction code X'70' to capture CPU time on a user basis. Consult the *VM System Facilities for Programming* manual for further details on accounting support.

System Action: If this condition occurs, Accounting support is shut off and the file pool server is shut down.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: The virtual machine must be reset. A virtual machine is reset by issuing any of these CP commands: IPL, SET ECMODE, SYSTEM RESET, SYSTEM CLEAR, DEFINE STORAGE, DEFINE CHANNELS, and LOGOFF. After the virtual machine is reset, FILESERV can be reissued. If this problem still occurs, contact the support group that services your installation.

3050E **CP Diagnose instruction code X'4C' failure**

Explanation: File pool accounting records are written via the CP DIAGNOSE instruction code X'4C'. While attempting to write a file pool accounting record, this DIAGNOSE failed. This is a file pool server system error condition.

System Action: File pool server processing is terminated.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Record what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3052E ***response* is incorrect, please reenter the correct response**

Explanation: An incorrect value was entered in response to the previous message. If *response* is blank, a null response (no response or blanks) was entered.

System Action: The previous message will be re-displayed.

Operator Response: Determine the valid response to the previous message, and enter it when the prompting message is re-displayed.

3055E **Name: *invalid name* not valid.**
Valid names are: *list of names*

Explanation: The GENSERVE EXEC was called with a module name that is unknown to the EXEC. The invalid name is displayed along with names that are valid.

User Response: Invoke the GENSERVE EXEC using a valid name(s). If you do not specify a name, all the names are used by default. This will generate all the file pool server load modules.

System Action: RC=8. The GENSERVE EXEC terminates.

3056I **Processing started for: *module name***

Explanation: The GENSERVE EXEC is starting to process this module name. The module name is mapped to a control file and then the following CMS commands are issued:

1. PRELOAD
2. LOAD
3. GENMOD

User Response: No response is necessary. If an error message occurs later, you can then record the module name being processed.

System Action: The GENSERVE EXEC continues processing.

3057E **Security product initialization error. Return code: *nl***
Identifier: RPIUCMS

Explanation: The exit routine RPIUCMS for an external security manager has failed to initialize. *nl* is the return code from the CMSCALL macro that the server used to invoke RPIUCMS. The CMSCALL macro and its return codes are documented in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: File pool server processing is terminated.

Operator Response: Use the return code to determine the problem and then restart file pool server processing.

3058E **Program cancelled due to an error when freeing storage.**
CMSSTOR return code: *nl* Subpool name: *subpoolname*
Bytes to be freed: *bytes*, starting at address: *address*
Calling program name or address: *programname*

Explanation: An attempt to free virtual storage (via the CMS CMSSTOR macro) in the virtual machine failed.

System Action: The program will be canceled because of unexpected error.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: This error indicates a file pool server or VM/SP system error. You should verify that a user program is not damaging CMS storage pointers (CMSSTOR macro return codes 2 and 3), or using a reserved storage subpool name. (DMS is a reserved prefix.) If a user error did not occur, determine the service level of VM/SP (using the Q CMSLEVEL command) and report this problem to the designated support group for your installation.

3059E **Program cancelled due to insufficient virtual storage. CMSSTOR return code:** *nl* **Subpool name:** *subpoolname*
Bytes requested: *bytes*
Calling program name or address: *programname*

Explanation: An attempt to acquire virtual storage (via the CMS CMSSTOR macro) in the virtual machine failed.

System Action: The program will be canceled because of insufficient storage.

Operator Response: A return code other than 1 from the CMS CMSSTOR macro (see note), indicates a file pool server or VM/SP system error. The system programmer should verify that a user program is not damaging CMS storage pointers (CMSSTOR macro return codes 2 and 3). Assuming that a user error did not occur, the system programmer should determine the service level of CMS and report this problem to the designated support group for your installation.

Otherwise, assume that the virtual storage is not enough and proceed as follows. Either run the failing program in a larger virtual machine or change the program parameters so that it requires less virtual storage. (You can use the CP QUERY STORAGE command to display the virtual storage size of your virtual machine. You can set the size of your virtual machine by using the CP DEFINE STORAGE command before you use the CP IPL CMS command.)

3060I **Initialization complete**

Explanation: The file pool server has completed the initialization process for multiple user mode. The file pool server is ready to accept work requests from other virtual machines.

System Action: The file pool server enters a wait state, waiting for work requests from other virtual machines and for file pool server operator commands.

Operator Response: File pool server operator commands may be entered from the operator console.

3063I **No operator command entered**

Explanation: The file pool server operator has entered a null line.

System Action: Operator command processing ends.

Operator Response: You may enter an operator command.

3064E **Invalid operator command entered**

Explanation: The file pool server operator entered a command that is not a file pool server operator command. Or, the operator entered a valid command name but the parameters are incorrect.

System Action: Operator command processing ends.

Operator Response: You may enter an operator command.

3065I **Operator command processing complete**

Explanation: An operator command has successfully completed processing.

System Action: Normal processing continues.

Operator Response: You may enter another operator command.

3066E **Error processing operator command**

Explanation: A file pool server operator command was routed to the module that processes the command. The module detected an error and ended command processing. If the error was an invalid command parameter, the module issued a message identifying the error. If the module invoked file pool services that detected an error (for example, I/O error), then the file pool server operator received an error message due to the error.

System Action: Operator command processing ends.

Operator Response: If there is a previous error message indicating the cause of command failure, take the corrective action indicated by that message. If there is no previous error message, the command was not executed due to some error detected by the file pool server (such as an I/O error) and the operator has been notified of the error. If the problem persists, you may wish to notify the system programmer of your problem.

3068I **Multiple file pool connections exist for user** *userid* .

Explanation: The FORCE file pool server operator command was issued for the specified user ID without the ALL parameter, but there are multiple APPC/VM links from multiple virtual machines currently connected to the file pool server for this user ID.

Multiple links for the same user ID could occur, for example, when a user submits a job to a batch machine and continues to use the file pool while the batch job is executing. The server would use different APPC/VM links to communicate with the two virtual machines, but does the work on behalf of the same user ID.

This message is always followed by DMS3069I.

System Action: FORCE operator command processing ends. No user is forced.

Operator Response: If all of the APPC/VM links for this user are to be severed, re-enter the FORCE command with the ALL parameter.

3069I **No user FORCED since ALL was not specified**

Explanation: This message always follows DMS3068I. When more than one APPC/VM link exists for the user ID specified on the FORCE USER operator command, none of the links are severed unless the ALL parameter was specified.

System Action: FORCE operator command processing ends. No user is forced.

Operator Response: If all of the APPC/VM links for this user are to be severed, re-enter the FORCE command with the ALL parameter.

3070I **The specified user is not currently connected**

Explanation: A valid FORCE command was accepted, but there is currently no user connected with the user ID specified on the command.

System Action: FORCE operator command processing ends. No user is forced.

Operator Response: If the user ID was entered correctly, no user response is required.

3071I **Insufficient storage available to handle FORCE**

Explanation: A valid FORCE command was accepted, but there is currently not enough virtual storage available in the file pool server virtual machine to complete the request.

System Action: FORCE operator command processing ends. No user is forced.

Operator Response: You may try the FORCE command again.

3081I **Trace point *nnnn* data too long**

Explanation: In attempting to write a file pool server trace record to the trace spool file or table, the trace record length exceeded an internal buffer size limit. *nnnn* is the number of the trace point being processed.

For file pool server ITRACE, the maximum buffer length for an internal trace record is 255 bytes. This message is issued if the record length for the current trace point is greater than the buffer length.

For file pool server ETRACE, the maximum buffer length of an external trace record is 4096 bytes. This message is issued if the record length for the current trace point is greater than the buffer length.

System Action: For both ITRACE and ETRACE:

- Writes the current existing trace record to the trace spool file or table. The rest of the trace point data is truncated.
- The file pool server terminates the trace processing for the current trace point. ITRACE/ETRACE tracing continues.

Operator Response: Save the message and notify your system support personnel.

3083W **{ITRACE|ETRACE} command specified {ON|OFF}, but {ITRACE|ETRACE} is already {ON|OFF}**

Explanation: The issued command is the same as current setting.

System Action: No changes are made.

Operator Response: None.

3084R **Enter one of: USERID, * (for all). Or reply 0 (Cancel) for cancel**

Explanation: The file pool server is processing an ETRACE start-up parameter in dedicated maintenance mode or an ETRACE ON operator command. It is prompting you for the user ID to be traced.

System Action:

- If you enter a user ID, the file pool server generates trace output only for processing it does on behalf of that user ID.
- If you enter "*," the server generates trace output for processing it does on behalf of all connected user IDs as well as processing not related to any particular user.
- If you enter "0" (Cancel),
  - the ETRACE ON command ends, or
  - file pool server initialization continues as though ETRACE wasn't specified.

Operator Response:

- Enter a user ID if you want to trace processing for a single user. You may enter lower case characters. The file pool server translates them to upper case.
- Enter "*" if you want to trace file pool server activity for all users (and processes not related to any user ID).
- Enter "0" (for cancel) if you want to:
  - end ETRACE ON command processing, or
  - continue file pool server initialization without ETRACE.

3086E **Invalid response [BLANK|*value*] to prompt message**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

- an incorrect value (*value* in the message text)
- no value (BLANK in the message text)
- a duplicate or extra value (no *value* in the message text)

was entered in response to prompting related to ETRACE ON operator command processing or ETRACE start-up parameter processing in dedicated maintenance mode.

- For message DMS3084R either:
  - a blank or null response was entered, or
  - more than one reponse keyword was entered.
- For message DMS3087R either:
  - a blank or null response was entered (BLANK in the message text), or
  - or a value other than SAC or DAC was entered (*value* in the message text), or

- a duplicate value of SAC or DAC was entered, or
- more than two reponse keywords were entered.

- For message DMS3088R, either:
  - only a blank or null response was entered (BLANK in the message text), or
  - a value for function name other than *, CA, CT, SS, RQ, SP, ST, RP, PM, or WK was entered (*value* in the message text).

- For message DMS3090R, either:
  - a blank or null response was entered (BLANK in the message text), or
  - a value for function name other than *, ENTRY, EXIT, LOG, LOCK, LUW, DC, DM, STOR, INDEX, FA, or WS was entered (*value* in the message text).

System Action: The trace prompting message (to which the invalid response was entered) is re-displayed.

Operator Response: Determine the valid response to the trace prompting message and enter it when the message is re-displayed.

3087R **Enter one or both of: DAC SAC. Or reply 0 (Cancel) for cancel**

Explanation: The file pool server is processing either an ETRACE start-up parameter in dedicated maintenance mode or and ETRACE ON operator command. It is prompting you to specify which file pool server subcomponents (SAC and/or DAC) are to be traced.

System Action:

- If you enter "SAC," the server will issue prompting message DMS3090R so that you can specify which functions of SAC are to be traced.
- If you enter "DAC," the server will issue prompting message DMS3088R so that you can specify which functions of DAC are to be traced.
- If you enter "0" (Cancel),
  - the ETRACE ON command ends, or
  - file pool server initialization continues as though ETRACE was not specified.

Operator Response:

- Enter "SAC" if only SAC tracing is desired.
- Enter "DAC" if only DAC tracing is desired.
- Enter "SAC DAC" if both SAC and DAC tracing are desired.
- Enter "0" (for cancel) if you want to:
  - end ETRACE ON command processing, or
  - continue file pool server initialization without ETRACE.

Note: Both DAC and SAC may be entered (with one or more blanks between them). They may be entered in either order.

3088R **Enter DAC function name and trace level pairs**
Valid function names are: * CA CT SS RQ SP ST RP PM WK
Valid trace level values are: 0, 1, 2
Or reply 0 (Cancel) for cancel

Explanation: The file pool server is processing an ETRACE start-up parameter in dedicated maintenance mode or an ETRACE ON operator command. The server issues this message when you reply "DAC" to message DMS3087R. Now the file pool server is prompting you to specify which functions of DAC are to be traced and the desired trace level for each function. The valid function names are:

*	All DAC functions
CA	Cache Management
CT	Catalog Management
PM	Pool Management
RP	Response Management
RQ	Request Management
SP	Space Management
SS	Session Management
ST	Startup Management
WK	Work Management

System Action:

- If you enter "*," all DAC functions are traced at level *n*.
- If particular functions are entered, each followed by a trace level *n*, the file pool server will trace those functions at the specified levels. For example, you might enter:

  ```
  SS 1 CT 2 CA 2
  ```

- If you enter "0" (Cancel),
  - the ETRACE ON command ends, or
  - file pool server initialization continues without ETRACE.

Note: If trace level 0 is entered for a function it will not be traced (equivalent to not entering the function at all). Therefore, if you want to trace all DAC functions (at level 2, for example) except CA, you can enter:

```
* 2 CA 0
```

Since CA appears after the * specification, it overrides the CA 2 implied by * 2. Likewise, entering:

```
* 1 RQ 2
```

will cause all DAC functions except RQ to be trace at level 1 and RQ to be trace at level 2.

Operator Response:

- To trace all DAC functions, enter * plus 1 or 2 for desired trace level (with blank between * and number).
- To trace selected DAC functions, enter pairs of function names and trace levels. For example:

  ```
  PM 1 ST 2 WK 1
  ```

  If you enter a function name more than once, the last entry for the function overrides any preceding entry.

- Enter "0" (for cancel) if you want to:
  - end ETRACE ON command processing, or
  - continue file pool server initialization without ETRACE.

- See Note in the System Action section of this message of possible use of * in combination with other function names.

3089E **ETRACE level [*value*] for {DAC|SAC} {*|*function-name*} invalid or missing**

Explanation: An incorrect trace level value (*value* displayed in the message text) or no trace level value (*value* omitted from the message text) was entered in response to message DMS3088R or DMS3090R. If the incorrect response was made to message DMS3088R, DAC appears in the message text. If it was in response to message DMS3090R, SAC appears in the message text. *|*function-name* in the message text identifies the valid DAC or SAC function name that precedes the omitted or incorrect trace level value.

System Action: The ETRACE prompting message (to which the incorrect response was entered) is re-displayed.

Operator Response: Determine the valid response to the trace prompting message and enter it when the message is re-displayed. (Each function name must be followed by a valid trace level value of 0, 1, or 2 with a blank between them.)

3090R **Enter SAC function name and trace level pairs**
Valid function names are: * ENTRY EXIT LOG LOCK LUW
Valid function names are: DC DM STOR INDEX FA WS
Valid trace level values are: 0, 1, 2
Or reply 0 (Cancel) for cancel

Explanation: The file pool server is processing either an ETRACE start-up parameter in dedicated maintenance mode or an ETRACE ON operator command. You have responded "SAC" to message DMS3087R. Now the server is prompting you to specify which function of SAC is to be traced and the desired trace level for each function. The valid function names are:

*	All SAC functions
DC	Data Control
DM	Data Manipulation
ENTRY	SAC Call Entry
EXIT	SAC Call Exit
FA	File Access Management
INDEX	Index Management
LOCK	Lock Management
LOG	Log / Recovery
LUW	Logical Unit of Work (LUW) Management
STOR	Storage (I/O) Management
WS	Working Storage usage (for both SAC and DAC)

System Action:

- If you enter "* *n*," all SAC functions are traced at trace level *n*.
- If particular functions are entered, each followed by a trace level *n*, the file pool server will trace those functions at the specified levels. For example, you might enter:

  ```
  LOG 1 ENTRY 2 DC 2
  ```

  Note: "WS n" is for both SAC and DAC.
- If you enter "0" (Cancel),
  - the ETRACE ON command ends, or
  - file pool server initialization continues as though ETRACE were not specified.

Note: If trace level 0 is entered for a function, it will not be traced (equivalent to not entering the function at all). Therefore, if you want to trace all SAC functions (at level 2, for example) except INDEX, you can enter:

```
* 2 index 0
```

Since INDEX appears after the * specification, it overrides the INDEX 2 implied by * 2. Likewise, entering:

```
* 1 entry 2
```

causes all SAC functions except ENTRY to be traced at level 1 and ENTRY to be traced at level 2.

Operator Response:

- To trace all SAC functions, enter * plus 1 or 2 for desired trace level (with blank between * and number).
- To trace selected SAC functions, enter pairs of function names and trace levels. For example:

  ```
  luw 1 index 2 fa 1
  ```

  If you enter a function name more than once, the last entry for the function overrides any preceding entry.
- Enter "0" (for cancel) if you want to:
  - end ETRACE ON command processing, or
  - continue file pool server initialization without ETRACE.
- See the note in the System Action section of this message for possible use of * in combination with other function names.

3091E **ETRACE requested, but CPTRAP not available for this virtual machine**

Explanation: To perform external tracing (ETRACE), the file pool server virtual machine must be authorized to use the CPTRAP spool file. Either the CPTRAP command has not been issued or it did not specify this virtual machine.

System Action:

- If ETRACE was specified as a FILESERV command start-up parameter, the file pool server terminates.
- If the ETRACE ON operator command was entered, the command ends without external tracing enabled.

Operator Response:

1. Notify the system programmer and determine the status of the CPTRAP command.
2. Correct the setting of the CPTRAP command.
3. Either:
   - reenter the FILESERV command, or
   - reenter the ETRACE ON operator command.

3093I **ETRACE terminated by request**

Explanation: The file pool server is processing either an ETRACE start-up parameter in dedicated maintenance mode or an ETRACE ON operator command. The operator responded with the cancel option to a prompting message.

System Action: Either,

- the ETRACE command ends, or
- file pool server initialization continues without external tracing enabled.

Operator Response: None required. The operator may reenter the ETRACE ON command.

3094E **Failed to get storage for ITRACE, buffer size = *nn* K**

Explanation: There was insufficient virtual storage for the trace buffer for the file pool server internal trace. The default value is 16K. *nn* is the requested or default trace buffer size (in kilobytes). The default buffer size is 16K. The maximum length of internal file pool server trace buffer size is 2097148 K.

System Action:

- If the ITRACE ON command is being processed, the command ends.
- If the file pool server was started with the ITRACE parameter, file pool server processing ends.

Operator Response: Enter the ITRACE ON command or the ITRACE parameter with a smaller buffer size or you may want to increase the size of the virtual machine.

3095I **{ITRACE|ETRACE} is now {active|off}**

Explanation: Either:

- The ITRACE ON operator command or the ITRACE start-up parameter was successfully processed and internal tracing is now active (ITRACE active).
- The ETRACE ON operator command or the ETRACE start-up parameter was successfully processed and external tracing is now active (ETRACE active).
- The ITRACE OFF operator command was processed successfully and internal tracing has stopped (ITRACE off).
- The ETRACE OFF operator command was processed successfully and external tracing has stopped (ETRACE off).

System Action: Either,

- the ITRACE or ETRACE command ends normally, or
- file pool server initialization continues with internal tracing (ITRACE) or external tracing (ETRACE) active.

Operator Response: None required.

3110E ***function* function failed. Return Code = *nn***

Explanation: *function* is the name of the function being performed.

nn is the error return code or reason code returned by the function specified in *function*.

Examples:

The file pool server invokes CMS to issue the CP DIAGNOSE via the CMS TODACCNT function. This function has failed while attempting to issue the DIAGNOSE X'70'. The return code is the return code (in decimal) issued by the CMS TODACCNT function. If this condition occurs, accounting support is shut off.

Other possible functions issuing this message are:

- DIAGNOSE X'DC' (for starting VM map counters)
- NUCXLOAD (could not load module DMSDMM)

System Action: The file pool server is terminated.

User Response: Consult the proper VM/SP manual to look up the return code from the function specified by *function*.

3126E **SAC termination during {forward|rollback|undo|redo} processing**

Explanation:

- If FORWARD appears in the message, file pool server has failed in the SAC subcomponent while accessing the file pool catalogs. The file pool server was performing normal file pool activity for a CMS application program or a terminal user. The following display output provides more information about the failing SAC operation and identifies the file pool server user who requested the operation.
- If ROLLBACK appears in the message, the file pool server has failed in the SAC subcomponent while trying to "undo" a file pool catalog update previously made by a logical unit of work. The logical unit of work is identified in the following display output. The file pool server is performing log recovery for a logical unit of work that failed because the application, the terminal user, or file pool server itself initiated the ROLLBACK WORK process. The following display output provides more information about the failing SAC operation and identifies the file pool server user who requested the operation.
- If UNDO appears in the message, the filepool server has failed in the SAC subcomponent during either:
  - the log recovery phase of file server initialization
  - the log recovery phase of a restore of the filepool control data.

  The error occurred while the server was trying to "UNDO" a file pool catalog update made by an uncommitted logical unit of work. (The uncommitted logical unit of work is recorded on the log). The logical unit of work is identified in a following message. Following messages will also provide more information about the failing SAC

operation and identify the user who requested the operation.

- If REDO appears in the message, file pool server has failed in the SAC subcomponent during:
  - the log recovery phase of a warm start
  - restoring from a backup. During the RESTORE, the failure can occur while trying to "REDO" a catalog update. The update was made by a committed Logical Unit of Work (LUW) identified in the following display output.

The following display output provides more information about the failing SAC operation and identifies the file pool server user who requested the operation.

System Action: File pool server ends.

Operator Response: Save this message, the subsequent display output and contact your system programmer immediately.

System Programmer Response: Save this display output and the virtual machine dumps and contact the designated support group for your installation.

3134I **File pool *filepoolid* defined as {LOCAL|GLOBAL} resource**

Explanation: *filepoolid* is the file pool identifier.

The file pool server has identified itself as a LOCAL or GLOBAL resource.

System Action: File pool server initialization continues.

User Response: None.

3135E **Machine not authorized to identify {LOCAL|GLOBAL} resource**

Explanation:

The file pool server machine is not authorized to identify a LOCAL or GLOBAL resource in an APPC/VM environment. The virtual machine's directory entry for *IDENT is incorrect. The causes are:

- The directory does not contain an *IDENT entry for the file pool being used or there is no *IDENT entry for RESANY.
- An attempt has been made to identify a file pool as a global resource when it should be identified as a local resource.

System Action: File pool server initialization terminates. Message DMS3042I is issued with a reason code.

User Response: Ensure that the *IDENT directory entry for the file pool server machine exists and is correct. Sample entries are:

*IDENT *xxxxxxxx* GLOBAL

*IDENT *yyyyyyyy* LOCAL

*IDENT RESANY LOCAL

*IDENT RESANY GLOBAL

If the entry only allows LOCAL identification for resource *yyyyyyyy*, then an attempt to start the file pool server as a GLOBAL resource will fail.

3136E **File pool identifier *filepoolid* is already in use**

Explanation: Another virtual machine is using the resource name *filepoolid*. Resource names on the same processor or in a TSAF collection must be unique.

System Action: File pool server initialization terminates. Message DMS3042I is issued with a reason code.

User Response: Ensure that the resource name *filepoolid* is unique within your TSAF collection.

3200E **Sizes of dual logs are unequal.**

Explanation: During file pool server generation (FILESERV GENERATE command) or during log file reconfiguring/reformatting (invoking FILESERV LOG command), the file pool server logs were defined. It has been determined that the two log minidisks are not the same size. This is not permitted.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

System Programmer Response: Redefine the VM/SP Block I/O minidisks for the logs so that they are equal in size. They are always equal in size if they are on the same device type and you specify the same number of cylinders (count-key-data devices) or blocks (FB-512 devices).

3201E **Storage group *n* is full**

Explanation: The physical storage in storage group number *n* has reached a level at which the system cannot function.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Return the console output to the system administrator.

System Programmer Response: Define an additional minidisk for the storage group. Then enter the FILESERV MINIDISK command to add the minidisk to the storage group that is full.

See your SFS Administrator for instructions on adding minidisks to storage groups

3202W **Storage group *n* is short on storage**

Explanation: Storage group *n* has reached the level specified by the GROUPTHRESH startup parameter.

System Action: Processing continues.

Operator Response: Notify your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Enter the QUERY FILEPOOL STATUS command to determine the amount of space left in the storage group. You may need to use the FILESERV MINIDISK command to add more minidisks to the storage group.

See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for instructions on adding Minidisks

3204R **The RESTORE startup parameter is in effect. The current file pool control data will be replaced by a backup. Reply '1' to continue, or '0' to cancel.**

Explanation: The FILESERV START command was issued with the RESTORE option. This causes the contents of the file pool minidisks to be replaced (restored from a backup copy). The restored file pool is then updated with any logging that has occurred since the backup was taken.

System Action: The system waits for your reply.

If the reply is '1' the restore process continues.

If the reply is '0', the server is terminated without modification to the file pool minidisks.

Any other reply causes the message to be reissued.

Operator Response: If the file pool is to be restored from a backup file, reply '1'.

If the file pool is not to be restored from a backup file, reply '0' to terminate the FILESERV START process.

System Programmer Response: Inform the operator of your intentions when restoring, including any mounting of backup tapes. If the backup file resides in another file pool, be sure that the file pool server is operational.

3205I **File pool backup cancelled.**

Explanation: Message 3275 or message 3299 was issued, and the reply was '0', to cancel backup processing.

System Action: Normal processing continues.

Operator Response: none.

System Programmer Response: none.

3206E **File pool backup unsuccessful.**

Explanation: An error occurred during backup processing. The backup file was not created.

System Action: If the log is less than 90% full, normal processing continues. If the log is 90% or more full, processing terminates.

Operator Response:

If the log was more than 90% full, and the server terminated, determine the cause of the failure and fix it before you issue FILESERV BACKUP or FILESERV START.

If the log was less than 90% full, fix the problem before issuing another BACKUP command or before the log reaches 90% full.

System Programmer Response: None.

3216E **CONTROL disk verify function completed with discrepancies.**

Explanation: The control disk is verified during a STOP BACKUP command and during the FILESERV BACKUP command. This message is issued after the completion of the control disk verify function if discrepancies are found in the directory. Specific error messages for each discrepancy found will preceed this message.

System Action: File pool server continues with the termination process.

Operator Response: Refer this message and the preceding messages to your system programmer.

Note: No file pool control backup will be taken.

System Programmer Response: Make note of the information in the messages preceding this message and refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

3217E **Physical page *n1* X allocated to CATALOG SPACE 1, page *n2* X not allocated in allocation bit map.**

Explanation: The control disk verify function has detected that the physical page number identified by *n1* X that has been allocated to logical page *n2* X of CATALOG SPACE 1 (also known as storage group 1) is reflected as not being allocated in the allocation bit map. The allocation bit map is an internal structure stored on the control minidisk. This is an internal file pool error.

System Action: File pool server will continue verifying storage group 1 and end normally.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

Note: The control data will not be backed up.

System Programmer Response: Make note of the information given in this message and refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

3218E **CATALOG SPACE 1, page *n1* X is allocated to physical page *n2* X of storage group n3 instead of storage group 1.**

Explanation: The control disk verify function has detected that physical page *n2* X of storage group *n3* was allocated to physical page *n1* X of CATALOG SPACE 1 (also known as storage group 1). This is an internal file pool error.

System Action: File pool server will continue verifying storage group 1 and end normally.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

Note: The control data will not be backed up.

System Programmer Response: Make note of the information given in this message and refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

3220W **Catalog {data|data index} limit reached**

Explanation: This message is issued when the data or index space for file pool catalog data is exhausted. The size of the file pool catalog space is predetermined at file pool generation or regeneration time.

System Action: The file pool server processing continues.

File pool users will experience periodic file pool request failures as a result of this condition.

Operator Response: Notify your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: You need to increase the value of MAXUSERS in the file pool. SFS computes the size of the catalog space from the MAXUSERS value. To increase MAXUSERS, issue the FILESERV REGENERATE command with a larger MAXUSERS value. The MAXUSERS value resides in the POOLDEF file. For more information, refer to the FILESERV REGENERATE topic in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

Note: You can monitor catalog space data and index block usage via the "Catalog Space Information"

displayed by the QUERY FILEPOOL STATUS command (specifying the CATALOG option).

3226I **Force is already scheduled for user *userid***

Explanation: The user ID identified by *userid* is already scheduled for FORCE processing. This action may have been scheduled because of a previous FORCE command, or a system action.

System Action: The command processing is ended.

Operator Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3227E **A BACKUP file must be created by running the FILESERV BACKUP command before normal file pool operations may continue.**

Explanation: One of the following commands was processed that obsoletes any previous backup files: FILESERV GENERATE, FILESERV REGENERATE, FILESERV LOG, FILESERV MINIDISK, FILESERV REORG or a switch was made from NOBACKUP to BACKUP processing. A backup file must be created by successful completion of the FILESERV BACKUP command before normal file pool operations will continue.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Run the FILESERV BACKUP command to create a BACKUP file of the file pool minidisks.

3228E **A FILESERV START with startup parameter RESTORE must be issued before normal file pool operations may continue.**

Explanation: Prior to this start-up, file pool restore processing was initiated but did not complete successfully. Your file pool will be in an unusable state until completion of a successful restore.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Run the FILESERV START command with start-up parameter RESTORE specified.

3229E **FILESERV REORG processing is incomplete. FILESERV REORG, REGENERATE, or FILESERV START with RESTORE must be issued before normal file pool operations may continue.**

Explanation: FILESERV REORG processing was started but did not run to completion. The storage group 1 minidisks are in an inconsistent state. The file pool will remain unusable until FILESERV REORG, FILESERV REGENERATE, or FILESERV START with RESTORE runs successfully.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Issue one of the FILESERV commands listed above to reestablish the file pool storage group 1 minidisks.

3230I **FORCE scheduled for USER *userid* due to operator request.**

Explanation: A FORCE USER was initiated for the user ID identified by *userid* due to the operator force command.

System Action: The FORCE command processing is scheduled. The actual ROLLBACK may not occur immediately. When the agent begins processing and detects that the ROLLBACK was scheduled, it will then begin the requested process. The link will be disconnected after the ROLLBACK process completes. This message will be issued once for each connection the forced user ID has.

Operator Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3233E **Invalid FREECLASS for page *n1* X of CATALOG SPACE 1 (BLOCK *n2* X).**

Explanation: File pool server processing has detected that the FREECLASS setting for page *n1* X: of CATALOG SPACE 1 (also known as storage group 1) is not within the valid range. (The FREECLASS setting is used internally to classify blocks by the amount of free space available in them.) This is an internal file pool error.

Note: The BLOCK number *n2* refers to the Page Map Table block that is being processed. The Page Map Table is an internal structure stored on the control minidisk.

System Action: File pool server will continue verifying storage group 1 and end normally.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

Note: The control data will not be backed up.

System Programmer Response: Make note of the information given in this message and refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

3234E **Invalid physical page *n1* X for page *n2* X of CATALOG SPACE 1.**

Explanation: File pool server processing has detected that physical page value *n1* X for logical page *n2* X of CATALOG SPACE 1 (also known as storage group 1) is outside the currently defined physical pages of the file pool. This is an internal file pool error.

System Action: The file pool server will continue verifying storage group 1 and end normally.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your system programmer.

Note: The control data will not be backed up.

System Programmer Response: Make note of the information given in this message and refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for recovery procedures.

3239I **The DDNAME=BACKUP file is being created with the following timestamp:** *mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss*

Explanation: This message is displayed before a file pool backup is taken. The timestamp is used internally during the restore process to determine whether the input backup file is current.

System Action: The backup process continues.

Operator Response: When creating tape backup files, use the displayed information to externally label the backup file.

3245I *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **The log is** *nn*% **full.**

Explanation: On the date specified by *mm/dd/yy* and the time specified by *hh:mm:ss*, the log is getting full. *nn* indicates what percentage of the log is full. If BACKUP is in effect, this message is issued when the log reaches 88% full and 89% full. The reason for the message is to warn the user that an automatic backup will soon be initiated. Automatic backup will be initiated when the log becomes 90% full if BACKUP is in effect.

Whether BACKUP is in effect or not, this message will be issued before the log is filled to the point where it must do automatic logical unit of work (LUW) rollback processing to keep the log from getting completely full. When the log gets completely full, the file pool server terminates. This message is issued when there is 2% of the log left before automatic LUW rollback process must be initiated and again when there is 1% of the log left before automatic LUW rollback processing begins.

System Action: Processing continues.

Operator Response: If BACKUP is in effect, prepare for backup file creation. If the backup file is being created on tape, get the tape mounted and rewound. If the backup is being created in another file pool, be sure that server is operational.

If BACKUP is not in effect, the problem may either be that the size of the log is not adequate for the number of concurrent users, or it may be that one logical unit of work has been started and has not been committed or rolled back. This active logical unit of work prevents reuse of log space. The automatic logical unit of work (LUW) rollback processing may solve the problem. If it doesn't, the log will fill completely and the file pool server will terminate.

Operator Response: None.

System Programmer Response: Check the guidelines for the amount of log space needed in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

3246W *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **LUW processing suspended. LUW processing will resume upon completion of the backup.**

Explanation: At the date specified by *mm/dd/yy* and the time specified by *hh:mm:ss*, during the creation of a file pool backup file, the log filled to the point where it would start the automatic logical unit of work (LUW) rollback process to avoid a completely full log.

Issuing the QUERY FILEPOOL STATUS command can verify that the log is getting close to full.

A log full condition would cause the file pool server to terminate. Suspending LUW processing will protect the creation of the backup file. Once the backup file is created the log is reclaimed, so by suspending LUW activity a system crash is avoided.

System Action: File pool backup file creation continues. LUW processing resumes when the file pool backup creation is complete.

Operator Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3247W *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **Automatic LUW rollback processing initiated.**

Explanation: At the date specified by *mm/dd/yy* and the time specified by *hh:mm:mm*, the log has filled to the point where it must roll back LUWs to keep from becoming completely full. If the log becomes completely full the file pool server crashes, and all in-process LUWs are rolled back. This is an attempt to avoid a completely full log.

If backup is not in effect, LUWs are rolled back, starting with the oldest LUW, until enough log is freed to keep below the point at which LUW rollback processing is initiated.

If backup is in effect, only those LUWs that started before the previous backup was created are rolled back.

System Action: Normal processing continues.

Operator Response: none.

System Programmer Response: none.

3251E **The input file pool backup file is not current. The input DDNAME=RESTORE file has the following timestamp:** *mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss* **The current DDNAME=RESTORE file has the following timestamp:** *mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss*

Explanation: When restoring your file pool, you must use the last backup file created. System checks have determined that the restore was from a back level file. The timestamps indicate the discrepancy.

System Action: Either message DMS3252E or DMS3256E is issued and the file pool server terminates.

Operator Response: Issue the FILESERV START command with RESTORE specified, and use the most recently created file pool backup file as input.

3252E **File pool restore processing will terminate. The existing file pool minidisks are not destroyed.**

Explanation: System checks have determined that your restore input file contains a back level backup file. The file pool server detected this before it destroyed any minidisks.

System Action: The system terminates.

Operator Response: When restoring, use the most recently created file pool backup file as input.

3256E **Your current DDNAME=CONTROL minidisk and storage group 1 minidisks have been destroyed. You must restart the restore process or issue a FILESERV GENERATE.**

Explanation: An error has occurred during the restore process. Your control disk and storage group 1 minidisks have been replaced from the control data backup input file. However, the POOLDEF file is intact. File pool server operations will not proceed until the restore completes successfully.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: If the cause of the error can be determined from a previous message, fix the error. Issue the FILESERV START command with RESTORE specified, and use the most recently created backup file as input. If the most recently created backup file is unusable, you must generate the file pool again (FILESERV GENERATE) and restore all user storage groups. Follow the instructions under "Restoring a File Pool by Generating it Again" in the Recovery chapter of the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration manual.*

3259E **Your current DDNAME=CONTROL minidisk has been destroyed. You must restart the restore process.**

Explanation: An error has occurred during the restore process. Your control disk has been replaced from the file pool backup input file. File pool server operations will not proceed until the restore completes successfully.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: If the cause of the error can be determined from a previous message, fix the error. Issue the FILESERV START command with RESTORE specified, and use the most recently created backup file as input.

3275R **DDNAME=BACKUP open error. Reply '1' to try again or reply '0' to cancel backup processing.**

Explanation: When trying to open the backup output file, an error was detected during CMS OS QSAM OPEN processing.

System Action: The system waits for your reply. If a '1' is entered, the open will be attempted again. If a '0' is entered, backup processing is cancelled and normal processing continues.

Operator Response: Correct the reason for the open error as indicated in previous messages and reply '1' to receive message DMS3299R so that the backup tape file open can be retried. Reply '0' if you do not wish to try again.

3276E **The log is full.**

Explanation: The file pool log has filled. Overflow procedures, designed to prevent this from happening, have failed.

System Action: File pool server processing ends with a limit error. Logical units of work in progress at the time of the termination will be undone the next time the file pool server is initialized.

Operator Response: Notify your system programmer. Possibly the size of the log minidisks should be increased. Also, it is possible that one logical unit of work has been started and has not been committed or rolled back; that is, it inadvertently remains active. This active logical unit of work prevents reuse of log space.

You must issue FILESERV START to recover the logical units of work in progress when the system terminated. You can then, after a "clean" shutdown, redefine the log minidisks via the FILESERV LOG command to run with the larger logs.

System Programmer Response: You can minimize the space required in the log by running with NOBACKUP in effect.

Switching log modes and redefining the logs are described in the Recovery chapter of the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

3277E **The DDNAME=RESTORE input file does not contain a valid file pool backup.**

Explanation: The file specified as input to the restore process does not contain the identifier that indicates a valid file pool backup file.

If backup files are kept on tape, possible causes include:

- The mounted (and opened) tape for ddname=RESTORE does not contain a file pool backup file.
- The mounted (and opened) tape for DDNAME=RESTORE is not the first volume of a multi-volume file pool backup file. This can occur only if you do not request CMS OS QSAM open processing to check the file's volume sequence number.

Note: No file pool minidisk updates have yet occurred.

System Action: The backup file is closed. If the close fails, message DMS3900E is displayed and server processing terminates. Otherwise, message DMS3299R is re-displayed to allow the operator to mount the correct volume and continue the file pool restore process.

Operator Response: Determine why the correct volume was not mounted, mount the correct volume, and reply to message DMS3299R with '1'.

If you are unable to determine the cause of the problem, contact your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: If the backup is on tape, ensure that the control data backup file volumes are properly identified so that you know which volumes belong to a backup file and the order in which they must be mounted. Ensure that your operator follows procedures that allow proper identification at control data backup creation time and proper volume mounting at backup restore time. You should use extensive standard volume and file label checking and creation procedures to assist in this identification and verification process.

3278E **Unexpected end of file found on DDNAME=RESTORE input file.**

Explanation: During a file pool restore from backup, the end-of-file indicator was encountered before all data required to restore the POOLDEF file, the control minidisk and the catalog storage group minidisks was read. Possible causes include:

- A system error occurred that caused backup file record(s) to be lost.

System Action: The backup file is closed, and file pool server processing terminates. Note that the file pool restore is not complete so the file pool is not usable until you have successfully completed FILESERV START with RESTORE processing.

Operator Response: If you can determine the cause of the error and can fix it, issue FILESERV START with RESTORE to restart the file pool restore process.

Otherwise, contact your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Retry the restore process. If the error persists, you will not be able to use this control data backup file.

When you must restore the control data, but the backup file is unusable, your only alternative is to generate the file pool again and then restore all user storage groups. Follow the instructions under "Restoring a File Pool by Generating It Again" in the Recovery chapter of the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration.*

3280W **NOBACKUP was specified, but the current log indicates that BACKUP processing is in effect. Until the procedure is followed to switch from BACKUP to NOBACKUP, file pool initialization will not complete.**

Explanation: You were running with BACKUP in effect and have switched to specifying NOBACKUP without going through the proper procedure for doing so. If you accidentally switched to NOBACKUP, and processing continued, your current file pool backup file would be useless as any break in the logging process will obsolete your file pool backup. This processing is in place to protect against accidentally obsoleting a current file pool backup file. To switch a file pool from BACKUP to NOBACKUP processing, you must do the following:

1. Stop FILESERV START processing via operator command STOP.
2. If FILESERV START was not last terminated with a STOP BACKUP or a STOP NOBACKUP command, run FILESERV BACKUP to insure that changes on the log that occurred since the last checkpoint are applied.
3. Change startup parameter to NOBACKUP in the DMSPARMS file.
4. Run FILESERV LOG command specifying existing log minidisk addresses.
5. Run FILESERV START command to resume normal operations.

Detailed instructions are in the Recovery chapter of the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

System Action: File pool server initialization does not complete. The file pool server terminates.

Operator Response: If you want to run with NOBACKUP in effect, see explanation. If you want to run with BACKUP in effect, then change your DMSPARMS start up parameter to BACKUP.

3281I **Log recovery starting.**

Explanation: The process of analyzing the log to determine those logical units of work that require redoing and/or undoing at start-up time is beginning.

System Action: The log recovery portion of initialization continues.

Operator Response: None.

3282I **Log recovery continuing...**

Explanation: The logical units of work in the current log that require undoing and redoing at start-up time are being processed by the recovery procedure. This message will be issued once before undo begins if there are any LUWs to undo, and once before redo begins.

System Action: The log recovery portion of initialization continues.

Operator Response: None.

3283I **Log recovery complete.**

Explanation: The current log has been recovered successfully by the recovery procedure.

System Action: Initialization continues.

Operator Response: None.

3284E **DDNAME=RESTORE input file not found.**

Explanation: The RESTORE start-up parameter was specified, but the DDNAME=RESTORE input file is not found.

System Action: The file pool restore process does not begin.

Operator Response: Check the FILEDEF command you entered for DDNAME=RESTORE. It should identify the same file as was specified on the DEFBACKUP command. Also, be sure that a file pool BACKUP file has been created.

3286E **RESTORE and NOBACKUP are conflicting file pool server start-up parameters.**

Explanation: FILESERV START was issued with RESTORE and NOBACKUP specified. The RESTORE option is not allowed unless BACKUP is specified and in effect.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Fix the DMSPARMS file and run the FILESERV START command again.

3287E **BACKUP command rejected because BACKUP is being performed.**

Explanation: A BACKUP command was entered by the operator while a control data backup file was being created.

System Action: The control data backup file being created is completed and the extraneous BACKUP command is ignored.

Operator Response: None.

3288E **BACKUP command rejected because NOBACKUP is in effect.**

Explanation: A BACKUP command was entered by the operator, but when the FILESERV START was issued, NOBACKUP was specified.

System Action: The BACKUP command is ignored.

Operator Response: No action is required.

3290I **Restoring DDNAME=CONTROL minidisk**

Explanation: The FILESERV START command was issued with RESTORE specified. The File pool control minidisk is being restored.

System Action: The restore process continues.

Operator Response: None.

3291I **Restoring storage group 1 minidisks: DDNAME=*ddname***

Explanation: The FILESERV START command was issued with RESTORE specified. The File pool Control minidisk has been restored. Now storage group 1 minidisks are being restored. *ddname* indicates the ddname of the storage group 1 minidisk being restored.

System Action: The restore process continues.

Operator Response: None.

3292I **Restore of DDNAME=POOLDEF file, DDNAME=CONTROL minidisk, and storage group 1 minidisks is complete.**

Explanation: The FILESERV START command was issued with RESTORE specified. The restore of the control data , which includes the POOLDEF file, the control minidisk and the storage group 1 minidisks is complete. Until this message is issued, the POOLDEF file is not restored.

System Action: File pool initialization continues.

Operator Response: None required. The file pool backup volume(s) can be removed from the system and stored until needed.

3293I *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **File pool control data BACKUP starting**

Explanation: File pool control data backup processing is beginning.

System Action: The process continues.

Operator Response: None.

3294I *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **File pool control data BACKUP complete**

Explanation: A control data backup file has been created successfully. If you are backing up to tape, the backup tape unit is now available for other purposes.

System Action: File pool processing continues.

Operator Response: If backing up to tape, the backup tape volume(s) can be removed from the system and stored until required for the restore process (or until they are no longer required).

3295I *mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **File pool backup scheduled.**

Explanation: At the date specified by *mm/dd/yy* and the time specified by *hh:mm:ss*, the log is at least 90% full. Therefore, a file pool backup file is being scheduled by the automatic backup support.

System Action: Processing continues. A file pool backup will be created.

Operator Response: Prepare for file pool backup file creation. If the backup file is being created on tape, get the tape mounted and rewound. If the backup file is being created in another file pool, be sure that file pool server is operational.

System Programmer Response: none.

3299R **Ready file pool BACKUP output tape. Reply '1' when ready or '0' to cancel backup processing.**

Explanation: A tape file pool backup file is being created. The prompt to the operator is to ensure that a tape is mounted and readied on tape unit *vdev*. The operator is being requested to respond by entering '1' when ready.

System Action: If the response is '1', the tape file on the virtual tape unit specified on the CMS FILEDEF command for DDNAME=BACKUP is opened for output and the backup process proceeds.

If the response is '0', the backup processing is cancelled and normal processing continues.

Operator Response: Request (via the CP MSG OP command) that the CP operator select an available tape unit, mount and ready a tape volume, and attach the tape unit to your virtual machine with the required virtual tape unit address. When the CP operator notifies you that these actions have been taken, enter '1'. Enter '0' if you decided not to create a backup file at this time.

3400I **Initializing {begins|ends} for DDNAME = *ddname***

Explanation: Lets you know when initialization of the minidisk has begun or ended. Possible values for *ddname* will be Control, Log 1, Log 2 or MDKnnnnn.

System Action: Continues uninterrupted.

System Programmer Response: None.

3401E **No minidisk was defined for storage group *n***

Explanation: The user must define a minidisk for group 1 or group 2.

System Action: Process is terminated

System Programmer Response: Define a minidisk for group 1 or 2.

3402E **Internal error. Statement = *statement***

Explanation: An incorrect type was received from the FILESERV exec. Possible reasons are, either the information the user supplied is incorrect or the FILESERV exec is in error. The first part of the statement in question is provided in &1.

System Action: Process is terminated

System Programmer Response: Check the input into the FILESERV exec or check any updates that may have been made to the FILESERV exec. Rerun the FILESERV command.

3404W **File pool limit of *nnnnn* minidisks has been reached**

Explanation: This is a warning message to inform the user that if any minidisks are added, an overflow error will occur. See DMS3917E.

System Action: Program continues uninterrupted.

System Programmer Response: Be aware of the limit being reached. If more minidisks are needed, regenerate a file pool with a greater number of minidisks allowed.

3405W **A virtual storage request has failed due to insufficient virtual storage.**

Explanation: This is a warning message to inform the user that the user request could not be satisfied because command processing could not acquire the storage necessary to hold the output.

System Action: File pool server processing continues.

System Programmer Response: Be aware of the storage capacity being reached.

3406I **New CONTROL disk definition complete**

Explanation: Regeneration has been completed. You are now using the new CONTROL disk with an increase in MAXUSERS, MAXDISKS, and/or space.

System Action: Program continues uninterrupted.

System Programmer Response: None.

3407E **New maximum for {MAXUSERS | MAXDISKS} is less than current maximum of *nnnnn***

Explanation: During the regenerate processing, the value that is defined for (MAXUSERS or MAXDISKS) is less than the current value *nnnnn* for the same field. It must be greater than or equal.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Check the input value for MAXUSERS or MAXDISKS and make corrections where necessary.

3408E **New CONTROL disk must be larger than current**

Explanation: Regenerate processing, detected that the number of blocks on the new CONTROL disk is less than or equal to the current CONTROL disk. It must be greater than the current CONTROL disk.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Increase the size of the new CONTROL disk and rerun the process.

3470W **AUDIT {ON PARTIAL | ON ALL | OFF CLOSE | OFF NOCOLOSE} requested, but that is the current setting.**

Explanation: The AUDIT operator command entered is the same as the current setting.

System Action: The command is ignored.

User Response: Enter a different command.

3471I **AUDIT {ON ALL | ON PARTIAL} started, was AUDIT { ON PARTIAL | ON ALL}.**

Explanation: The level of auditing is updated to what was requested by the AUDIT command.

System Action: If ALL specified then all authorization requests will be tracked. If PARTIAL specified then only authorization requests that fail and requests that were successful due to special authority will be tracked.

User Response: None.

3472I **AUDIT ON {ALL | PARTIAL} started.**

Explanation: The DDNAME=AUDIT file has been opened successfully and auditing will begin.

System Action: If ALL is specified, all authorization requests will be tracked. If PARTIAL is specified, only authorization requests that fail and requests that were successful due to special authority will be tracked.

User Response: None.

3473I **AUDIT OFF {CLOSE | NOCLOSE} completed.**

Explanation: If CLOSE is specified, the DDNAME=AUDIT file has been closed successfully and auditing is stopped. If NOCLOSE is specified, auditing is stopped but the file remains open.

System Action: If CLOSE is specified, the file is closed. If NOCLOSE is specified, auditing is stopped but the file remains open.

User Response: None.

3474E **AUDIT OFF NOCLOSE requested, but file is already closed.**

Explanation: The AUDIT OFF NOCLOSE command was issued when the audit file was already closed. The file cannot be changed to NOCLOSE state.

System Action: The audit command is ignored.

User Response: If auditing is desired, the AUDIT ON command must be issued.

3475E **I/O error on audit file, auditing canceled.**

Explanation: An I/O error has made the audit file unusable, so auditing is canceled.

System Action: The audit tracing is stopped and the DDNAME=AUDIT file is not used. The audit file is not closed but is left in whatever state it was in when the error occurred. The system continues to run, but without auditing.

User Response: Check previous message DMS3900E for specific information. Correct the problem and either enter the AUDIT operator command to restart auditing or restart the server machine.

If the FILEDEF has to be entered, the server will need to be restarted. When multiple user mode processing is stopped, use the FILESERV DEFAUDIT command to define the audit output file. Then enter FILESERV START to resume multiple user mode processing. FILESERV START automatically issues the necessary FILEDEF.

3476E **Input keyword *xxxxxxxx* is not valid.**

Explanation: The submitted control statement keyword is unrecognized. The recognized audit formatter control statement keywords are: AUTHREQ, DATE, DUMPALL, OWNERID, RESULTS, TIME, FILEREQ, and USERID.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: Select the correct control statement keyword. Each control statement can contain only one keyword.

3477E **Number of parameters in *xxxxxxxx* exceeds {two | six | ten}.**

Explanation: The maximum number of parameters specified on an audit control file record (DDNAME=INPUTCTL) is larger than expected. Specifically:

- For keyword DATE or TIME is two.
- For keyword USERID or OWNERID is six.
- For keyword AUTHREQ or FILEREQ is ten.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: Reduce the number of parameters to the correct amount. For more information about the audit formatter parameters, refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

3478E **{AUTHREQ|FILEREQ} parameters must be numeric and less than 256.**

Explanation: This indicates a syntax error. At least one of the parameters used with the control statement keyword AUTHREQ and FILEREQ contains nonnumeric character(s) or a value of 256 or more.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: Change the parameter(s) to the correct syntax. For more information about AUTHREQ and FILEREQ parameters, refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

3479E **Syntax error in one of the {DATE|TIME} parameters.**

Explanation: Syntax error. The DATE (a real date) must be in the 'mm/dd/yy' form with no imbedded blanks and two digits for each position(pad with leading zeroes if needed). The delimiter must be '/'. The second date, if used, must be greater than the first date. An example of correctly specified dates is: `DATE 01/23/85 02/08/85.`

The TIME must be in the 'hh:mm:ss' form with no imbedded blanks and two digits for each position(pad with leading zeroes if needed). The delimiter must be ':'.

Note: The second time specified should be greater than the first time. For example, specifying TIME 23:45:00 00:10:00 will cause no audit output to be selected (no warning message will be issued). Consequently, specifying an interval that passes through midnight must be done in two different runs of the audit formatter. An example of correctly specified times is: TIME 09:05:00 14:04:59. The TIME must have a range specified.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: Submit the parameter(s) with the correct syntax.

3480E **RESULTS parameter can only be 1, 2, or 3.**

Explanation: The RESULTS parameter can only be 1, 2, or 3.

A 1 will display unsuccessful authority checks, 2 will display all successful authority checks, and 3 will display successful due to special authority such as file pool administrator authority checks.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: Correct the RESULTS parameter to the correct syntax.

3481E **The audit file does not contain the audit data.**

Explanation: The audit file (DDNAME=INPUT) does not contain the audit data.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: If tape is used, ensure that the operator mounted the correct tape and/or that the correct CMS FILEDEF command was entered for DDNAME=INPUT. If a CMS file is used, make sure the correct name was specified and/or that the correct CMS FILEDEF command was entered for DDNAME=INPUT. If the correct file is being accessed, it does not contain the audit data.

3482W **The audit file is empty.**

Explanation: The audit formatter program has detected that the audit file is empty. (It contains no records.) When activity was being audited, no audit output data was created.

System Action: The program is ended.

Programmer Response: None required.

3485I **FILEPOOL processing begun at *time* on *date*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL EXEC started processing. The current time and date are displayed.

System Action: FILEPOOL EXEC continues.

User Response: none

3486I **FILEPOOL processing ended at *time* on *date*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL EXEC ended processing. The current time and date are displayed.

System Action: FILEPOOL EXEC processing is completed.

User Response: none.

3487R **Enter AUDIT selections: 1 (All) or 2 (Select).**

Explanation: Enter 1 to format the entire audit file. Enter 2 if you want to be prompted for selection criteria.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter 1 or 2.

3488R **Enter up to 6 userids or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: This prompt is to get audit information for specific requesting user IDs (which are being checked for authorization). Either enter a particular user ID or press enter to select all user IDs. Use one or more blanks between the user IDs (maximum of 6 user IDs).

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter the user IDs or just press enter.

3489R **Enter up to 6 ownerids or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: This prompt is to get audit information for specific object owner user IDs. Either enter specific user IDs or just press enter to select all data owner user IDs. Use one or more blanks between the user IDs (maximum of 6 user IDs).

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter the user IDs or just press enter.

3490R **Enter up to 10 authorization types or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: Enter up to 10 numbers that represent the authorization types you wish to select or just press enter to select all authorization types. Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for information on the authorization numbers. The valid numbers are:

1 = Administrator authority
2 = Object ownership authority
3 = Write authority to the directory
4 = Read authority to the directory
5 = Write authority to the file
6 = Read authority to the file

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter the authorization numbers or just press enter.

3491R **Enter up to 10 file pool server function codes or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: Enter up to 10 numbers that represent the types of file pool server function codes you wish to select or just press enter to select all file authority requests. Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for information on the file pool server function codes.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter the file pool server function code numbers or just press enter.

3492R **Enter a date range (mm/dd/yy) or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: Enter a data range in the form 'mm/dd/yy mm/dd/yy' or press enter to select all dates. If one date is entered then only audit information for that specific date will be selected. There must be two digits for each portion of the date, enter leading zeros if needed. The separator character must be a '/'.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter a date, date range, or just press enter.

3493R **Enter a time range (hh:mm:ss) or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: Enter a time range in the form 'hh:mm:ss hh:mm:ss' or null enter to select all times. A range must be specified. There must be two digits for each portion of the time, enter leading zeros if needed. The separator character must be a ':'.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter a time range, or just press enter.

3494R **Enter authority check results wanted: 1 (Unsuccessful), 2 (Successful), 3 (Successful due to special authority), or just press enter to skip this selection.**

Explanation: Enter a 1 to select only unsuccessful audit authority checks. Enter a 2 to select all successful audit authority checks. Enter a 3 to select those successful due to special authority audit authority checks. Enter a null enter to select all authority check results.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter 1, 2, 3 or a just press enter.

3495E **Write error from CMS EXECIO on file $$TEMP $$INPUT. RC = *rc***

Explanation: An error occurred when trying to write records to $$TEMP $$INPUT. The *rc* is the return code from CMS EXECIO.

System Action: Program ends with return code 8.

User Response: Use the return code with the CMS EXECIO command to determine how to fix the problem. See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for more information on CMS EXECIO. Reissue the FILEPOOL FORMAT AUDIT command to start over.

3496E **An error occurred for CMS FILEDEF INPUTCTL DISK $$TEMP $$INPUT. RC = *rc***

Explanation: An error occurred when trying to issue the FILEDEF command. The *RC* is the return code from CMS FILEDEF.

System Action: Program ends with return code 8.

User Response: Use the return code with the FILEDEF command to determine how to fix the problem. See the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* for more information on CMS FILEDEF. Reissue the FILEPOOL AUDIT FORMAT command to start over.

3497E **Input is not in the correct format.**

Explanation: A syntax error was found in the response.

System Action: The previous message is reissued.

User Response: Refer to the previous message number for details on the correct format of the response.

3498R **You have not entered any special selections. Enter 9 (quit audit file processing) or just press enter to process all the audit records.**

Explanation: Selective audit processing was requested, but you didn't specify any selections in preceding prompts.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: If you want to quit audit processing, enter a 9. Otherwise just press enter.

3499R **Enter 1 (if DDNAME=INPUTCTL is already available), 9 (to quit audit file processing), or just press enter if you want to be prompted for audit processing.**

Explanation: If you want the FILEPOOL FORMAT AUDIT command prompt you for audit selections for the audit formatter, just press enter. If you do not want to continue audit processing enter 9. Enter 1 only if you have already:

1. created your own control file
2. entered a CMS FILEDEF command associating ddname INPUTCTL with that file.

Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for information on the audit formatter control file.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input.

User Response: Enter a 1, 9, or just press enter.

3500I **{Backup|Restore} of storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* successfully completed at *hh:mm:ss* on *mm:dd:yy*.**

Explanation: The backup or restore of storage group *nn* was successful.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3501I ***rrrr* {BACKUP|RESTORE} file records processed. *nblock* total data blocks remain to be {backed up|restored}. Time = *hh:mm:ss***

Explanation: This message is issued at approximately ten minute intervals during FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE processing for a Shared File System storage group. The *nblock* is the total number of 4096-byte data minidisk blocks in the storage group remaining to be backed up or restored. (This number may be zero if the message is issued while catalog records are being processed.)

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3502I **{Backup|Restore} for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* started, *nblock* total data blocks remain to be {backed up|restored}. Time = *hh:mm:ss*.**

Explanation: This message is issued whenever FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE starts processing a minidisk in a Shared File System storage group. The *nblock* is the total number of 4096-byte data minidisk blocks remaining to be backed up or restored.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3503I **{Backup|Restore} for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* completed, *nblock* total data blocks remain to be {backed up|restored}. Time = *hh:mm:ss*.**

Explanation: This message is issued whenever FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE processing is finished for a data minidisk in a Shared File System storage group. The *nblock* is the total number of 4096-byte data minidisk blocks remaining to be backed up or restored.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3504W **GLOBALV facility not available. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: An error occurred during the execution of a FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command while attempting to access variables via the CMS GLOBALV facility.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Call your system programmer. The cause of the error should be corrected before the command is re-issued.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the GLOBALV call. These values are defined in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*.

3505R **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* is not present on the restore file and will be empty when restore completes.**
Enter '1' to continue or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* was not allocated to the storage group when the restore file was created, but it is now.

System Action: If the user chooses the "cancel" response, the restore operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

If the choice is to continue, the identified minidisk will not be restored.

User Response: Enter the number 1 if you wish to continue anyway. Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the restore operation.

System Programmer Response: None.

3506R **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1* from restore file is now at address *vdev2*. Enter '1' to continue or '0' to cancel.**

Explanation: The minidisk that was located at virtual address *vdev1* when the storage group backup file was built, is now at address *vdev2*.

System Action: If the user chooses the "cancel" response, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

If the choice is to continue, the specified minidisk will be restored using the new address.

User Response: Enter the number 1 if you wish to continue anyway. Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the restore operation.

System Programmer Response: None.

3507W **User *userid* has been dropped from storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: User *userid* was not present in storage group *nn* when the storage group backup file was created, but was in the file pool when the FILEPOOL RESTORE command was issued. The user has been dropped from the storage group.

System Action: The user *userid* has been dropped from the storage group and all data associated with that *userid* has been erased.

User Response: Data belonging to *userid*, if any, will have to be restored by the user.

System Programmer Response: None.

3508W **Data for user *userid* in storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* has not been restored. User is currently enrolled in a different storage group.**

Explanation: The user identified by *userid* was in the storage group when the backup file was built but has since been moved to another storage group.

System Action: The user *userid* will not be restored into this storage group. (The user remains enrolled in the new storage group. His or her data is not affected.)

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3510R **Restore file is a storage group backup file for file pool *filepoolid1* and not *filepoolid2*. Enter '1' to continue or '0' to cancel.**

Explanation: The restore file was built from file pool *filepoolid1* and the restore request was to restore file pool *filepoolid2*.

System Action: If the user chooses the cancel option, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state. If "continue" is chosen, the restore will continue restoring the storage group under the new file pool id.

User Response: Answer '1' if this is the same file pool with a different name, '0' if it is actually a different file pool.

System Programmer Response: None.

3511E **Specified storage group number *nn* is invalid.**

Explanation: The storage group id *nn* is not numeric, less than two, or greater than 32767.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid storage group id.

System Programmer Response: None.

3512E **Invalid option *option* specified.**

Explanation: An option *option* was specified for the FILEPOOL CLEANUP command or an option other than ACK or NOACK was specified for FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid option parameter (or no options if FILEPOOL CLEANUP).

System Programmer Response: None.

3513E **Insufficient virtual device addresses available to address data minidisks. *n* addresses needed.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command must LINK to each minidisk in the storage group being backed up or restored and needs virtual device addresses available in the machine it is operating in with which to address them. Either not enough virtual device addresses in the range X'191' to X'5FF' (X'FFF' if in EC mode) were available, or the LINK request returned a 153 code, indicating too many virtual device addresses in use.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: DETACH *n* virtual devices and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3514E **Action *action* invalid. Must be BACKUP, RESTORE, or CLEANUP.**

Explanation: The requested action *action* was not one of the three valid possibilities.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid action parameter.

System Programmer Response: None.

3515E *parameter* **is an invalid parameter.**

Explanation: No more than three parameters may be specified for FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP commands.

System Action: FILEPOOL command processing terminates. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct number of parameters.

System Programmer Response: None.

3516E **No workunitids currently available.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL command made a request to the CMS for a work unit ID and none were available.

System Action: FILEPOOL command processing terminates. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Re-IPL CMS to free up any unused work unit IDs and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3517E **Storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* was enabled during {backup|restore|cleanup}.**

Explanation: Someone entered an ENABLE STORAGE GROUP program request or ENABLE GROUP command while FILEPOOL command processing was accessing the storage group. It removed the lock needed for successful backup, restore, or cleanup.

System Action: The User Storage Group Recovery backup or restore of the storage group will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Make sure you aren't running two backups for the same storage group at the same time (one in your machine and one in a batch machine, for example). Ensure no other administrators are entering the command. Reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: Your operators should be warned not to issue ENABLE requests without checking with the shared file system administrator first. If no ENABLE was issued by an operator, the other programs running at the time under the same user ID should be checked to see if they are issuing ENABLE requests. This might occur if two backups for the same storage group were running concurrently for the same user ID (one in the user's machine and one in a batch machine, for instance).

3518E **File pool server is not available.**

Explanation: Either the file pool server was not available when the FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command was issued or it failed during execution of the command.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a RESTORE file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if restore was being done.

User Response: If the command is cancelled by the system, restart the file pool server and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3518R **File pool server is not available. [Enter '1' to {retry|continue} or '0' to cancel.]**

Explanation: Either the file pool server was not available when the FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command was issued or it failed during execution of the command.

System Action: If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a RESTORE file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if a restore was being done.

If a response is requested and the user chooses to cancel, the backup or restore operation will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

If the retry option is selected, the system will attempt again to establish the connection to the file pool server.

If the continue option is selected, the system continues processing and will try again to connect to the server in about ten minutes.

Note: Although operations may proceed without it, the file pool server **MUST** be restarted to allow the command to complete successfully.

User Response: Enter the number 1 if you wish to continue or retry. Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the backup or restore. If the retry option is presented, the file pool server restart **MUST** have been completed or the retry will not be successful. If the continue option is presented, operations may proceed, but the server **MUST** be restarted to allow the command to complete successfully.

If the command is cancelled, either by the system or by user response '0', restart the server and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3519E **Storage group *nn* does not exist in file pool *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL command has determined that the storage group *nn* is not defined for file pool *filepoolid*.

Note: A possible cause of this error is using a restore file for the wrong file pool.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3520E **File pool *filepoolid* not available.**

Explanation: The file pool is not available on this system at this time.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3521E **No FILEDEF specified for {BACKUP|RESTORE} file.**

Explanation: A FILEDEF with a ddname of BACKUP for backup requests or RESTORE for restore requests must be issued before the FILEPOOL command is entered. No such FILEDEF was found.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Specify the required FILEDEF and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3522E **RESTORE file record was not generated by backup.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command determined that the file being restored is not valid.

Note: If this message occurs before the start message (DMS3594R), it indicates that the file was not created by the FILEPOOL BACKUP command. If it occurs after that point, it indicates that a record was encountered that was not written by the FILEPOOL BACKUP command.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group.

User Response: Restore the storage group using a valid restore file.

System Programmer Response: None.

3523E **Invalid Shared File System catalog interface level.**

Explanation: The release level of the Shared File System does not correspond to the release level of the FILEPOOL command.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Make sure your version of module DMS5PR is at the same level as the CMS system you are using and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3524E **Restore file is format version *n*, but utility processes format version *m*.**

Explanation: The file being restored was built with a version of FILEPOOL BACKUP command that used version *n* of the backup/restore file format, but the restore is being done with a command version that expects format version *m*.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct version of the command or with a valid restore file.

System Programmer Response: None.

3525E **Restore file is for storage group *nn* and not *mm*. File pool = *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command was for storage group *mm*, but the restore file supplied was for storage group *nn*.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Either reissue the command specifying the correct storage group, or reissue the command with the correct restore file.

System Programmer Response: None.

3526E **Restore file is inconsistent.**

Explanation: A record has been encountered on the restore file that is inconsistent with previous records. For instance, it is for a different storage group or file pool or is not in the proper sequence.

Note: A probable cause of this error is the mishandling of multi-volume tape files. It could also occur if the restore is being done to the wrong file pool, or if the backup file was copied and edited by the user.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group.

User Response: Reissue the command, using a valid restore file.

System Programmer Response: None.

3527E **{BACKUP|RESTORE} file device type is not tape or disk.**

Explanation: The FILEDEF supplied for the BACKUP or RESTORE file did not specify a device type of tape or disk.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Supply a FILEDEF defining a valid device type and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3528E **CLOSE for {BACKUP|RESTORE} file failed.**

Explanation: An error occurred during CLOSE for the backup or restore file.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if restore was being done.

User Response: If the failure occurred during a backup, determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3529E **Unrecoverable I/O error on {BACKUP|RESTORE} file.**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error occurred on the backup or restore file.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if restore was being done.

User Response: If a restore was in progress, reissue the command with a valid restore file. If a backup was being done, reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3530E **Unexpected end of file on RESTORE file.**

Explanation: The end of the restore file was reached before the check summary record was read. (The check summary record is the very last record in the backup file. It contains the total number of bytes written).

Note: This is probably due to a problem handling multi-volume tape files, but it could also be caused by using restore files from backup runs that failed.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group.

User Response: Use a valid restore file and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3531E **Insufficient virtual storage**

Explanation: The virtual machine in which the FILEPOOL command was run was not large enough.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the backup file if backup or the restore group if restore.

User Response: Define more storage for the virtual machine and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3532E **This userid does not have administrator authority.**

Explanation: For the FILEPOOL command to complete successfully, the machine must have file pool administrator authority.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Either have someone grant your user ID file pool administration authorization and reissue the command or reissue the command under a user ID that has administrator authority.

System Programmer Response: None.

3533I **Linking to minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1* as *vdev2*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing is about to issue an internal CP LINK command to the identified file pool minidisk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3534E **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* is not defined for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* was associated with storage group *nn* when the storage group was backed up, but it isn't currently.

Note: This error could also occur if a restore file for the wrong file pool was used.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Use a restore file built since the minidisk was removed and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3535E **Unrecoverable I/O error on minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev*.**

Explanation: A unrecoverable I/O error has occurred on minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual device address *vdev* during FILEPOOL command processing.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

User Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3536E **Unrecoverable I/O error on CP directory.**

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error has occurred on the CP directory during FILEPOOL command processing.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Either a return code of 52 was received as the result of a LINK request or a return code of 36 was received from a CMS HNDIUCV SET request indicating a permanent I/O error on the CP Directory. The cause of this failure should be determined and corrected.

3537R **CP directory is busy.**
Enter '1' to retry or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a return code of 116 as the result of a LINK request, indicating that the CP directory was busy.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state. If the user chooses to continue, the LINK will be reissued.

User Response: Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the command. If you wish to retry, enter the number 1 after ensuring that the CP directory is no longer busy.

System Programmer Response: None.

3538R **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* not available for {read|write}.**
Enter '1' to retry or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a 104, 105 or 106 return code from a CP LINK command, indicating that minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev* is already linked in a mode that will not allow the utility to link in the required mode.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state. If the user chooses to retry, the LINK will be reissued.

User Response: Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the command. If you wish to retry, enter the number 1 after ensuring that no conflicting links exist for the device.

Note: The most likely reason for this error is that the storage group is being restored. If this is the case, wait until the restore completes and then retry.

System Programmer Response: None.

3539R **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* not mounted.**
Enter '1' to retry or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a 108 return code from a CP LINK command, indicating that minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev* was on a volume that was not mounted.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state. If the user chooses to continue, the LINK will be reissued.

User Response: Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the command. If you wish to retry, enter the number 1 after ensuring that the volume is mounted.

System Programmer Response: None.

3540E **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* is not present on the restore file.**

Explanation: Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* was not associated with the storage group when it was backed up, but it is now. In other words, the POOLDEF file contains a DDNAME=MDKnnnn control statement for a minidisk that does not exist in the backup file. Furthermore, minidisk numbers greater than the one displayed do exist in the backup file. Because of this inconsistency, the restore file cannot be used to restore this storage group.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Insure that the restore is for the correct file pool and storage group and that no changes have been made to the storage group definition since the backup file was built. Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3541R **Incorrect password supplied for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev*.**
Enter '1' to retry or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: During FILEPOOL command processing, the password supplied as the result of the prompt for a password to access minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev* was invalid.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state. If the user chooses to continue, the LINK will be reissued and the user will be prompted again for the password.

User Response: Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the command. If you wish to retry, enter the number 1.

System Programmer Response: None.

3542E **Cannot continue - too many incorrect passwords attempted.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a 115 return code from a CP LINK command, indicating that the limit for the number of invalid passwords attempted has been exceeded and the security system has prohibited any further LINKs from this machine.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: See your security coordinator to fix this problem and then reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3543E **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* pending offline.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a 199 return code from a CP LINK command, indicating that the volume containing minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* was pending offline.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Have the CP operator put the volume back online and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3544E **Unrecoverable I/O error on system file.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing received a 113, 202, 203, or 213 return code from a CMS DISKID request, indicating an unrecoverable error occurred on a system file.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3545E **Non-CMS IUCV interface active.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing uses the CMS IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO facility. The CMS IUCV interface allows multiple users in the same machine to be using the IUCV interface, but only if all of them are connected through CMS. If one is connected directly to CP IUCV without going through CMS, the CMS interface cannot be used.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Either terminate the application using the IUCV interface or reIPL CMS and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3546E **Error on DIAGNOSE {X'18'|X'20'} call during CMS DISKID function processing. DIAGNOSE return code = *code*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing issued a CMS DISKID function request that internally called the CP DIAGNOSE facility to do I/O to a system DASD file but it failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the code returned in register 15 from the DIAGNOSE X'18' or DIAGNOSE X'20' request. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3548E **Too many IUCV connects from this machine.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing uses the IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO facility. The maximum number of possible connections from this machine to the CMS IUCV interface were exceeded.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP ur FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: The user's machine should be redefined to allow a higher number of connections. This is done using the MAXCONN parameter on the OPTION statement in the users's VM/SP directory. The option control statement is described in the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*

3549R ***BLOCKIO not available. Too many existing connections.**
Enter '1' to retry or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing uses the IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO facility. The maximum number of possible connections (4096) to the facility were already in use when the utility tried to make its connection.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

If the user chooses to continue, the connect will be tried again.

User Response: Enter the number 0 if you wish to cancel the command. If you wish to retry, enter the number 1.

System Programmer Response: None.

3550E **Not authorized for IUCV interface to *BLOCKIO**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing uses the IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO facility. The virtual machine in which it is operating is not authorized to use this facility.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Contact your system programmer to obtain authority to use the *BLOCKIO interface under IUCV. Reissue the command when you are authorized.

System Programmer Response: Update the user's VM/SP directory entry. Specify the *BLOCKIO CP system service on an IUCV control statement for the user. The IUCV control statement is described in the *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference.*

3551E **Minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev* has been reset.**

Explanation: The minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual device address *vdev* was reset while FILEPOOL command processing was linked to it. This could have been due to a RESET or a DETACH issued by the user or CP operator.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

User Response: Reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3552E **Cleanup of prior ABEND for backup/restore for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* failed.**

Explanation: A previous ABEND occurred during FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL CLEANUP for storage group *nn* and the storage group was left in a disabled state and/or data minidisks were left linked. The attempt to cleanup failed.

System Action: Execution is terminated. If backup was in progress, no backup file is generated. If restore was in progress, the storage group being restored is still in its original state.

User Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3553E **QUERY format error on output from QUERY FILEPOOL.**

Explanation: A CMS QUERY FILEPOOL command was issued by FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command processing and the last field of the returned output was not in a valid format for a file pool ID (1 to 8 alphanumeric characters and terminated with a colon).

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command, explicitly specifying the file pool ID parameter.

System Programmer Response: If the QUERY FILEPOOL CURRENT output was translated using national language support, make sure that the last parameter of the output is the file pool ID delimited with a colon, with no further punctuation.

3554E **Error on enable of storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid*. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command processing issued an ENABLE STORAGE GROUP program function request to enable the storage group. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the backup file if you entered FILEPOOL BACKUP, or the storage group if you entered FILEPOOL RESTORE.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the reason code returned from the DMSCSL invocation of the ENABLE STORAGE GROUP program function. For a description of these values, refer to "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29. Determine and correct the cause of the failure. Check the termination messages for information on how to enable the storage group if possible.

3555E **Error on disable of storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid*. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing issued a DISABLE STORAGE GROUP program function request to disable the storage group. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the reason code returned from the DMSCSL invocation of the DISABLE STORAGE GROUP program function. For a description of the values, refer to "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3556E **Error on workunitid allocation request. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: A GET WORKUNITID program function request was made by FILEPOOL command processing to get a work unit ID. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the reason code returned from the DMSCSL invocation of the GET WORKUNITID program function. For a description of these values, refer to "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3557E **Error on {BACKUP|RESTORE} file open.**

Explanation: An error was encountered during an OPEN call to CMS/OS QSAM for the FILEPOOL BACKUP / RESTORE file.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command. Refer to the previous error message from CMS/OS QSAM to determine the cause of the error.

System Programmer Response: None.

3558E **{Backup|Restore} of storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* failed.**

Explanation: The backup or restore of storage group *nn* was not successful. A message was already issued indicating the cause of the failure.

System Action: See previous error message.

User Response: See previous error message.

System Programmer Response: None.

3559E **Error on QUERY *command*. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: An error was returned from a CP QUERY LINKS *vdev*, CP QUERY ALL, or CMS QUERY FILEPOOL command issued internally by FILEPOOL command processing.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the return code from register 15. For more information about CP return codes, see the section at the front of this book titled "Sample Return Code from a CP Command." For a description of the CMS return codes and associated commands, see the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference* . Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3560E **Error on Shared File System catalog interface {OPEN|READ|WRITE|CLOSE} CATALOG request. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: A request was made by FILEPOOL commmand processing to open, close, read from, or write to the file pool catalogs. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if restore was being done.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the reason code returned from the DMSCSL invocation of the OPEN CATALOG, READ CATALOG, WRITE CATALOG, or CLOSE CATALOG program function. For a description of these values, refer to "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3561E **Storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* has no associated file spaces.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing has determined that no file spaces are associated with the storage group *nn*. There is no need to backup or restore a storage group with no associated file spaces.

System Action: The backup of the storage group will be terminated. The BACKUP file will not be usable as a RESTORE file.

User Response: Insure that the correct file pool and storage group were specified. If so, there is no need to back up this storage group.

System Programmer Response: None.

3562E **Storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* has not been modified.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command failed before any changes were made to the storage group. It is still in its original state.

System Action: Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group.

User Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3563I **Cleanup of prior ABEND for backup/restore for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* completed successfully.**

Explanation: A previous ABEND occurred during FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE for storage group *nn* and the storage group was left in a disabled state and/or data minidisk were left linked. All resources have been released.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3564E **Error on COPY BUFFER request. Reason code = *code*.**

Explanation: A COPY BUFFER program function request was made by FILEPOOL command processing. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: The *code* is the reason code returned from the DMSCSL invocation of the COPY BUFFER program function. For a description of these values, refer to "SFS Reason Codes" on page 29. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3565E **Unexpected SEVER on IUCV path to *BLOCKIO service. SEVER interrupt IPUSER = *code*.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL command's path to the *BLOCKIO facility was unexpectedly severed.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the first byte of the IPUSER field returned in the IUCV SEVER interrupt PLIST when the IUCV SEVER interrupt was received. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3566E **Error on IUCV SEVER for *BLOCKIO service. SEVER request IPRCODE = *code*.**

Explanation: A SEVER request was made on the FILEPOOL command's IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO system service. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the IPRCODE field returned in the IUCV PLIST when the IUCV SEVER request was issued. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3567E **Error on IUCV SEND for *BLOCKIO service. SEND request IPRCODE = *code*.**

Explanation: A SEND request was made by FILEPOOL command processing on the IUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO system service. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the IPRCODE field returned in the IUCV PLIST when the IUCV SEND request was issued. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3568E **Error on *BLOCKIO request for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vadr*. REPLY interrupt IPRMMSG1 = *code*.**

Explanation: A request to read or write a set of blocks to minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at address *vadr* using the multi-block feature of the block I/O facility was made by FILEPOOL command processing. (*vadr* is the owner's virtual address, not the one used to reference the minidisk in this machine.) A failure other than an I/O error occurred.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the IPRMMSG1 field in the IUCV REPLY interrupt PLIST returned when the reply to the request for I/O is received from the *BLOCKIO interface. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3569E **Error on *BLOCKIO request for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev*. Multiple Chained Block I/O status code = *code*.**

Explanation: A request to read or write a set of blocks to minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at address *vdev* using the multi-block feature of the block I/O facility was made by FILEPOOL command processing. (*vdev* is the owner's virtual address, not the one used to reference the minidisk in this machine.) A failure other than an I/O error occurred.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the status code returned in the multi-block I/O PLIST when the reply to the request for I/O is received from the *BLOCKIO interface. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3570E **Error on CMS DMSFREE or DMSFRET request. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing attempted to obtain storage via a CMS DMSFREE request or to free storage using a DMSFRET call. An error occurred other than out of storage.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. Check the termination messages to determine the status of the storage group if restore was being done.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 when the DMSFREE or DMSFRET call completed. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3571E **Error on IUCV DECLARE BUFFER request. DECLARE BUFFER request IPRCODE = *code*.**

Explanation: An IUCV DECLARE BUFFER was issued by FILEPOOL command processing to initialize the IUCV interface. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the IPRCODE field returned when the IUCV DECLARE BUFFER was done. These values are defined in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3572E **Error on CMS HNDIUCV SET request. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A CMS HNDIUCV SET macro was invoked by FILEPOOL command processing in order to initialize the IUCV interface. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the CMS HNDIUCV macro call. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Connectivity Programming Guide and Reference*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3573E **Error on CP LINK for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1* as *vdev2*. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A CP LINK request was issued by FILEPOOL command processing for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev1* to link it as *vdev2*. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the message number associated with the error detected by the CP LINK command. To define the message number, see the section of this book entitled DMK MESSAGES. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3574E **Error on CP DETACH for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1*, linked as *vdev2*. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A CP DETACH request was issued by FILEPOOL command processing for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev1* (linked as *vdev2*), associated with the storage group referenced. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the message number associated with the error detected by the CP DETACH command. To define the message number, see the section of this book entitled DMK MESSAGES. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3575E **Error on CMS DISKID request for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1*, linked as *vdev2*. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A CMS DISKID request was issued by FILEPOOL command processing to retrieve information about minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at address *vdev1* (linked as *vdev2*) associated with the storage group referenced. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the CMS DISKID function call. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3576E **Error on CMS CMSIUCV CONNECT. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A CMS CMSIUCV CONNECT macro was invoked by FILEPOOL command processing in order to connect to the *BLOCKIO facility to access a minidisk associated with the storage group. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the CMS CMSIUCV macro call. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3577E **Error on IUCV CONNECT for *BLOCKIO service. CONNECT request IPRCODE = *code*.**

Explanation: An IUCV CONNECT was issued by FILEPOOL command processing to connect to the *BLOCKIO facility to access a minidisk associated with the storage group. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value of the IPRCODE field returned when the IUCV CONNECT was done. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Connectivity Programming Guide and Reference*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3578E **No file pool specified.**

Explanation: No file pool ID was specified on the FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command and no default file pool has been identified.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying the file pool ID parameter.

System Programmer Response: None.

3579E **Unexpected return code *code* at completion.**

Explanation: A program error has occurred in utility module DMS5PR during FILEPOOL command processing. The error code *code* was not one of the valid values.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FOLEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

User Response: Reissue the command and call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: This error will not normally occur. If it does, it is probably because the module has been modified, maybe by another program running in the same virtual machine. Make sure that you have a valid unmodified version of the module DMS5PR.

3580E **Missing storage group id parameter.**

Explanation: When the FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command is entered, the storage group id must be specified.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP, FILEPOOL RESTORE, or FILEPOOL CLEANUP command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid storage groupid.

System Programmer Response: None.

3581E **Storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* is in an invalid state and is unreferencable.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL RECOVERY command has failed for a reason stated in a previous message, leaving the storage group in an invalid state. It will remain unreferencable until a successful restore has been done.

System Action: The storage group is left in a locked state.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid storage groupid.

System Programmer Response: None.

3582W **The enable for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* failed. Do CLEANUP to enable the storage group.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL command's attempt to enable the storage group failed.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: If the file pool server had failed, restart the file pool server and issue the FILEPOOL CLEANUP command to enable the storage group.

System Programmer Response: None.

3583W **The enable for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* failed. Have the file pool server operator enable the storage group.**

Explanation: The FILEPOOL command's attempt to enable the storage group failed.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: If the file pool server had failed, restart the file pool server. Contact the file pool server operator and have them enable the storage group using the ENABLE command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3584E **FILEDEF failure for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1*, linked as *vdev2*. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing issued a FILEDEF for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at address *vdev1* (linked as *vdev2*). It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: *code* is the return code from the FILEDEF command. These values are defined in the *VM/SP CMS Command Reference*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3585E **Cannot access storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid*. Conflicting lock outstanding.**

Explanation: FILEPOOL command processing attempted to disable the storage group, but the storage group is already disabled in a conflicting mode.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Determine and correct the cause of the error and reissue the command.

Note: A possible cause of this error is issuing the command with FILEWAIT set off. If it was, enter a SET FILEWAIT ON command and reissue the FILEPOOL command.

System Programmer Response: None.

3586W **FSWRITE error during GLOBALV request. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: An error occurred in a GLOBALV request issued during FILEPOOL command processing when it tried to use the CMS FSWRITE macro to write the variables to file mode A.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the FSWRITE call. The values are defined in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*. The cause of the error should be corrected before the utility is used again.

System Programmer Response: None.

3587W **NUCEXT error during GLOBALV request. Return code = *code***

Explanation: An error occurred in a GLOBALV request issued during FILEPOOL command processing when it tried to use the CMS NUCEXT command.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the NUCEXT call. (A code 25 indicates out of storage). These values are defined in the *VM/SP Application Development Guide for CMS*. The cause of the error should be corrected before the utility is used again. If code 25 was returned, re-IPLing CMS may be sufficient.

3588E **The definition of minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1* is not consistent with its definition on the restore file.**

Explanation: A change has been made in the definition of the minidisk since the storage group was backed up. The change prevents the restore from being successful.

Note: The most likely cause for this error is that the restore is for the wrong file pool. Another possibility is that a FILESERV GENERATE was done since the restore file was created.

System Action: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Either reset the minidisk to its original definition and reissue the command or reissue the command using a restore file built after the minidisk was redefined.

System Programmer Response: None.

3589E **Reserved minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at *vdev1*, linked as *vdev2*, has a block size of *blksize*.**

Explanation: The block size returned from the CMS DISKID function issued by FILEPOOL command processing for minidisk *MDKnnnnn* at virtual address *vdev1* (linked as *vdev2*) was not 4096.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: This is a system failure. The minidisk at *vdev1* was obtained from a list of data minidisks connected to the storage group and all these disks are supposed to have block sizes of 4096. Contact the designated support group for your installation.

3590E **Unexpected IUCV interrupt type. Interrupt IPTYPE code = *code*.**

Explanation: An IUCV interrupt of an unexpected type was received on the FILEPOOL command's *BLOCKIO connection.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: This is a system failure. Contact the designated support group for your installation.

3591W **Most recent ABEND for file pool *filepoolid* was for storage group *nn*, not *mm*.**

Explanation: A FILEPOOL CLEANUP request was made for storage group *mm* in file pool *filepoolid*, but the most recent ABEND of backup or restore for that file pool involved storage group *nn*.

System Action: The resources for the storage group *mm* will be cleaned up.

User Response: Make sure the file pool ID you specified was correct. If so, any necessary cleanup of the storage group you specified had already been done. If not, re-issue the request with the correct file pool ID.

System Programmer Response: None.

3592W **Nothing to clean up for file pool *filepoolid*.**

Explanation: A FILEPOOL CLEANUP command was made for a storage group in file pool *filepoolid*, but there were no recorded abnormal ends involving the group.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Make sure the file pool ID you specified was correct. If so, any necessary cleanup of the storage group you specified had already been done. If not, re-issue the request with the correct file pool ID.

Note: If either backup or restore has been issued for any storage group in this file pool since the abnormal end, cleanup would have been automatically done. This message would result from an attempt to clean up after such an abnormal end.

Note: It is possible that the backup or restore could have abnormally ended at a point where no resources requiring cleanup were allocated. This message would result from an attempt to clean up after such an abnormal end.

Note: It is also possible to get this message if the abnormally ended command was not able to use the GLOBALV facility to record the fact that an operation was being performed on the storage group. In that case, cleanup will have to be performed manually. See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for instructions.

System Programmer Response: None.

3593I **BACKUP file creation begun for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* at *hh:mm:ss* on *mm:dd:yy*. Total data blocks to be backed up = *nblock*.**

Explanation: The backup has begun for the specified storage group in file pool *filepoolid*.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3594R **Restoring storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* from a restore file created at *hh:mm:ss* on *mm:dd:yy*. Total data blocks to be restored = *nblock*.**
Enter '1' to continue or '0' to cancel.

Explanation: The FILEPOOL RESTORE command is about to restore storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* using a restore file generated at the time and date identified.

System Action: If the user chooses to cancel, the operation is terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

If the user chooses to continue, the restore processing will continue.

User Response: The user should verify the time and date and respond '1' if is correct or '0' if it is not.

System Programmer Response: None.

3595I **Storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* has been enabled.**

Explanation: A previous abnormal end occurred during a FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command for storage group *nn* and the storage group was left disabled. It has been released.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3596I **All data minidisks for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* have been detached.**

Explanation: A previous ABEND occurred during a FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE for storage group *nn* and the data minidisks were left attached to this machine. They have all been detached.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3597I **Cleanup of prior ABEND for backup/restore for storage group *nn* in file pool *filepoolid* in progress.**

Explanation: A previous abnormal end (ABEND) occurred during a FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command for storage group *nn* and the storage group was left in a disabled state and/or data minidisks were left linked. The utility is releasing these resources.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

System Programmer Response: None.

3598E **Error on CMSIUCV SEVER for *BLOCKIO service. Return code = *code*.**

Explanation: A SEVER request was made by FILEPOOL command processing using the CMSIUCV interface to the *BLOCKIO system service. It failed in an unexpected manner.

System Action: The FILEPOOL BACKUP or FILEPOOL RESTORE command will be terminated. If a restore was in progress, the storage group will be left disabled. Users will not be able to reference it. If a backup was in progress, the BACKUP file will not be usable as a restore file.

User Response: Call your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: *code* is the value returned in register 15 from the CMSIUCV SEVER request. These values are defined in the *VM/SP Connectivity Programming Guide and Reference*. Determine and correct the cause of the error and inform the user to restart the operation.

3599E **No action specified. Must be BACKUP, RESTORE, or CLEANUP.**

Explanation: No action was specified for the FILEPOOL command.

System Action: The FILEPOOL command will be terminated. All resources are left in their original state.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid action parameter.

System Programmer Response: None.

3700E **SAC error. Retcode=*n1* Reason=*n2*, *n3 n4***

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to perform a SAC action during the processing of a FILESERV command. This information is supplied for support group problem determination.

Note: The following table indicates which file pool server module is executed within each of the relevant FILESERV commands.

Command Type:	*File Pool Server Module:*
FILESERV START	Server Initialization
FILESERV GENERATE	Catalog Generation
FILESERV REORG	Catalog Generation or Unload/Reload
FILESERV REGENERATE	Catalog Generation or Unload/Reload
FILESERV LIST	List Catalog
FILESERV MOVEUSER	DAC Moveuser

n1. The RETCODE value is the error code returned by SAC. See the System Programmer Response in this message for a description of some of these error codes. Values not listed there are intended only for service personnel.

n2. The REASON value describes the type of SAC operation that was in progress when the error occurred.

10	Opening a scan
20	Closing a scan
30	Deleting a row
40	Next
50	Fetching a row
60	Insert
70	Cinsert
80	Beginning a Logical Unit of Work
90	Committing a Logical Unit of Work
100	Rolling back a Logical Unit of Work

110	Lock
120	Updating a row
130	Cdelete
140	General Catalog Scan Access
150	Reading user file blocks
160	Writing user file blocks
170	Unallocating user file blocks
180	Assigning unique id's to a user object

n3. is 'CATALOG =' or 'INDEX =' or 'CATALOGSPACE'

n4. When *n3* is 'CATALOG =', *n4* is the catalog name. When *n3* is 'INDEX =', *n4* is the index name. When *n3* is 'CATALOGSPACE', *n4* is blank. When *n3* is blank, *n4* is blank.

System Action: Execution stops. All catalog updates are rolled back.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your VM/SP System Programmer.

System Programmer Response: For SAC RETCODE (*n1*) values other than those listed below, make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated support group for your installation.

The following SAC RETCODE values require action as listed:

n1 = -77 (NOROOME) or -78 (NOROOMI)

Refer to message DMS3220W for recovery action.

n1. = -303 (SH4FAMDPFULL)

Add a minidisk to the "TO" storage group via the FILESERV MINIDISK command and then rerun the FILESERV MOVEUSER command.

n1 = -81 (IOERROR)

If the REASON (*n2*) is 150 (reading user file blocks) then you must restore the "FROM" user storage group via the FILEPOOL RESTORE command and then rerun FILESERV MOVEUSER.

If the REASON (*n2*) is 160 (writing user file blocks) then you must restore the "TO" user storage group via the FILEPOOL RESTORE command and then rerun FILESERV MOVEUSER.

Note: All of the above FILESERV commands can be rerun if they fail. If the failing command is FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE and the failure occurs after the message indicating that REORG must complete before using the file pool, the file pool cannot be used for other processing until a rerun is completed. The rerun must read as input the file identified by ddname=TEMP that was created by processing the command that failed.

3701I **File Pool catalogs unloaded to DDNAME=TEMP. Timestamp:** *n1*

Explanation: During the processing of FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE the File Pool Server Unload/Reload module has unloaded the file pool catalogs to the output file identified by the ddname TEMP. The file is uniquely identified by the contents of its first record, which contains the DDNAME followed by the date and time of unload, in readable format.

n1. is the timestamp value (format mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss) from the first record of the output file.

System Action: File Pool Server Unload/Reload processing continues.

Operator Response: None.

3702I **Expected input file for Reload processing is DDNAME=***n1* **Timestamp:** *n2*

Explanation: During the processing of FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE the File Pool Server Unload/Reload module has unloaded the file pool catalogs to the output file named TEMP. Reload processing is beginning. Normally the file used for input to the reload process should be the same file that was used for output in the unload process. This message provides the saved information from the first record of the unload file. You can verify that you have defined the correct file for input by comparing this information to the information in the next message (DMS3703I).

Note: If a rerun is being done after a failure during Server Catalog Generation processing, it is possible that the information saved from the first record of the unload file has been erased. In that case, this message contains DDNAME=???????? and timestamp 00/00/00 00:00:00.

n1. is the DDNAME value saved from the first record of the unload file or '????????'.

n2. is the timestamp value (format mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss) saved from the first record of the unload file or 00/00/00 00:00:00.

System Action: File Pool Server Unload/Reload processing continues.

Operator Response: None.

3703E **The current input file for Reload processing is incorrect. DDNAME=***n1* **Timestamp:** *n2*

Explanation: During the processing of FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE the File Pool Server Unload/Reload module has unloaded the File Pool catalogs to the output file associated with DDNAME TEMP. Reload processing has terminated because an incorrect file has been defined as input to the reload.

n1. is '????????' since the DDNAME value could not be determined from the first record of the input file.

n2. is '00/00/00 00:00:00' since the timestamp value could not be determined from the first record of the input file.

System Action: The FILESERV command terminates.

Operator Response: Define or mount the correct file and re-issue the FILESERV command that was processing when the error occurred. The catalogs must be reloaded before the file pool can be used.

3703I **The current input file for Reload processing is DDNAME=*n1* Timestamp: *n2***

Explanation: During the processing of FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE the File Pool Server Unload/Reload module has unloaded the File Pool catalogs to the output file associated with DDNAME TEMP. This message describes the information found on the first record of the file that will be used as input in the reload of the catalogs.

n1. is the DDNAME value read from the first record of the input file.

n2. is the timestamp value (format mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss) read from the first record of the input file.

System Action: Processing continues.

Operator Response: None.

3704R **The above information describes the file that will be used as input to reload the file pool catalogs. Enter '1' to reload the catalogs from this file, or '0' to prevent reload from this file.**

Explanation: This message is preceded by messages DMS3702I and DMS3703I. Message DMS3702I contains the information in the first record of the file created by the most recent unloading of the file pool catalogs. The file pool catalogs are unloaded to a file as part of FILESERV REORG processing or FILESERV REGENERATE processing (when MAXUSERS is increased). Message DMS3703I contains the information in the first record of the file that will be used for reloading the catalogs. You are given two options with this message:

1. Reply 1: The file identified in message DMS3703I will be used as input for the reload of the File Pool catalogs.
2. Reply 0: FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE processing is halted. When the command is re-issued, the file pool server will reload the catalogs. The file pool cannot be used for other processing until a rerun is completed.

System Action: The terminal is in read mode waiting for input. When input is received, one of the following actions will occur:

1. Reply was 1: The FILESERV command continues processing.
2. Reply was 0: The FILESERV command terminates.

Operator Response: Enter '1' (continue) or '0' (cancel).

Note: The normal response is '1' (continue). You will want to reply '0' (cancel) if you need to reload the catalogs from an unload file that was not the most recent one created by FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE processing. You would also reply '0' if the wrong file has been defined as the input file. The catalogs must be reloaded before the file pool can be used. After you have defined the correct file as input, re-issue the FILESERV command.

3705I **Restart of Reload assumed**

Explanation: The FILESERV REORG or FILESERV REGENERATE command has been re-issued. The File Pool catalogs were unloaded to a file during File Pool Server Unload/Reload processing in the previous run. Processing of Unload/Reload resumes with the reload of the catalogs.

System Action: Processing continues.

Operator Response: None.

3706I **Reload of File Pool catalogs complete**

Explanation: The File Pool catalogs have been re-created from the file described in message DMS3703I.

System Action: The FILESERV command will end normally.

Operator Response: None.

3707I **Storage Group *n1* disabled by *n2*, MODE= *n3* Devices are *n4***

Explanation: This message is a response to the operator command to determine if a storage group has been previously disabled.

n1. is the storage group number of the group being queried. The range of valid storage group numbers is 2 to the MAXDISKS value defined for the system.

n2. is the user ID of the person who disabled the storage group.

n3. is the mode of the lock acquired to disable the storage group.

1 SHARE
2 EXCLUSIVE

n4. is the state of the minidisks associated with the storage group.

1 detached
2 linked

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

3708I **File space *n1* disabled by *n2*, MODE= *n3***

Explanation: This message is a response to the operator command to determine if a file space has been previously disabled.

n1. is the user ID of the file space that is being queried.

n2. is the user ID of the person who disabled the file space.

n3. is the mode of the lock acquired to disable the file space.

1 SHARE
2 EXCLUSIVE

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

3709I **Storage Group *n1* not disabled**

Explanation: This message is a response to the operator command to determine if a storage group has been previously disabled.

n1. is the storage group number of the group being queried. The range of valid storage group numbers is 2 to the MAXDISKS value defined for the system.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

3710I **File space *n1* not disabled**

Explanation: This message is a response to the operator command to determine if a file space has been previously disabled.

n1. is the user ID of the file space that is being queried.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

3711E **User *userid* not enrolled in the file pool**

Explanation: When processing FILESERV MOVEUSER, the specified user ID was not found in the file pool.

System Action: Process is terminated.

Operator Response: Correct the user ID in error and rerun the FILESERV MOVEUSER command.

3712E **User *userid* already enrolled in storage group *groupnum***

Explanation: When processing the FILESERV MOVEUSER command, the specified user ID was found to be already enrolled in the specified storage group.

System Action: Process is terminated.

Operator Response: Check to make sure you specified the correct input on the FILESERV MOVEUSER command.

3713E **Insufficient DASD storage in storage group *groupnum* to move user *userid***

Explanation: An attempt to move a user's file space during FILESERV MOVEUSER processing found there would not be enough DASD storage in the specified storage group to complete the move.

System Action: Process is terminated.

Operator Response: Run the FILESERV MINIDISK command to add minidisk(s) to the specified storage group.

3714E **Invalid storage group number: Reason = *reasonnum***

Explanation: When processing FILESERV MOVEUSER, an error was encountered involving the storage group number specified as input. The reason number listed in the message will be one of the following:

Reason:	*Explanation:*
-2	Invalid integer specified for the storage group number.
-1	The storage group number specified was out of the acceptable range (less than 2 or greater than MAXDISKS).
1	No minidisks are assigned to the specified storage group number.
2	No minidisks are assigned to the specified storage group number and MAXDISKS has been reached.

System Action: Process is terminated.

Operator Response: If the reason value is -1 or -2, correct the storage group number and rerun the FILESERV MOVEUSER command. If the reason value is 1 or 2, determine if the user could be moved to a different storage group. If not:

1. If the reason value is 1, run the FILESERV MINIDISK command to add minidisk(s) to the storage group.
2. If the reason value is 2, run the FILESERV REGENERATE command to increase MAXDISKS and FILESERV MINIDISK to add minidisk(s) to the storage group.

3715I **FILESERV MOVEUSER processing successful for user *userid***

Explanation: The FILESERV MOVEUSER command completed successfully.

System Action: Process is ended normally.

Operator Response: None.

3716E **FILESERV MOVEUSER processing terminated because locks are held**

Explanation: The FILESERV MOVEUSER detected that there are outstanding locks held on objects in the file pool that can not exist during MOVEUSER processing. This message will be accompanied by message DMS3717E listing the locks that are held.

System Action: Message DMS3717E is issued and the process is terminated.

Operator Response: Check with your system administrator to find out why these locks are held. FILESERV MOVEUSER will not run if any of the following are true:

1. the FROM storage group is locked SHARE.
2. the FROM storage group is locked EXCLUSIVE.
3. the FROM file space is locked SHARE.
4. the FROM file space is locked EXCLUSIVE.
5. the TO storage group is locked SHARE.
6. the TO storage group is locked EXCLUSIVE.

3717E **{From|To} {STORAGE GROUP|FILESPACE} locked {SHARE|EXCLUSIVE}**

Explanation: This message is issued after message DMS3716E. It identifies the object that is locked and the type of lock held on the object. FILESERV MOVEUSER processing can not continue with this lock held.

System Action: Process is terminated.

Operator Response: Check with your system administrator to find out why these locks are held and refer to message DMS3716E.

3718W **Userid *userid* {already has|does not have} administrator authority.**

Explanation: This message is issued in response to a GRANT ADMIN or REVOKE ADMIN file pool server operator command.

userid is the user ID specified in the GRANT ADMIN or REVOKE ADMIN operator command.

System Action: File pool server processing continues. The system is ready for another operator command.

Operator Response: None.

3719I **{Storage group|File space} is not disabled by *userid***

Explanation: This message may be issued in response to the ENABLE operator command. When this message is issued, one of the following occurred:

- The specified storage group number or user ID was not found.
- The group or file space was not disabled by the owner user ID.

Note that if the FOR *owner* operand is omitted from the ENABLE operator command, it defaults to the user ID of the server machine.

System Action: File pool server processing continues. The system is ready for another operator command.

User Response: Reissue the ENABLE operator command.

3900E **{Open|Close|Write|Read} error DDNAME = *ddname* REASON1 = *reason1* REASON2 = *reason2***

Explanation: An error occurred in a sequential Open/Close/Write/Read operation. The *ddname* is equal to the DDNAME. The *reason1* value is the Primary Error Code value. The *reason2* value is the Secondary Error Code value.

The following list explains the causes and corrective actions for messages resulting from errors encountered by the file pool server while processing sequential input or output files. The error messages are displayed on the virtual machine console.

In the list, the Primary Error Code is listed first, and the Secondary Error Code is listed second. For any pair of codes not listed, see the "Other" item at the end of the list.

Code	Meaning
8 0	CMS/OS QSAM was not able to successfully open the file. A CMS DMS error message describing the error condition has been displayed on the virtual machine console. The DMS message includes either the ddname or the device address (vadr) of the file (or both). **Corrective Action:** Refer to this book for the displayed DMS message. Take appropriate corrective action and rerun the SFS program.
8 4	An SFS program was not able to open a CMS/OS QSAM file because no CMS FILEDEF command was submitted for the file. SFS requires a CMS FILEDEF command for every sequential file. **Corrective Action:** When starting the program that encountered the error, either • Supply a CMS FILEDEF command for the file identified by the error message, or • Supply parameters to the CMS EXEC which invokes the program to cause the CMS EXEC to generate the CMS FILEDEF command for the file identified by the error message.
12 0 or 3	An uncorrectable I/O error occurred during access of the CMS/OS file identified in the error message. Such errors can be caused by: • Virtual device or SFS directory not accessed by the virtual machine • Virtual device or SFS directory not accessed for writing, if the file is an output file • Hardware-detected input/output errors. **Corrective Action:** If a CMS error message for the file (ddname or virtual device address) is displayed on the virtual machine console, take the corrective action suggested or recommended for that message. **For Tape Files:** • If the error occurs during opening of a standard label input or output file, or during reading (GET) of an unlabeled input file, you may be reading the tape volume at the wrong density. See the CMS FILEDEF command DEN option. • If the error occurs during opening of a standard label output file, or during writing (PUT) of an unlabeled output file, the tape volume may have been mounted file protected. • If you get no CMS error message for the file: 1. Use the CMS QUERY FILEDEF command to get the virtual device address of the file.

2. Use the CMS QUERY TAPE command to get the real address of the tape unit.
3. Query the CP operator (via the CP MSG OP command) for an I/O error message with your virtual machine ID and the real address of the tape unit.

For DASD Files: If no CMS error message has been displayed:

- If your virtual machine is reading from a shared minidisk, make sure that your virtual machine is not reading a CMS file while another virtual machine is updating that file.
- If you know only the ddname of the CMS file:
  1. Use the CMS QUERY FILEDEF command to get the CMS file name and file type of the file.
  2. Use the CMS LISTFILE command to see if that file is on a particular minidisk or in an SFS directory. Specifying the file mode as * causes all accessed minidisks and SFS directories to be searched for the file. You can also use the CMS STATE command to see if a CMS file exits.
- Use the CMS QUERY DISK access-letter command to get the minidisk volume serial number, minidisk read/write status, and the virtual device address of the minidisk volume, or to determine if the access-letter is an SFS directory and its read/write status. If the required minidisk or SFS directory is not accessed, that is the problem. If the file is an output file and your minidisk or SFS directory is not accessed for writing, that is the problem.
- For minidisks, use the CP QUERY DASD command to get the virtual device address, the real device type, the real volume serial number, and the access type (read and/or write).
- For minidisks, query the CP operator (via the CP MSG OP command) for an I/O error message for your virtual machine ID and the real volume serial number and the virtual device address.
- For SFS directories, if you have no access problem, you may want to report your I/O error problem to the SFS file pool administrator.

For Files Assigned to a Virtual Reader or Printer:

- Use the CP QUERY cuu command to verify that the virtual device is ready. (Reader is device C and Printer is device E.) If the virtual device is not ready, that is the problem. Use the CP READY cuu command to ready the virtual device.
- For the virtual reader, use a CP QUERY RDR ALL command to:
  1. Verify that the reader is not empty. If it is empty, that is the problem.
  2. Verify that the file in the reader is not held. If it is held, that is the problem.
  3. Verify that the class of the reader file is the same as the spool class of your virtual reader. If the spool classes do not match (except for * spool class), that is the problem.
- Otherwise, save all error messages and refer the problem to your system programmer.

24 1 The virtual machine does not have enough virtual storage to process the file. The secondary error code is the CMS CMSSTOR OBTAIN macro instruction return code.

Corrective Action: Either run the failing program in a larger virtual machine or change the program parameters so that it requires less virtual storage.

24 all other values A CMS system error occurred in a virtual storage request during the process of opening a file. The secondary error code is the CMS CMSSTOR OBTAIN macro instruction return code.

Corrective Action: Save the error message and any other error messages displayed and give the material to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: The secondary error code is the CMS CMSSTOR OBTAIN macro instruction return code. If a user program is running with the SFS program, try to verify that it is not damaging CMS storage pointers (secondary error codes 2 and 3).

Assuming that a user error did not occur, determine the service level of CMS and report the problem to the designated support group for your installation.

28 0 An SFS program detected a wrong-length record (Channel Status Word status bit for incorrect length) while reading a CMS/OS QSAM file (via a QSAM GET macro instruction).

Corrective Action: Ensure that the program is reading the file it expects. Ensure that (where applicable) the correct blocksize, record format, and logical record length were specified for the file. If the program requires a specific blocksize, logical record length, maximum logical record length, or record format, ensure that the input file meets these specifications. Check the program that created the file to ensure that it used the correct blocksize, (maximum) logical record length, and record format. If

you find no inconsistencies, request the system programmer to determine the service level of CMS and report this problem to the designated support group for your installation.

Other VM/SP system error.

Corrective Action: Save the error message and any other error messages displayed and give the material to your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Determine the service level of CMS and report this problem to the designated support group for your installation.

System Action: An error on CLOSE of a file will not always terminate the process. In this case, processing may continue. For all other errors, processing terminates.

System Programmer Response: For corrective action, look up the displayed error codes under "EXPLANATION" in this text.

3901E *Keyword_value* **control statement is missing or invalid**

Explanation: A value or keyword is missing from the control statement or the value is invalid. The *keyword_value* is either the maximum number of users or the maximum number of minidisks for generation purposes. The keyword would be either MAXUSERS or MAXDISKS.

If issued during FILESERV MOVEUSER, *keyword_value* is MOVEUSER. Either the control statement is missing or does not contain a 'M' as the first character.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Include or correct the value on the control statement, or ensure the FILESERV exec has not been modified.

3906E **Value {MAXDISKS|MAXUSERS} exceeds the maximum of 32,767.**

Explanation: The value specified for MAXDISKS or MAXUSERS exceeded the maximum allowed value of 32,767.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Correct the value specified and rerun the program. If the value is correct, ensure the FILESERV exec has not been modified.

3909E **DDNAME = *ddname* is out of sequence**

Explanation: Two possible problems exist:

- The first is that the minidisk control statement with the indicated DDNAME was not in sequence.
- The second is that the internal record built by the FILESERV exec from user information, is incorrect.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: For the first problem, ensure that the minidisk control records are in proper sequence. For the second problem, verify that the FILESERV exec has not been updated. If not, contact the support group that services your installation.

3910E **Invalid storage group number for DDNAME = *ddname***

Explanation: A storage group number was not valid for DDNAME = *ddname* for one of the following reasons:

- A non numeric character was encountered.
- A value less than two or greater than the maximum storage groups allocated was specified.
- A storage group number was specified for which no minidisks were defined.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Correct the value in error and rerun the FILESERV exec.

3913E **File pool CONTROL disk is incorrect size. Reason = *n***

Explanation:

Reason = 1: The control disk maps the physical blocks of the file pool. In this case, the maximum number of physical blocks have been mapped, but there is still space available on the control disk. In other words, given the number of users and the number of minidisks, we were able to define a map large enough to support the maximum size file pool, and still have space left over. The control disk is too large.

Reason = 2: The minidisk for the control disk is too large and can not be addressed by a full word.

Reason = 3: The control disk is too small and can not map all of the existing blocks.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: For reasons 1 and 2, reduce the space defined across the entire control disk or increase the maximum users (MAXUSERS) and/or minidisks (MAXDISKS). See the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for more information about MAXUSERS and MAXDISKS.

For reason 3, increase the size of the control disk.

3917E **File pool can not have more than *n* minidisks**

Explanation: You attempted to add more minidisks than the maximum number specified at file pool generation time.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: If more minidisks are required, you will need to execute the FILESERV REGENERATE command and specify a larger value for the maximum number of minidisks (MAXDISKS).

3918I **No input to the FILESERV MINIDISK function**

Explanation: The add minidisk function was invoked and no minidisk control statements were supplied in the SYSIN file. Please check to see if any updates were made to the FILESERV exec.

System Action: Normal end of program.

System Programmer Response: If the intent was to add minidisks, provide the desired minidisk control

statements (and optional POOL control statements) in the SYSIN file and rerun the program.

3922I ***n*** **minidisk(s) were added to the file pool**

Explanation: *n* minidisks specified in the control statement input file have been added to the specified pool.

System Action: Normal end of program.

System Programmer Response: None.

3923E **Space allocation for DDNAME =** ***ddname*** **is too small**

Explanation: The space allocated for DDNAME = *ddname* or log minidisk is less than the minimum allowed by the storage management.

System Action: Process is terminated.

System Programmer Response: Increase the space allocation for the minidisk or log minidisk and rerun the program. For the minimum requirements of the devices on your particular system, see the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

3925E ***nn*** **{read|write} error(s), DASD** ***vadr*** **DDNAME** ***ddname*****, [storage group** ***sgnum*****,] error code** ***rc1 rc2 rc3 rc4 rc5 rc6 rc7***

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to read or write a block of either the control minidisk, a log minidisk, or a user minidisk.

nn is the number of I/O errors.

vadr is the virtual device address of the minidisk.

ddname identifies the minidisk, as follows:

LOG1 First log minidisk

LOG2 Second log minidisk

MDKnnnnn Storage group minidisk nnnnn

sgnum is the storage group number. This is only issued for DDNAME MDKnnnnn.

rc1 through *rc7* each define an error code. There is a minimum of 1 error code and a maximum of 7 error codes displayed in this message.

- error code = 1:

  CP DASD Block I/O System Services for single-block I/O has encountered an error. CMS has attempted to access a minidisk block address that is not valid (that is, beyond the end of the minidisk). This error can occur because the control minidisk (CONTROL) or a user minidisk (MDKnnnnn) was replaced with a smaller minidisk.

  This value is from the IPRMMSG1 field in the IUCV REPLY External Interrupt buffer.

- Error code = 2, 3, 4, 6, or 7:

  CP DASD Block I/O System Services for single-block I/O has encountered an error. This is a CMS system error. This value is from the IPRMMSG1 field in the IUCV REPLY External Interrupt buffer.

- Error code = 5:

  CP DASD Block I/O System Services for single-block I/O has encountered an uncorrectable I/O error. This value is from the IPRMMSG1 field in the IUCV REPLY External Interrupt buffer. For this situation, a CP I/O error message (DMK prefix) describing the error is displayed on the system operator (CP) console. This message identifies the virtual machine and the virtual device address.

- Error code = 57, 58:

  The IUCV protocol set up for CP DASD Block I/O System Services has been misused. This is a CMS system error. This value is from the IPUSER field in the IUCV SEVER External Interrupt buffer. CMS has added 50 to the original value set in IUCV processing. (For example, if IPUSER = 07, error code = 57.)

- Error code = 59:

  The device has been reset by a CP RESET command (from either the virtual machine operator or the system operator). This value is from the IPUSER field in the IUCV SEVER External Interrupt buffer.

- Error code = 101 through 127:

  The IUCV SEND function has encountered an error. This is a CMS system error. This value is from the IPRCODE field in the IUCV SEND parameter list. CMS has added 100 to the original value found in the IUCV SEND parameter list. (For example, if IPRCODE = 01, error code = 101.)

- Error code = 202, 206, 207, 208, 209:

  CP DASD Block I/O System Services for multiple-block I/O has determined that the CP multiple-block parameter list has been set up incorrectly. This is a CMS system error. This value is from the IPRMMSG1 field in the IUCV REPLY External Interrupt buffer.

- Error code = 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308:

  CP DASD Block I/O System Services for multiple-block I/O has determined that there is an error in the contents of the CP multiple-block parameter list. This is a CMS system error. This value is from a field in the CP multiple-block I/O parameter list.

System Action: The system is either terminated or processing continues.

User Response: Return the console output to the system administrator.

Operator Response: Take action based on the error code value.

- Error code = 1:

  If the error was caused by a file pool minidisk that was too small, you must replace the minidisk. Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

- Error code = 5:

  Contact the system operator to obtain the cause of the I/O error. Operator action or hardware service may be required to remove the cause of this error. If you have an unrecoverable DASD media error, refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

- Error code = 59:

  Request that the virtual machine operator and system operator do not enter CP RESET commands for file pool minidisks.

3926E **The IUCV limit for the virtual machine was exceeded**

Explanation: During initialization, the file pool server needed more IUCV connections than were allowed by the MAXCONN value of the OPTION control statement in its VM/SP system directory entry. The file pool server machine uses IUCV connections as follows:

- One for each BLOCKIO minidisk specified for the file pool.
- One to identify the file pool ID to APPC/VM using the Identify System Service (*IDENT).
- One for an external security manager if ESECURITY is specified in the start-up parameters.
- One for each APPC/VM path established to the server machine from user machines. You can estimate the number of user paths by doubling the value specified in the users start-up parameter.

  Note, however, that this message is not displayed because attempted user connections have caused the MAXCONN value to be reached. Rather, the MAXCONN wasn't high enough to allow the server to get the connections that it needed for initialization. (The connections needed for initialization are identified in the three preceding items in the list).

You must update the MAXCONN value in the option control statement of the server's VM/SP system directory entry.

System Action: File pool server processing terminates.

Operator Response: Refer this message to your file pool server system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Increase the MAXCONN value in the VM/SP directory entry for the file pool server virtual machine to allow for the necessary IUCV connections.

3927E **Open error {CONNECT|DISKID} on mindisk, DDNAME *ddname* DASD *vdev*, RETCODE *nn***

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to open a file pool minidisk.

If CONNECT is shown in the message, the file server was using the CMS CMSIUCV CONNECT macro.

If DISKID is shown in the message, the file server was using the CMS DISKID function. In this situation, the virtual device address (vdev) is not returned; the message displays a 0 for vdev.

The vdev value is the virtual device address of the file pool minidisk.

The DDNAME value identifies the file pool minidisk:

CONTROL Control minidisk.

LOG1 First log minidisk.

LOG2 Second log minidisk.

MDKnnnnn Storage group minidisk nnnnn of the file pool; nnnnn is a 5-digit number

For the CMS DISKID function, the RETCODE value (the DISKID return code) defines the error condition, as follows:

- RETCODE = 4: Invalid call. A VM/SP system error occurred.
- RETCODE = 12: Minidisk was not properly formatted and reserved as a Block I/O minidisk. This could be caused by any of these conditions:
  - Minidisk not formatted (by CMS FORMAT command).
  - Minidisk formatted with a blocksize of 800.
  - Minidisk not reserved for Block I/O (by CMS RESERVE command).
  - Minidisk is an OS, DOS, or VSE disk.

  This is a VM/SP system error if you successfully defined this minidisk and did not replace it. You could have done that by any of these methods:
  - File pool generation (via the FILESERV GENERATE command).
  - File pool regeneration (via the FILESERV REGENERATE command).
  - Add minidisk operation (via the FILESERV MINIDISK command).
  - Log reconfiguration (via the FILESERV LOG command).

  If you replaced the minidisk yourself, you may not have issued the required CMS FORMAT and RESERVE commands successfully. Refer to the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual for instructions on replacing file pool minidisks.
- RETCODE = 28: A CMS FILEDEF command for *ddname* has not been issued, or the FILEDEF command did not specify DISK and server's file mode A. The file pool ID POOLDEF file on the server's file mode A does not contain a CMS FILEDEF command for this minidisk. One of the following has occurred:
  - You attempted to generate a file pool without using the EXECs supplied in the file server for this purpose.
  - You attempted to add a storage group minidisk or log minidisk to the file pool without using the EXECs supplied in the file server for this purpose.
  - You used incorrect restart procedures for a failure during a FILESERV MINIDISK operation.
  - During file pool generation, you edited the control statement file and changed or added minidisk numbers in that file.
  - During a FILESERV MINIDISK operation, you edited the control statement file and changed or added minidisk numbers in that file.
  - You changed the POOLDEF file such that the FILESERV command no longer issues a

FILEDEF command (with DISK and server's file mode A) for the displayed ddname.

- The FILESERV command that last updated (or generated) your file pool minidisk configuration did not work correctly.

- RETCODE = 100: The minidisk is not attached to your virtual machine. The FILESERV command was able to issue a FILEDEF command internally, but was not able to issue a required CP LINK command. One of the following has occurred:
  - You changed the POOLDEF file so that the FILESERV command cannot issue a LINK command for this minidisk.
  - You issued a CP DETACH command for this minidisk after starting the filepool server.
  - The FILESERV command that last updated (or generated) your file pool minidisk configuration did not work correctly.
- RETCODE = 101: The CKD DASD minidisk is not attached to your virtual machine. You issued a CP DETACH command for this minidisk after starting file pool server processing.
- RETCODE = 102 through RETCODE = 112: A VM/SP system error occurred. The displayed value is obtained from the CP DIAGNOSE X'18' instruction return code. The file server has added 100 to the value. (For example, if the return code = 02, RETCODE = 102.)
- RETCODE = 113: An uncorrectable I/O error occurred while attempting to read the CKD DASD minidisk. For this situation, a CP I/O error message (DMK prefix) describing the error is displayed on the system operator (CP) console. This message identifies the file pool server machine and the virtual device address.
- RETCODE = 201: The FB-512 DASD minidisk is not attached to your virtual machine. You issued a CP DETACH command for this minidisk after starting file pool server processing.
- RETCODE = 202 through RETCODE = 205: A VM/SP system error occurred. The displayed value is obtained from the CP DIAGNOSE X'20' instruction return code. The file server has added 200 to the value. (For example, if the return code = 02, RETCODE = 202.)
- RETCODE = 213: An uncorrectable I/O error occurred while attempting to read the FB-512 DASD minidisk. For this situation, a CP I/O error message (DMK prefix) describing the error is displayed on the system operator (CP) console. This message identifies the file pool server machine and the virtual device address.

The CMS DISKID function is described in the manual *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*. The CP DIAGNOSE instructions are described in the manual *VM/SP System Facilities for Programming*.

Note: For CMS DISKID errors the virtual device address is not displayed. You can obtain the virtual device address by examining the "POOLDEF file" on the server's file mode A for a DDNAME control statement having the displayed ddname. This control statement contains the virtual device address; it has the format:

```
DDNAME=ddname VDEV=vadr...
```

For the CMS CMSIUCV CONNECT macro, the RETCODE value defines the error condition, as follows:

- RETCODE = 8, 13, 16, 24, or 40: A VM/SP system error occurred. For RETCODE 8, 16, 24, or 40, the RETCODE value displayed is the return code from the CMS CMSIUCV CONNECT macro. For RETCODE 13, the RETCODE value displayed is the return code from the CP IUCV CONNECT macro.
- RETCODE = 11 or RETCODE = 12: A VM/SP system error occurred. The RETCODE value displayed is the return code from the CP IUCV CONNECT macro.
- RETCODE = 114 through RETCODE = 118: A VM/SP system error occurred. The RETCODE value displayed is the return code from the CP IUCV CONNECT macro plus 100 added by the file server. (For example, if the return code = 14, RETCODE = 114.)
- RETCODE = 151 through RETCODE = 156: A VM/SP system error occurred. The displayed value is obtained from the first byte of the field IPUSER in the IUCV SEVER External Interrupt Buffer. The file server has added 150 to the value. (For example, if IPUSER = 01, RETCODE = 151.) The IUCV SEVER function for DASD Block I/O is described under "DASD Block I/O System Service" in the *VM System Facilities for Programming* manual.
- RETCODE = 175: Minidisk is attached to the virtual machine in read-only access mode. The file server requires read and write access. This should not occur because the FILESERV commands always causes the minidisk to be attached in write mode (by a CP LINK command). This RETCODE value is from the file server, which detects the error from information obtained from CMS.
- RETCODE = 200: Minidisk has been formatted (by a CMS FORMAT command) to an incorrect block size. This RETCODE value is from the file server, which detects the error from information obtained from CMS. Required block sizes for file pool minidisks are:

  ```
  Logs Minidisks          - 4096 bytes
  Storage Group Minidisks - 4096 bytes
  Control Minidisks       -  512 bytes
  ```

  This is a VM/SP system error if you had successfully defined this minidisk and did not replace it. You could have done that by any of these methods:
  - File pool generation (via the FILESERV GENERATE command).
  - File pool regeneration (via the FILESERV REGENERATE command).
  - Add minidisk operation (via the FILESERV MINIDISK command).
  - Log reconfiguration (via the FILESERV LOG command).

If you replaced the minidisk yourself, you may not have issued the required CMS FORMAT and RESERVE commands successfully. Refer to "Instructions for replacing a Minidisk" in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

System Action: The file server terminates. For conditions other than uncorrectable I/O errors, the file server terminates with a virtual machine dump to assist in problem determination.

Operator Response: Save the error message and the virtual machine dump (if any). Notify your system programmer.

System Programmer Response: Take action based on the function (DISKID or CONNECT) and the RETCODE value, as follows:

- For DISKID RETCODEs:

  04 Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  12 If you have made an error in reconfiguring the file pool, perform that procedure again. Otherwise: Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  28 If you have made an error in generating the file pool (via the FILESERV GENERATE command), perform that procedure again. Otherwise, obtain a copy of the "*filepoolid* pooldef" file from the server's file mode A. Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  100 If the error was caused by a CP DETACH command, restart the server. Otherwise, obtain a copy of the "*filepoolid* pooldef" from the server's file mode A. Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  101 or 201 Restart file pool server processing.

  102 through 112 and 202 through 205 Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  113 or 213 - Contact the system operator to obtain the cause of the I/O error. Operator action or hardware service may be required to remove the cause of the error. If you have an unrecoverable DASD media error, refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual.

- For CONNECT RETCODEs:

  08, 13, 16, 24, 40, or 151 through 156 Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  11, 12, or 114 through 118 Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  175 If you have made an error in generating the file pool (via the FILESERV GENERATE command), perform that procedure again. Otherwise, obtain a copy of the "*filepoolid* pooldef" file from the server's file mode A. Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

  200 If you have made an error in reconfiguring the file pool, perform that procedure again. Otherwise: Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

- All RETCODE values: Unless an unrecoverable DASD media error occurred, restart the file server (possibly after the DASD is repaired). If the error occurred during a FILESERV MINIDISK operation, refer to the Recovery chapter in the *VM/SP CMS Shared File System Administration* manual. If the error occurred during a file pool generation, restart the process from the beginning (using the FILESERV GENERATE command).

3928E **Close error on minidisk, DDNAME** *ddname*, **DASD** *vadr*, **RETCODE** *code*

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting a close operation on the specified DDNAME.

The *vadr* value is the virtual device address of the file pool minidisk.

The DDNAME value identifies the file pool minidisk:

CONTROL Control minidisk.

LOG1 First log minidisk.

LOG2 Second log minidisk.

MDKnnnnn Storage group minidisk nnnnn of the file pool; nnnnn is a 5-digit number.

The RETCODE value defines the error condition, as follows:

- RETCODE = 1 through RETCODE = 99: These are values from the CMS CMSIUCV SEVER macro return code. A VM/SP system error occurred.
- RETCODE = 100 or more: A VM/SP system error occurred. The displayed value is obtained from the CP IUCV SEVER macro return code. The file server has added 100 to the value. (For example, if SEVER return code = 01, RETCODE = 101.)

The CMS CMSIUCV SEVER macro and the CP IUCV SEVER MACRO are are described in the *VM System Facilities for Programming* manual.

File pool close failures do not affect the file pool. No data is written during a close operation (or after a close operation).

System Action: The server terminates with a virtual machine dump to assist in problem determination.

Operator Response: Save the error message (and any other error messages) and the virtual machine dump. Notify your system programmer.

Note: The file server has completed successfully unless you received other error messages indicating specific error conditions.

System Programmer Response: Take action based on the RETCODE value.

- RETCODE = 1 through RETCODE = 99: Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.
- RETCODE = 100 or more: Determine the service level of VM/SP. Make a record of what went wrong and contact the designated VM/SP support group for your installation.

3930E **Minidisk(s) not attached and storage group *groupnum* not disabled by DISABLE command with the DETACH option**

Explanation: One or more minidisks belonging to the specified storage group are detached. This is not due to a previous CMS program function DISABLE STORAGE GROUP or the file pool server operator command DISABLE GROUP with the DETACH command option.

Operator Response: Determine which minidisks are detached and establish the link for them.

System Action: System operation continues.

3931E **Link failure on minidisk(s) in storage group *groupnum* during an ENABLE command.**

Explanation: An attempt was made by either the CMS program function ENABLE STORAGE GROUP or the file pool server operator command ENABLE GROUP to link all of the minidisks belonging to the storage group specified in the message (thus, enabling the storage group). This attempt failed due to a CP link error. All minidisks for this storage group will remain detached.

Operator Response: Determine the cause of the link error and reissue the ENABLE.

System Action: System operation continues.

3932I **Storage group *groupnum* has been linked**

Explanation: All minidisks belonging to the storage group specified in the message have been linked (thus, enabling the storage group) by either the CMS program function ENABLE STORAGE GROUP or the file pool server operator command ENABLE GROUP.

System Action: System operation continues.

User Response: None.

3933I **Storage group *groupnum* has been detached**

Explanation: All minidisks belonging to the storage group specified in the message have been detached (thus, disabling the storage group) by either the CMS program function DISABLE STORAGE GROUP or the file pool server operator command DISABLE GROUP with the DETACH command option.

System Action: System operation continues.

User Response: None.

3950E **Non-numeric count character - Retry**

Explanation: The count field has non-numeric characters. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

3951E **Formatted data entry exceeds maximum size**

Explanation: You used either a SCROLL or TRACE subcommand with the FORMAT option, but without the FOR count option, to display a trace entry that is too big to fit on the screen.

System Action: CP truncates the displayed entry and terminates the subcommand.

User Response: View the entry, by doing the following:

1. Note the address of the entry
2. Issue a TRACE subcommand with the FROM and FOR count options.

3952E **Conflicting operand - *operand***

Explanation: This message occurs when:

- The same operand is specified twice in the same command, or
- The function required by the given operand is incompatible with a previously specified operand.

This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with the operands correctly specified.

3953E **Operand missing or invalid**

Explanation:

- You specified the SCROLL operand before a TRACE subcommand established a "previous" location.
- You specified the FOR operand with no count value or an invalid value.
- You specified the FROM operand with no *fromloc* value or an invalid value.
- You used an unknown operand or invalid abbreviation.

This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid operand.

3954W **Trace table pointers invalid:**
Start = *start* **End** = *end* **Current** = *current*

Explanation: While trying to display file pool server trace table entries, IPCS found that the file pool server trace table pointers in the dump are invalid. Possible causes of the error are:

- The trace table start address is greater than the trace table end address.
- The current trace table address is outside of the trace table.
- The trace table is not an integer number of pages.
- A "FROM" location was not specified and the trace table pointers are invalid.
- A page needed for trace table wrapping is missing from the dump.
- The data at the end of the table is not a valid trace entry.

System Action: If you specified a "FROM" location, then the processing of the subcommand will continue at the "FROM" location. The display will not wrap at the trace table start position, and will stop when one of the following occurs:

- The specified count (or default count, if count was not specified) has been reached.
- The address of the next trace entry to display is less than or equal to zero.
- The address of the next trace entry to display is beyond the end of the dump.

If you did not specify a "FROM" location then the subcommand terminates.

User Response: If you did not specify a "FROM" location, determine the location of the trace table, and reissue the TRACE command with a "FROM" location specified. If you did specify a "FROM" location, ignore the message. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

3955W **"FROM" location outside of trace table range:** *fromloc*
Start = *start* **End** = *end* **Current** = *current*

Explanation: The "FROM" location that you specified on the TRACE subcommand points to a location outside of the trace table, while the trace table pointers appear to be valid.

The CURRENT trace table pointer is adjusted to point to the start of the last entry entered in the trace table. The END trace table pointer is adjusted to the start of the entry nearest the bottom of the trace table. You may use any of the displayed pointer values to return to the trace table.

You can start outside of the trace table and scroll into the trace table. In this case, trace table wrapping will not occur unless you restore wrapping by issuing a TRACE without a FROM operand, or specify a "FROM" location within the trace table.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Verify the "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand, and the trace table pointers.

- If the "FROM" location is incorrect, reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location.
- If the trace table pointers are incorrect and the "FROM" location is correct, ignore the message.

3956E **"FROM" location not a valid trace entry:** *fromloc*

Explanation: The "FROM" location that you specified on the TRACE subcommand does not point to the begining of a valid trace entry. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Respond to the message that follows (DMS5NC092I or DMS5NC093I).

3957E **Invalid trace entry found at** *addr*

Explanation: The data at location *addr* is not a valid file pool server trace entry. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Respond to the message that follows (DMS5NC3964I or DMS5NC3965I).

3958E **Required resources not available**

Explanation: An error occurred while IPCS was getting work buffers to process the TRACE subcommand. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: None.

3959W **Page** *xxxxxxxx* **not found in dump**

Explanation: IPCS determined that the address was to be on a page that does not exist in the dump. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: The subcommand will ignore this page and continue processing if possible.

User Response: None.

3960E **Invalid trace point found**

Explanation: The current record being formatted is not a valid file pool server trace entry. The CPTRAP file (in the case of ETRACE) or the storage dump (for ITRACE) at this address does not contain a valid trace record.

System Action: The trace point is not formatted.

User Response: None.

3961E **No trace entries found -** *addr*

Explanation: The TRACE subcommand did not find any trace entries at the specified address. This is caused by all or a portion of a trace entry being on a page that is not present in the dump. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand with the "FROM" option to return to the trace table.

3962E **Attempt to go beyond storage boundary**

Explanation: You tried to scroll beyond the dump storage boundaries. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand without a SCROLL option.

3963E **Unable to locate trace table pointers via *n***

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

- IPCS could not find the pointers in the load map, or the map may be missing or invalid.
- The pointers are on a page that is not present in the dump.
- Where *n* is NUCON, or DMSSDSGB, or DMS5KO global control block.

This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Notify your System Programmer.

3964I **Trace entry search stopped at *addr1***
To search to lower dump addresses, try address *addr2*
To search to higher dump addresses, try {address *addr3* | "SCROLL"}

Explanation: This message or message DMS5NC3965I will follow message DMS5NC3956E and DMS5NC3957E. IPCS found an invalid entry, and there are no valid entries between the invalid entry address specified in message DMS5NC3956E or DMS5NC3957E and the search end address. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: To continue looking for a trace entry, do one of the following:

- Issue the TRACE subcommand with FROM using addr2 or addr3.
- Issue the TRACE subcommand with the SCROLL operand, depending on the information in the message and the direction you wish to search.

Note: When searching toward the lower dump addresses by specifying FROM, the search proceeds from the FROM location toward the higher dump addresses. Therefore, the first entry found may not be the entry with the highest address. To view all of the valid entries that may be present, display the possible valid entry, and scroll downward until an invalid trace entry is reached.

3965I **Possible trace entry at *addr***
Use the FROM operand to display the entry

Explanation: This message or message DMS5NC092I will follow message DMS5NC3956E and DMS5NC3957E. IPCS found an invalid entry, but found a possible valid entry at the address in the message. This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Issue a TRACE subcommand with the address as the FROM location and a FOR count of 1 to display the entry.

3966E **IPCS TRACE subcommand missing or invalid**

Explanation:

- You used an unknown IPCS TRACE subcommand.

This applies to file pool server ITRACE processing only.

System Action: IPCSSCAN TRACE Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid operand.

Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS) Messages

100S ERROR 'nnn' READING FILE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: An error occurred during the execution of an FSREAD macro against file 'fn'. For a description of error 'nnn', see the FSREAD macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: RC=8.
Processing stops and returns to CMS.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Correct the error and retry.

109S VIRTUAL STORAGE CAPACITY EXCEEDED

Explanation: IPCS service routine (SVC 199 services) could not obtain needed storage.

System Action: Command execution stops.

User Response: Define a larger virtual machine and restart.

200S ERROR 'nnn' WRITING FILE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: An error occurred during the execution of an FSWRITE macro against the file 'filename'. For a description of error 'nnn', see the FSWRITE macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: Processing stops and returns to CMS.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Files created or updated during the processing of the failing command or subcommand may contain invalid data. Correct the error and re-issue the command or subcommand.

300S ERROR 'nnn' ON FSSTATE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: An error occurred during the execution of the FSSTATE macro against file 'fn ft fm.' For a description of return code 'nnn', see the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: RC=8.
Processing stops and returns to CMS.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Correct the error and retry.

400S ERROR 'nnn' CLOSING FILE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: An error occurred during the execution of an FSCLOSE macro against 'fn ft fm.' For a description of return code 'nnn', see the FSCLOSE macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: Processing stops and returns to CMS.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Files created or updated during the processing of the failing command/subcommand may contain invalid data. Correct the error and re-issue the command/subcommand.

500S ERROR 'nnn' WRITING TO VIRTUAL PRINTER

Explanation: An error occurred during execution of a PRINTL macro against the file 'filename'. For a description of error 'nnn', see the PRINTL macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: A number of lines of printed output have not been sent to the printer SPOOL files.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Correct the error and retry.

501S INVALID PARM 'parameter' PASSED TO SYMPTOM SUMMARY UPDATE PROGRAM

Explanation: The program or EXEC that called SUMMARY passed an invalid request or a problem number not in the format PRBnnnnn, where nnnnn must be numeric. If a user program or EXEC was being executed, correct the parameter being passed to SUMMARY and retry.

System Action: RC=8.
Processing stops. The system remains in the same state as before the command was issued.

User Response: If PROB, PRB, or IPCSDUMP was being executed, collect the console log and call your IBM programming support representative. If a user program or EXEC was being executed, correct the parameter being passed to SUMMARY and retry.

502S PROBLEM 'PRBnnnnn' NOT FOUND IN SYMPTOM SUMMARY

Explanation: Problem nnnnn was not found in the symptom summary file.

System Action: RC=4.
Processing stops. The system remains in the same state as before the command was issued.

User Response: Retry the command supplying the correct problem number.

503E IPCS PROCESSING ERROR 'code'

Explanation: IPCS encountered a processing error. An IPCS routine has detected a condition that is outside its ability to process. The error code indicates the specific error that was detected.

Code	*Error Condition*
001	SVC 199 subcode 130 found an invalid splink or record index in the input CPTRAP position request.
002	SVC 199 was invoked to get a CPTRAP record before a file was selected and activated via subcode 101.
003	DMMCOM was called to start the SVC 199 interface, but the interface was already active.

004 DMMCOM was called to stop the SVC 199 interface, but the interface was NOT active.

005 SVC 199 was invoked to process DUMP records before a file was selected and activated via subcode 99.

System Action: Processing of the IPCS command is terminated.

User Response: Report the problem to your system support group.

560E FILE 'PRBXXXXX DUMP A1' ALREADY EXISTS - RENAME OR ERASE

Explanation: IPCS uses PRBXXXXX DUMP A1 as its creation dumpname for all dumps, and a file with that name already exists.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Rename or erase this file.

600S ERROR 'nnn' RENAMING FILE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: IPCSDUMP uses an internal dump name of PRBXXXXX DUMP A1 during processing. An error occurred renaming this file to PRBnnnnn DUMP A1.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Check the RENAME command description in *VM/SP CMS Command Reference.* to see what type of failure nnn indicates. Correct the error and retry.

601S OPERAND 'operand' NOT RECOGNIZED

Explanation: The system received a search argument that was not recognized by the STAT command.

System Action: RC=4.
Processing stops. The system remains in the same state as before the command was issued.

User Response: Retry the command specifying the correct operand(s).

609I REQUESTED ADDRESS NOT IN REAL STORAGE

Explanation: The address field contains an address which is higher than the highest address in the dump.

System Action: The CORTABLE function is terminated. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Correct the input and retry.

610I POSSIBLE INVALID CHAIN - COMMAND TERMINATED

Explanation: While searching for the chain specified by the user, the number of entries exceeded 144. This may be caused by an invalid chain.

System Action: The CHAIN function is terminated. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: If the chain is valid and longer than 144 entries, you can continue the search by pressing the ENTER key (or its equivalent) without entering any data. The last member address shown will be used to restart the CHAIN subcommand. The running total of all members found will be displayed.

611I LOOP DETECTED IN CHAIN - COMMAND TERMINATED

Explanation: While searching the chain specified, the address of the next member in the chain has already been found. This is caused by an unexpected loop in the chain. The last address displayed is the duplicate address.

System Action: The CHAIN function is terminated. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: None.

700R PLEASE ENTER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPERANDS:

HELP
(PRB)NNNNN (FM) (DUMP / CPTRAP) (OPTIONS)
TRPNNNNN (CPTRAP) (OPTIONS)
SPOOL NNNN (CPTRAP) (OPTIONS)
HX | QUIT | END

Explanation: Either the IPCSPRT command was entered with no operands or an error was detected during the processing of the IPCSPRT operands that were supplied by the user.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Examine the syntax of the supplied prompt in conjunction with any given error messages and re-enter the proper IPCSPRT operands.

701R PLEASE ENTER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPERANDS:

HELP
(PRB)NNNNN (FM) (DUMP | CPTRAP)
TRPNNNNN (CPTRAP)
SPOOL NNNN (CPTRAP)
HX | QUIT | END

Explanation: Either the IPCSSCAN command was entered with no operands or an error was detected during the processing of the IPCSSCAN operands that were supplied by the user.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Examine the syntax of the supplied prompt in conjunction with any given error messages and re-enter the proper IPCSSCAN operands.

702I NON-HEX CHARACTER IN COUNT - RETRY

Explanation: The count field in the input line contains a non-hexadecimal character.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Make sure the count field contains only hexadecimal characters and reenter the command.

703I NON-HEX CHARACTER IN ADDRESS - RETRY

Explanation: The address field contains a non-hexadecimal character.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Correct the input and retry.

705W **'dumptype' {IPCSSCAN | IPCSPRT} FUNCTIONS NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: No entry was found in DMMTAB for a subsystem dependent routine for use by IPCSSCAN, or IPCSPRT. 'dumptype' is the dumptype field supplied in the VMDUMP command.

System Action: Processing continues with only 'common' functions available.

User Response: Determine why the dump-dependent routines could not be found. Make them available and reissue the command.

706I **'entry' NOT FOUND IN LOAD MAP**

Explanation: The name displayed was entered to request a load map search and display function. However, the name was not found in the load map.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Make sure that the module name or entry point is correct and retry the subcommand supplying the correct module name.

707I **'module' PAGE NOT VALID**

Explanation: The page table entry for the virtual address page containing 'module' was marked invalid. It was not dumped when the dump was taken so it cannot be displayed.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: None.

708I **PAGE 'page' NOT FOUND IN DUMP**

Explanation: This virtual address was not represented by an entry in the bit map. This means it was not dumped at the time the dump was taken.

System Action: Processing continues if possible.

User Response: None.

709I **NO VALID SCROLL ADDRESS**

Explanation: A SCROLL or SCROLL U request must follow some other request that generates a display address. This has not happened yet in this IPCSSCAN session. SCROLL will scroll from the last address that was displayed.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Enter an address in the area you wish to examine by using 'DISPLAY hexloc'.

710I **NON-NUMERIC COUNT CHARACTER - RETRY**

Explanation: The count field contains a non-numeric character.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Correct the input and retry.

711I **LOOP IN VMBLOK CHAIN**

Explanation: While searching through the VMBLOK chains for entries, no end was found to the chain.

Note: This message will occur if more than 1024 users were logged on the system at the time of dump.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: May indicate an overlay problem. Other IPCSSCAN functions are still available. Continue.

712I **DEVICE {'rdev'|'vdev'} NOT FOUND**

Explanation: On a real or virtual device request, the specified device was not found.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Make sure the specified device is included in the system that produces the dump. Retry the subcommand.

713I **USER 'userid' VMBLOK NOT FOUND**

Explanation: The VMBLOK control block for the specified 'userid' was not found so the request could not be honored.

System Action: Subcommand processing terminates, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: None.

714I **NON-HEX CHARACTER IN INPUT - RETRY**

Explanation: DTVHEX detected a non-hexadecimal character.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Correct the input and retry.

715E **NON-HEX CHARACTER IN { STRING | INCREMENT }**

Explanation: The input string must consist of valid hexadecimal characters.

System Action: Processing of the subcommand is terminated. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Correct the input and retry.

716I **STRING 'string' {NOT FOUND|NOT FOUND BEFORE END}**

Explanation: The requested string was not found within the limits given, or, if indicated, before the end of dump was reached.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Check that the string is correct, and retry the subcommand.

717E INVALID FORM OF LOCATE COMMAND

Explanation: You issued the LOCATE subcommand in an improper format or with too few operands.

```
LOCATE (UP) {string|x'string'}
            from  to  [inc]
```

Where:

string	is up to 8 EBCDIC characters.
x'string	is up to 16 hexadecimal digits.
from	is an address (in hexadecimal) up to six significant digits in length.
to	is an address (in hexadecimal) up to six significant digits in length.
inc	is an optional increment (in hexadecimal) from 1 to 1000.

For LOCATE, the 'to' address must be greater than the 'from' address. For LOCATE UP, the 'from' address must be greater than the 'to' address.

System Action: The system stops processing the subcommand.

User Response: Reissue the subcommand in its valid form.

718I THIS DUMP HAS NO LOAD MAP

Explanation: The compressed load map was not found at the end of the dump. All IPCSSCAN functions except MAPA, MAPN and USERMAP (for CMS dumps) are still valid.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: You may continue to use IPCSSCAN. If there is a valid IPCS nucleus load map available and if the dump is on the R/W A disk, you may use the IPCSMAP subcommand to add the load map to the dump.

719I ERROR 'nnn' IN FSSTATE FILE 'fn ft fm'

Explanation: FSSTATE macro failed to find the dump file specified by your reply to DMMDSC701R.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Consult the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS*, for a description of error 'nnn' in the FSSTATE macro. Correct the problem and retry.

720I LOAD MAP ALREADY PRESENT

Explanation: The IPCSMAP subcommand was issued for a dump that already has an IPCS map appended.

System Action: Issue message DMMDSC725R.

User Response: Respond to message DMMDSC725R which will follow.

721I THE &NAME TABLE IS FULL

Explanation: You have run out of space in the &NAME table. The table can hold up to 64 tokens, either &NAMEs or subcommand operands.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: You may replace a long &NAME entry with a shorter one or you may terminate the session and restart. This procedure clears out the table.

722I INVALID ENTRY INTO &NAME TABLE

Explanation: The &NAME subcommand has found an invalid operand. PRINT and &name are not allowed in the &name table as operands.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Reissue the subcommand using a valid operand.

723I THE DUMP IS NOT ON FILEMODE 'A'

Explanation: The IPCSMAP or USERMAP subcommand requires the dump to be on filemode A.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Copy the dump to filemode A of your virtual machine before issuing the subcommand.

724I {IPL|NON-IPL} REGISTERS REQUESTED IN UNIPROCESSOR DUMP

Explanation: The subcommand AREGS or MREGS was issued against a dump taken on a machine running in uniprocessor mode.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Verify that you are examining the correct dump. To see the registers, the PSW, etc., issue the REGS subcommand.

725R DO YOU WISH TO REPLACE IT? ENTER: YES|NO

Explanation: This message always follows DMMDSC720I.

System Action: The system waits for a response. Subsequent action is dependent on the user response.

User Response: If the response is "yes", a new load map is appended to the dump in place of the present one. For any other response, the subcommand is terminated.

726I {IPL|NON-IPL} RIOBLOKS REQUESTED IN NON-MULTIPROCESSOR DUMP

Explanation: The subcommand ARIOBLOK or MRIOBLOK was issued against a dump taken on a non-multiprocessor machine.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Verify that you are examining the correct dump. Use the RIOBLOK subcommand to see the RCHBLOK, RCUBLOK, and RDEVBLOK of the specified device on the failing processor.

728I DOS SIMULATION NOT IN EFFECT

Explanation: You have requested a display of DOS simulation pointers, but DOS simulation is not in effect. In case a problem has arisen with the DOS error detection routine, the pointers are displayed and may be valid.

System Action: The pointers are displayed anyway.

User Response: None.

729I NO DUMPID INFORMATION FOUND

Explanation: You have requested a display of the DUMPID information field in the DMPINREC but the field contained only binary zeros.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: None.

730E CONFLICTING OPERAND - operand

Explanation: This message occurs when:

1. The same option is specified twice in the same command, or
2. The function required by the given option is incompatible with a previously specified operand.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with the operands correctly specified.

731E OPERAND MISSING

Explanation: A required operand is missing.

You may also get this message when you specify the SCROLL operand before a successful TRACE subcommand established a "previous" trace location.

System Action: Processing of the subcommand is terminated.

User Response: Reissue the subcommand with the missing operand.

732E UNRECOGNIZED SUBCOMMAND - subcommand

Explanation: IPCS did not recognize this command.

Note: If the subcommand name is longer than eight characters, only the first eight characters are shown.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Check the spelling and reissue the command.

733E ERROR DETECTED WHILE PROCESSING THE SUBCOMMAND - subcommand

Explanation: IPCS detected an error while it was processing the subcommand.

Note: If the subcommand name is longer than eight characters, only the first eight characters are shown.

User Response: Fix the error and reissue the subcommand.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

735I NO VSMBLOK FOUND FOR USER 'userid'

Explanation: The VSMBLOK control block for the specified 'userid' was not found so the request could not be honored.

System Action: Subcommand processing terminates. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: None.

740I TRACE TABLE POINTERS INVALID: START = start END = end CURRENT = current

Explanation: While attempting to display CP trace table entries, it was determined that the CP trace table pointers contained in the dump are invalid. Possible causes of this error are:

1. The trace table start address indicates the trace table begins at zero.
2. The trace table start address is greater than the trace table end address.
3. The current trace table address is outside of the trace table.
4. The current trace table address is not on 16 byte boundaries, or the trace start address or trace end address is not on a page boundary.
5. The trace table is less than a page in size.

System Action:

1. If a "FROM" location was specified, then the processing of the subcommand will continue at the "FROM" location. The display will not wrap at the trace table start position and will stop when:
   a. The specified count (or default count, if the count was not specified) has been reached.
   b. The address of the next trace entry to display is less than or equal to zero.
2. If a "FROM" location was not specified, then the processing of the subcommand will be terminated.

User Response:

- If a "FROM" location was not specified, then determine the location of the trace table and reissue the TRACE subcommand with a "FROM" location specified.
- If a "FROM" location was specified, then ignore the message.

741E "FROM" LOCATION OUTSIDE OF TRACE TABLE RANGE: START = start END = end CURRENT = current

Explanation: The "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand of IPCSSCAN is a negative hexadecimal number.

System Action: The TRACE subcommand terminates. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location specified.

741I "FROM" LOCATION OUTSIDE OF TRACE TABLE RANGE: START = start END = end CURRENT = current

Explanation: The "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand of IPCSSCAN points to a location outside of the trace table while the trace table pointers appear to be valid.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Verify the "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand, and the trace table pointers.

- If the "FROM" location is incorrect, then reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location.
- If the trace table pointers are incorrect and the "FROM" location is correct, then ignore the message.

742I "FROM" LOCATION NOT ON A 16 BYTE BOUNDARY

Explanation: The "FROM" location specified is not on a 16 byte boundary.

System Action: The address specified has been truncated to a 16 byte boundary and processing continues.

User Response: Verify the "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand. The "FROM" location must be on a 16 byte boundary.

743I TRACE ENTRY IS TOO LARGE TO BE COMPLETELY DISPLAYED

Explanation: The formatted trace entry could not completely fit on the screen (24 line screen). Some lines of output have been truncated.

System Action: Command completed.

User Response: To view the complete formatted trace entry, the user should reissue the TRACE subcommand specifying a count of at least one (1).

744E COMMAND TERMINATED, CAN NOT PROCESS BEYOND STORAGE BOUNDARY

Explanation: You issued one of these:

- The TRACE subcommand with the SCROLL or SCROLLU operand
- The SCROLL or SCROLLU subcommand,

following a previous trace table display that stopped at the end of storage. This means that the address of the next entry to display would be negative. Since negative addresses are impossible in a dump, no trace table data can be displayed.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand without the SCROLL or SCROLLU operands.

System Action: The system will stop processing the command, and will not display any trace entries.

745E TRACE DIRECTION NOT SET

Explanation: The TRACE subcommand was invoked without specification of a scroll direction and a scroll direction was either not set or was invalidated by a previous subcommand. Because of this, the trace subcommand could not determine which direction to process in (towards the top or bottom).

System Action: The trace subcommand terminates without processing CPTRAP entries or setting scroll information.

User Response: Invoke the TRACE subcommand specifying either the SCROLL or SCROLLU operand or invoke the SCROLL or SCROLLU subcommand.

750I SELECTIVITY WAS NOT CHANGED

Explanation: An error was found in the first typenum selectivity specification on the SELECT subcommand line.

System Action: The current selectivity settings remain unchanged.

User Response: Examine the error message issued in conjunction with DMMSLT750I to determine what is in error and re-issue the subcommand with the error corrected.

751I THE EXTENDED SELECTIVITY TABLE IS FULL

Explanation: The typenum extended selectivity table is full due to a high amount of extra typenum selectivity.

System Action: Any typenum selectivity specifications encountered on the subcommand line after the table-full condition is detected are not processed.

User Response: No more extended typenum selectivity may be set unless some that are already set are disabled or fully enabled. If it is necessary to set further typenum extended selectivity, you must turn selectivity ON or OFF for one or more of the typenums which currently have extended selectivity set. Note that this will eliminate any extra selectivity set for these typenums. The typenum(s) specified should not be the same as the typenum(s) for which you want to set further selectivity, since all previous extra selectivity will be lost. Re-issue the portion of the previous SELECT subcommand that failed to set the desired extended selectivity.

752I THE FOLLOWING SELECTIVITY WAS SET: processed portion of the subcommand line ...

Explanation: A typenum selectivity specification was found to be in error and it was not the first typenum selectivity specification on the SELECT subcommand line.

System Action: All typenum selectivity specifications appearing to the left of the one in error are processed normally. The invalid typenum selectivity specification and all subsequent typenum selectivity specifications on this SELECT subcommand line are not processed.

User Response: Correct and re-issue the subcommand with the operands that were not processed.

756E INVALID RANGE SPECIFIED

Explanation: The CPTRAP file range specified on the subcommand is invalid. This can occur when the starting timestamp specification is resolved to be the same position in the CPTRAP file as the ending timestamp specification. On the LOCATE subcommand, this also occurs when the starting and ending timestamp specifications are in conflict with the specified search direction. On the TIMESPAN subcommand, this occurs when the resolved starting timestamp is the same or a later time than the resolved ending timestamp.

System Action: For the LOCATE subcommand, your current position in the CPTRAP file is not changed by this subcommand. Processing of the subcommand terminates.

For the TIMESPAN subcommand, if a previous timespan was in effect prior to issuing the

subcommand, it remains in effect. If no previous timespan was specified, the default timespan is in effect.

User Response: Correct the problem with the specified range values and re-issue the subcommand.

757E SEARCH STRING IS TOO LONG

Explanation: The search string specified on the LOCATE subcommand is too long. No more than eight bytes of search data can be specified. If the search string is specified in hex (i.e. starts with "X'"), then up to sixteen hex digits may follow. If the search is specified in EBCDIC, up to eight characters of EBCDIC data may follow.

System Action: Your current position in the CPTRAP file is not changed by this subcommand. Processing of the subcommand terminates.

User Response: Correct the problem with the search string value and re-issue the LOCATE subcommand.

758E HEX DATA IN SEARCH STRING WAS NOT SPECIFIED

Explanation: The search string on the LOCATE subcommand was specified as "X'" (i.e. with no hex data).

System Action: Your current position in the CPTRAP file is not changed by this subcommand. Processing of the subcommand terminates.

User Response: Correct the problem with the search string value and re-issue the LOCATE subcommand.

760I FILE DOES NOT CONTAIN VALID TIME STAMPS; SUBCOMMAND REJECTED

Explanation: You have issued one of the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT subcommands that requires time stamps within the CPTRAP file to establish a position. The CPTRAP file has no time stamp records.

System Action: Your current position in the CPTRAP file is not changed. The subcommand terminates.

User Response: Use subcommands or operands that are independent of time stamps to specify a position within this particular CPTRAP file. For example, IPCSSCAN provides UP and DOWN subcommands that move a specific number of records toward the beginning (UP) or the end (DOWN) of the file. Also, both the LOCATE and TIMESPAN commands accept operands which are independent of time stamps (BOTTOM, TOP).

761E INVALID TIME SPECIFICATION 'timespec'

Explanation: The time specification is not valid. This could be caused by an error within the intended time value, or by an incorrect number of parameters before the time (leading IPCS to interpret the wrong operand as the time). The time value is composed of either the 16 digit clock value, or an optional date value followed by a time value.

System Action: Your current position in the CPTRAP file is not changed. The subcommand terminates.

User Response: Review the syntax description for the subcommand that you issued. Try again with the correct syntax.

763I TIME STAMPS OUT OF SEQUENCE; TIMESTAMP FUNCTIONS DEACTIVATED

Explanation: Time stamp records were entered into the file out of sequence, and the last time stamp value in the CPTRAP file was found to be earlier than the first time stamp in the file.

System Action: All time stamp-related functions are deactivated.

User Response: Use the non-time stamp related functions to move through the CPTRAP file.

801I type MAP 'fn ft fm' IS NOT VALID

Explanation: The specified load map is not valid for the type of map being processed. 'type' is one of the following:

- NUCLEUS - The system nucleus load map.
- Name of the secondary map defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Determine the file ID of the correct load map for this map type and respond to message DMMMAP806R.

802I type MAP 'fn ft fm' WAS ADDED TO THE IPCS MAP

Explanation: The specified map has been added to the IPCS map which is currently being built or, for the USERMAP subcommand, to the IPCS map which was previously appended to the dump. 'type' is the name of the secondary map type defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

803I 'fn ft fm' CONVERSION COMPLETE

Explanation: The dump or symptom summary file named has been successfully converted.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

804E PROCESSING ERROR IN DATA EXTRACTION

Explanation: The text portion of the problem report may not be complete due to the absence of supporting information (for example, CPIPCS MAP A1 does not match the system). This message is also issued if subroutines encounter an error reading from the dumpfile, or DMMCPA cannot recognize the abend code.

System Action: IPCS extraction continues to extract as much data as possible. This message occurs on the terminal as well as in the text portion of the problem report.

User Response: None.

805I **xxxxxx ABEND CODE NOT RECOGNIZED BY DATA EXTRACTION**

Explanation: This message is issued in module DMMCPA if the abend code in the dump does not compare with any abend code in the lookup table.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Either the abend code in the dump is overlaid or an unknown abend code has been presented. Call your IBM program support representative.

806R **FOR type, ENTER 'FN FT FM' OF THE type MAP,**
OR ENTER A NULL LINE, CMS, NONE, OR QUIT

Explanation: The file ID of the specified map is being requested for one of the following reasons:

1. Prompt was requested when the command was entered.
2. The default name or the name previously supplied could not be found or was found to be in error. 'type' is one of the following:
   a. IPCS - When appending an IPCS map to a dump.
   b. NUCLEUS - The system nucleus load map.
   c. Name of the secondary map type defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: The system waits for a response. Subsequent action is dependent on the user response.

User Response: Enter the file ID of the requested map. If file type and/or file mode are not entered they will default to 'MAP' 'A1' respectively. Alternatively you may enter one of the following:

- a null line - To use the defined default file ID.
- CMS - To enter CMS subset. On return this message will be reissued.
- NONE - To bypass processing this particular map. The reply is ignored and the message reissued if the requested map is the nucleus map.
- QUIT - To terminate MAP processing.

807I **UNABLE TO LOCATE type MAP 'fn ft fm'**

Explanation: The specified input map could not be found. 'type' is one of the following:

1. NUCLEUS - The system nucleus load map.
2. Name of the secondary map defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Respond to message 806R which will follow.

808I **type IPCS MAP 'fn ft fm' CREATED FROM MAP 'fn ft fm'**

Explanation: The IPCS map has been created from the specified system's nucleus load map.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

810I **FORMAT OF type MAP 'fn ft fm' IS INVALID**

Explanation: The format of the specified input map is not as expected for the type of map being processed. 'type' is one of the following:

1. NUCLEUS - The system nucleus load map.
2. Name of the secondary map defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Respond to message 806R which will follow.

811I **NO IPCS MAP APPENDED TO DUMP**

Explanation: The dump being processed does not have an IPCS map.

System Action: DMPINREC is converted and RC=4.

User Response: None.

812E **'fn ft fm' ALREADY CONVERTED**

Explanation: The symptom summary or dump file named has already been processed by CONVERTS.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: None.

813E **MAP FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR 'type'**

Explanation: The 'type' field is invalid, or MAP support has not been defined for it in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: If the 'type' field is invalid, reissue the MAP command with the correct 'type'.

814E **type IPCS MAP NOT {CREATED|APPENDED}**

Explanation: The IPCS map was not created or appended due to some previous error or user action.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Inspect the previous messages to determine the reason the map could not be created or appended.

815E **PROCESSING ERROR IN type MAP ROUTINE 'name'**

Explanation: The named routine has returned an invalid return code or invalid data to the map routine, or the map routine itself has failed.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Save the input and the output and report the problem to your IBM programming support representative.

816E **type IPCS MAP 'fn ft fm' ALREADY EXISTS**

Explanation: The specified IPCS map was previously created and still exists.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Determine if the existing IPCS map is still valid or required. If so, it may be renamed or the MAP command reissued with the 'prompt' parameter to permit the creation of a new IPCS map with a

different file name. Otherwise, erase it and reissue the MAP command.

817E **type MAP 'fn ft fm' OVERLAPS A PREVIOUS MAP**

Explanation: The address range of the specified input map overlaps either partially or completely the address range of a map previously included in the IPCS map. 'type' is the name of the secondary map defined in DMMTAB.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Determine which input map is in error and reissue the command using the proper input maps.

818E **INPUT MAP LIMIT REACHED FOR type IPCS MAP 'fn ft fm'**

Explanation: Space exists in the IPCS map header for 20 header entries. All 20 header entries have been filled and additional map processing has been requested.

System Action: The requested map is not added to the IPCS map, and processing stops.

User Response: Check to determine if one of the existing maps can be eliminated. If this is possible, recreate the IPCS map using the PROMPT option of the MAP command, and enter a null line in response to message 806R for the map or maps not required.

819R **ENTER 'FN' OF THE type IPCS MAP TO BE CREATED, OR ENTER A NULL LINE**

Explanation: The file name of the new IPCS map is being requested in response to the 'prompt' parameter included on the MAP command. 'FN' is the file name to be assigned to map; the default IPCS map file names are 'CPIPCS' or 'CMSIPCS'. The file type and file mode will be 'MAP A1'.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Enter the desired file name of the IPCS map to be created or press the ENTER key (or its equivalent) to use the default. 'Quit' may also be entered to terminate the MAP command.

820I **INSUFFICIENT MAP PROCESSING FILE SPACE FOR 'fn ft fm'**

Explanation: The amount of file space required for map processing is not available.

System Action: CMS subset is automatically entered to permit obtaining additional file space.

User Response: You can obtain additional file space on filemode A and enter 'return', but first try to delete any files which you no longer need.

821I **type IPCS MAP 'fn ft fm' NOT VALID FOR DUMP 'PRBnnnnn'**

Explanation: The specified IPCS map does not correspond to the dump. IPCS compares information contained in the dump with information contained in the load map. If they do not match, IPCS will not append the map to the dump.

System Action: No map is appended and processing continues.

User Response: Locate the IPCS map that matches the level of the system being dumped. It is possible that when the dumped system was created, the nucleus load map was not saved and processed into the IPCS map that you attempted to append or you indicated the wrong IPCS map to append. In either case, you should locate an IPCS map that contains the system nucleus load map created when the system was built. You are prompted via message 806R to enter the correct IPCS map name. Respond with the correct name or respond QUIT to bypass appending a map at this time. If you bypass appending the map during IPCSDUMP processing, you risk the loss of dump analysis data because analysis routines that use the map information would not be able to function. IPCS functions and subcommands which do not rely on map information would still function.

822I **IPCSMAP FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED FOR 'dumptype'**

Explanation: The dump being processed is not an IPCS supported type, or if it is, no support has been defined for appending an IPCS map.

System Action: Processing continues with no map appended.

User Response: Check the documentation for the defined subsystem or SCP to determine if IPCS map support is available. If it is, report the problem to IBM.

824I **type IPCS MAP 'fn ft fm' APPENDED TO 'PRBnnnnn'**

Explanation: The specified IPCS map has been appended to the dump.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

830R **ENTER KEYWORD 'keyword=' **

Explanation: An extraction routine returned with keyword data missing.

System Action: IPCSDUMP will prompt you for the missing keyword data.

User Response: Enter the requested data or a null line.

840I **ADDRESS rstor NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: All of the required data at the specified address was not available in the dump.

System Action: Formatting of the current unit is bypassed and processing continues with the next logical unit, if any, to be formatted.

User Response: None.

841I **LOW CORE rstor REFERENCED**

Explanation: A dump address below 32K was unexpectedly referenced while formatting some logical unit.

System Action: Formatting of the current logical unit is bypassed, and processing continues with the next logical unit, if any, to be formatted.

User Response: None.

842I **ADDRESS rstor RE-REFERENCED**

Explanation: A dump address which was previously referenced while formatting some logical unit was unexpectedly re-referenced.

System Action: Formatting of the current logical unit is bypassed and processing continues with the next logical unit, if any, to be formatted.

User Response: If this message is repeated multiple times with the same address, it is probably indicative of a large loop due to invalid control blocks. Halt current execution and reissue the IPCSPRT command with the NOFORM option.

843I **REQUIRED RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE - FORMATTING BYPASSED**

Explanation: An error occurred while obtaining one of the following:

1. Six work buffers.
2. The DMPINREC.
3. Dump page zero.

System Action: The NOFORM option is forced on and the option verification message is issued. If NOHEX was not requested, the hex dump is printed, otherwise processing stops.

User Response: If the error occurred while obtaining six work buffers, reconfigure your virtual machine with more storage and reissue the command.

850E **spoolid WAS NOT ONE OF THE SELECTIONS. PLEASE ENTER A VALID SPOOLID OR 'QUIT'**

Explanation: The user has been prompted to choose one CPTRAP file from a selection of CPTRAP files in the user's reader corresponding to a given problem. The data entered by the user was not one of the choices.

System Action: The selection of CPTRAP files in the user's reader that correspond to the given problem number are displayed again for the user's convenience.

User Response: Enter one of the spool IDs listed or type QUIT to exit the environment.

851E **CPTRAP SPOOL FILE spoolid WAS NOT FOUND**

Explanation: The specified file was not found in your reader, or was not a CPTRAP spool file.

System Action: If this message was issued by IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT, the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT prompt is displayed.

For IPCSDUMP or PROB, the user is prompted for the correct spool ID.

User Response: For IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT, determine the correct spool ID and re-issue the operand portion of the command with the correct spool ID.

For IPCSDUMP or PROB, enter the correct spool ID.

852I **NO CPTRAP FILE WAS SELECTED**

Explanation: When the user was given a list of CPTRAP files from his reader that corresponded to the specified problem number and was asked to select one, he entered 'QUIT', 'HX', or 'END'.

System Action: The IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT prompt is displayed.

User Response: Check your reader to get the correct problem number for the CPTRAP file you wish to process and re-issue the operand portion of the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT command with the correct problem number.

853S **' NO DUMP FILES EXIST '**

Explanation: IPCSDUMP was entered but no class V or D dump files were found in your spool reader.

System Action: None.

User Response: Check the reader queue to determine if any files exist. If there are reader files, check to make sure they are of the proper class and not in a hold status.

854E **NO CPTRAP FILES WERE FOUND FOR probnum**

Explanation: The specified problem number did not correspond to any CPTRAP files in the user's reader.

System Action: The IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT prompt is displayed.

User Response: Check your reader to get the correct problem number for the CPTRAP file you wish to process and re-issue the operand portion of the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT command with the correct problem number.

855I **type {'EXTRACTION'|'FORMAT'} ROUTINE NOT FOUND**

Explanation:

FOR 'EXTRACTION': The extraction routine specified in DMMTAB was not found.

FOR 'FORMAT': DMMPRT could not find the format routine specified in DMMTAB for CP or CMS dumps.

System Action:

FOR 'EXTRACTION': Processing continues with full user prompting.

FOR 'FORMAT': Standard print dump is taken (PSW, regs, 0-end).

User Response: None.

856I **UNABLE TO LOCATE dumptype { IPCSSCAN | IPCSPRT | MAP | EXTRACTION } ROUTINE 'name '**

Explanation: The command was unable to find the specified processing routine defined in the communications table DMMTAB. 'dumptype ' is the dumptype field supplied in the VMDUMP command.

'name' = module name.

System Action: MAP processing terminates, other functions continue.

User Response: Determine why the named routine could not be found. Make it available to the command and reissue the command.

860E **FATAL I/O ERROR READING {DUMP | CPTRAP FILE }**

Explanation: For IPCSDUMP, DIAGNOSE X'34', or DIAGNOSE X'14' failed reading the DUMP spool file, due to a system spooling error or unexpected event (e.g. privileged operator purges file).

For IPCSSCAN, DIAGNOSE X'14' failed reading a CPTRAP spool file due to a system spooling error or unexpected event.

System Action: Processing stops. The IPCS command terminates immediately.

User Response: The virtual reader may already be opened (in use) with another file. Close the reader and retry the command. If the problem persists, contact your system support group.

If the file no longer exists, it may have been purged by a user with the appropriate system authorization or as a result of a spooling error. The user should investigate this possibility.

862E **NO PARAMETERS ENTERED**

Explanation: At least one parameter is required for this command to function and none were entered. For IPCSPRT, the first parameter must be a file name (PRBnnnnn) of a dump file previously created by IPCSDUMP. For MAP, the first parameter must be the SCP or subsystem type.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying the correct parameter.

863E **INVALID OPERAND - operand**

Explanation: If issued by DMMDCM, DMMDCP, or DMMDSC, CP detected an invalid operand on the subcommand line. If issued by DMMSCR, you specified an operand on the SCROLL, SCROLL U or SCROLLU subcommand; operands are only allowed when scrolling for a trace formatting display. For IPCSPRT, the first operand entered was not PRBnnnnn. For MAP, the second operand was not PROMPT.

System Action: The system stops processing the command or subcommand.

User Response: Reissue the command or subcommand without the operand or with a valid operand.

864E **STORAGE INITIALIZATION INCOMPLETE**

Explanation: CMS detected an error when setting up SVC 199 addresses.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: There may be an SVC 199 conflict. Re-IPL the system and reissue the command. If it still fails, then see your system programmer or report the problem to your IBM programming support representative.

865E **NO PARAMETERS ALLOWED**

Explanation: Parameters are not allowed with this command.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Issue command without parameters.

866E **FILE 'fn ft fm' NOT FOUND**

Explanation: The file identified as 'fn ft fm' could not be found.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: Enter command with the correct 'fn ft fm'.

867E **'fn ft fm' IS NOT A SYMPTOM SUMMARY FILE**

Explanation: The 'fn ft fm' named is not a symptom summary file and cannot be converted.

System Action: Processing stops.

User Response: None.

868E **REQUIRED RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: IPCS was unable to get the required resources. This usually indicates that an error has occurred within the IPCS system.

If the message was issued by :

DMMPRT, the user requested a summary to be printed but a buffer for the summary list was not available.

DMMPTR, the user requested a trace entry to be printed but a buffer for use in processing the entries was not available.

If this message is issued from either module, it indicates an IPCS error.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues. For IPCSPRT, the IPCS command is terminated.

User Response: Report the problem to your IBM programming support representative.

868I **REQUIRED RESOURCES ARE NOT AVAILABLE, SYMPTOM RECORD FOR FILE 'PRBnnnnn' CANNOT BE DISPLAYED**

Explanation: The user issued either SYMP (a IPCSSCAN subcommand) to display the symptom record or IPCSPRT to print the dump. An error occurred while obtaining the DMPINREC needed for displaying the symptom record.

System Action: Subcommand processing stops, IPCSSCAN processing continues.

User Response: Report the problem to your IBM programming support representative.

869I **ERROR 'nnn' OCCURRED WHILE READING SYMPTOM RECORD FOR FILE 'PRBnnnnn'**

Explanation: The user issued either SYMP (a IPCSSCAN subcommand) to display the symptom record or IPCSPRT to print the dump. An error has occurred during the execution of an FSREAD macro against 'fn ft fm'. For a description of error 'nnn', see the FSREAD macro in the *VM/SP Application Development Reference for CMS.*

System Action: For displaying the symptom record, the SYMP function is terminated, but IPCSSCAN processing continues. For printing the dump, the IPCSPRT function continues.

User Response: Check the macro description to see what type of failure 'nnn' indicates. Correct the error when possible and retry.

870I **SYMPTOM RECORD FOR FILE 'PRBnnnnn' CANNOT BE FOUND**

Explanation: The user issued either SYMP (a IPCSSCAN subcommand) to display the symptom record or IPCSPRT to print the dump. A valid symptom record could not be found for display or for print.

System Action: For displaying the symptom record, the SYMP function is terminated, but IPCSSCAN processing continues. For printing the dump, the IPCSPRT function continues.

User Response: None.

871E **USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO PROCESS CP SYSTEM DUMPS, NO OTHER DUMPS EXIST**

Explanation: A user who is not authorized to issue DIAGNOSE code X'34' invoked IPCSDUMP to process a dump, and a class V dump does not exist.

System Action: Dump processing terminates.

User Response: If you tried to look at a system dump, get authorization to issue DIAGNOSE code X'34'; else, obtain a class V dump.

872E **INVALID SPOOLID - spoolid**

Explanation: The spool ID operand on the command line was not numeric, too long, a value of zero or larger than 9900.

System Action: Processing of the input terminates and the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT prompt is displayed.

User Response: Re-issue the operand portion of the IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT command with a valid spool ID included.

873E **INVALID OPTION - option**

Explanation: An invalid option was specified.

System Action: For the LOCATE subcommand, processing terminates and the current CPTRAP file position remains unchanged. For the IPCSPRT command, the user is shown the correct command format and is reprompted for valid IPCSPRT operands and options.

User Response: Correct or delete the invalid option and re-issue.

874E **CONFLICTING OPTION - option**

Explanation: An option was specified which conflicts with an option that appeared earlier in the same input string.

System Action: For the LOCATE subcommand, processing terminates and the current CPTRAP file position remains unchanged. For the IPCSPRT command, the user is shown the correct command format and is reprompted for valid operands and options.

User Response: Correct or delete the conflicting option and re-issue.

875E **REQUIRED DEVICE DOES NOT EXIST**

Explanation: A required device was not available. Specifically, an attempt was made to access a CPTRAP file, but there was no reader defined at virtual address 00C.

System Action: The IPCSSCAN or IPCSPRT command is terminated.

User Response: Define a reader at virtual address 00C before attempting to view or print a CPTRAP file.

880E **INVALID SUBCOMMAND FORMAT**

Explanation: The keyword AND is being used improperly on the SELECT subcommand line. Specifying AND with no additional selectivity operand following it (i.e. 'SELECT 04 VMBLOK 88438 AND') is improper use of the AND keyword.

System Action: If the improper AND use was detected on the first typenum selectivity specification on the command line, the current selectivity settings remain unchanged. Otherwise, any typenum selectivity specifications to the left of the one in error are processed normally and all others are not processed. Processing of the subcommand terminates. Depending on how much of the subcommand line was already processed, either message 750 or message 752 will be issued.

User Response: Correct the indicated problem and re-issue that portion of the command that was not processed.

Group Control System (GCS) Messages

001E **Invalid option '*option*'**

Explanation: An invalid option has been entered. The option may have been misspelled, it may conflict with another option on the command line, or it may have been entered twice. The option may also have been abbreviated incorrectly.

System Action: The command terminates, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

002E **Invalid parameter '*parameter*' in the option '*option*' field**

Explanation: The parameter entered after 'option' was invalid.

System Action: RC=24.
The command terminates, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct the option and reissue the command.

003E **'*option*' option specified twice**

Explanation: This option was specified more than once in the command line.

System Action: RC=24.
The command terminates, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

004E **'*option1*' and '*option2*' are conflicting options**

Explanation: The options named in the message are mutually exclusive and must not be coded in the same command.

System Action: RC=24.
The command terminates, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

005S **Virtual storage capacity exceeded**

Explanation: There is not enough storage available to complete the requested operation.

System Action: No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed. For query commands, the return code is 8; otherwise, the return code is 104.

User Response: You must either free some virtual storage or increase the size of your virtual machine. To free some virtual storage, issue the RELEASE command for any minidisks that you no longer need; then reissue the original command. To increase the size of your virtual machine, use the DEFINE command; then re-IPL GCS and reissue the original command.

005T **Virtual storage capacity exceeded**

Explanation: There is not enough virtual storage available for file management control blocks.

System Action: The virtual machine is placed in a disabled wait state and the disk is not updated.

User Response: Use the CP command DEFINE to increase the size of the virtual machine, re-IPL GCS, and reissue the command.

006E **Invalid parameter '*parameter*'**

Explanation: An invalid operand, an extraneous operand, or too many operands were coded in the command line or EXEC statement.

System Action: RC=24.
The command or EXEC statement terminates, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

007E **Extraneous parameter '*parameter*'**

Explanation: Too many operands were specified for the GROUP EXEC.

System Action: RC=24.
The GROUP EXEC is not executed.

User Response: Check the GROUP EXEC format and re-execute the GROUP EXEC.

008I **Invalid Reply**

Explanation: An invalid reply has been entered for a previous message.

System Action: The previous message will be displayed.

User Response: None.

009E **Operand is missing or invalid**

Explanation: One of the following:

1. An operand was coded incorrectly in a command; or
2. A required operand was not coded; or
3. A duplicate operand was coded.

System Action: The command terminates with no action taken.

User Response: Correct the operand and reissue the command.

010I **Command Complete**

Explanation: The GDUMP command was completed successfully. All requested areas were dumped.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

011E **Invalid character in fileid '*fn ft*'.**

Explanation: An invalid character was specified in the file 'fn ft'.

System Action: RC=20.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Check the description of the command format and reissue the command.

012E **No options allowed**

Explanation: An option was specified as part of the ACCESS command.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

013E **No function specified**

Explanation: No functions were entered with a QUERY, GLOBAL, or SET command.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Include the desired function and reissue the command.

014E **Invalid function '*function*'**

Explanation: The GLOBAL command has been entered with a function other than LOADLIB. GCS can support only the LOADLIB function of the GLOBAL command.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct the command to 'GLOBAL LOADLIB [libname1...libname8]' and reissue the command.

015E **'*parameter*' is invalid for the '*function*' function**

Explanation: A QUERY DISK command has been issued with an invalid parameter.

System Action: RC=24.
The command is not executed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the QUERY command.

016E **Disk *vdev* not attached**

Explanation: The disk identified in the message is not attached to the virtual machine.

System Action: The task which attempted to use the disk ends abnormally with an abend code of 037.

User Response: Use the CP LINK command to connect the proper disk to the virtual machine, and re-execute the program.

017E **Disk '{*mode*|*vdev*|*volid*}' not accessed**

Explanation: The disk identified in the message has not been accessed.

System Action: Execution of the command or task is terminated. System status is not changed if a command was issued, but if the error occurred in a task, the task ends abnormally with an abend code of 037. The return code from a command is 0.

User Response: Access the disk and re-execute the command or program.

017I **Disk '*mode*' not accessed**

Explanation: The disk specified in the FILEDEF command has not been accessed.

System Action: This message is for information only. Execution continues.

User Response: None.

018E **Disk *mode* is Read/Only**

Explanation: The file mode of the output file specifies a read-only disk which cannot be written on.

System Action: If the problem occurred when you issued a GROUP or GENERATE EXEC, these EXECs terminate with no action taken and RC=36. If the prefix is 'CSIXCP' or 'CSIVIP,' then the problem occurred when a task attempted to write to a R/O disk. The task ends abnormally with an abend code of 037.

User Response:

1. If you have read/write authority over the disk on which the output file reside, use the CMS ACCESS command to re-access the disk as a read/write disk, and then re-execute the command or program; or
2. Use the CP LINK command to reset the disk to read/write mode (entering a password if necessary), re-access the disk, and then re-execute the command or program.

019E **No Read/Write *mode* disk accessed**

Explanation: The user does not have access to a read/write disk in file mode 'mode' on which the command can write its output. The command, in order to be executed, requires that the disk be accessed in read/write mode.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The return code is 36 from CSIGEN and CSIGRP; return code is 1 from QUERY DISK R/W.

User Response:

1. Access a read/write disk in the mode you require and reissue the command, or
2. Use the CP LINK command to reset the disk to read/write mode, access the disk again, and then reissue the command.

020E **No Read/Write disk with space available accessed**

Explanation: All read/write disks currently accessed are full.

System Action: No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed. The QUERY command issues RC=2.

User Response: Access additional read/write disks, or remove unneeded files.

021E **Invalid mode '*mode*'**

Explanation: This message can occur for any one of the following reasons:

1. The file mode was not entered correctly.
2. The file mode number, if entered, is not between 0 and 6.
3. More than two characters were specified for the file mode.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command with the file mode specified correctly.

022E **No filename specified**

Explanation: The OSRUN command has been entered without specifying the name of the application program to be run.

System Action: No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the OSRUN command.

023E **No filetype specificd**

Explanation: The FILEDEF command requires that you specify both file name and file type.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying the file name and file type.

024E **File '*fileid*' not found**

Explanation: The file named in the message was not found on any accessed disk(s).

System Action: RC=28.
The file in question is not put in the GLOBAL LOADLIB list and the system continues with the next file, if any.

User Response: Make sure that the 'system name' file has been created and that it is on a disk that is accessed.

025E **System '*sysname*' does not exist**

Explanation: The system named in the message has not been defined to the Control Program.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSIGRP', then the failure occurred during system generation, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Contact the system programmer, who will generate a saved system using the correct system name.

028S **Device *vdev* not attached**

Explanation: An input or output operation has been attempted against a device which is not defined in your virtual machine.

System Action: If the user's SYNAD exit was specified in the DCB, it will be executed. Otherwise, message 306 or 307 is issued and the task is abnormally terminated with system abend code 001.

User Response: DEFINE or ATTACH the desired device to your virtual machine.

029S **Unit check on device *vdev*. CSW = *csw*, SENSE = *sense***

Explanation: A unit check has occurred on the specified device.

System Action: The channel status word (CSW) and any available sense information is displayed. If the first two bytes of sense information are X'1070', no sense information was available. If the user's SYNAD exit was specified in the DCB, it will be executed. Otherwise, message 306S or 307S is issued and the task is abnormally terminated with system abend code 001.

User Response: Examine the device-dependent sense information for details concerning the error. The meaning of the sense information can be found in the documentation for that device or its control unit. Information about the CSW can be found in the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operations*, GA22-7000.

030S **Unrecoverable I/O error on device *vdev*. CSW = *csw***

Explanation: An unrecoverable error has occurred on the specified device.

System Action: The channel status word (CSW) is displayed. If the user's SYNAD exit was specified in the DCB, it will be executed. Otherwise, message 306S or 307S is issued and the task is abnormally terminated with system abend code 001.

User Response: Examine the CSW for information concerning the error. Information about the CSW can be found in the *IBM System/370 Principles of Operations*, GA22-7000.

030T **Unrecoverable I/O error on device *vdev*. CSW = *csw***

Explanation: An unrecoverable I/O error has occurred on the virtual device with address 'vdev'. The two CSW bytes at the time of the error appear in the 'csw' position in the message.

System Action: GCS halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Re-IPL GCS and reissue the command that failed. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

031S **INSUFFICIENT FREE STORAGE IS AVAILABLE**

Explanation: There is not enough free storage available to process the TACTIVE, TSAB, TLOADL, or IUCV IPCSSCAN command that was issued. If the message prefix is 'CSIIAL,' then the message was issued for a TACTIVE command. If the prefix is 'CSIITL,' then the command was TLOADL. If the prefix is 'CSIIIU,' the message was issued for the

IUCV IPCSSCAN command. Finally, a prefix of 'CSIITA' indicates that the message was issued for the TSAB command.

System Action: The subcommand will not complete.

User Response: Define a larger virtual machine.

032T **Supervisor error {1|2|3|4|5}. Re-IPL** *sysname*

Explanation: This message will be issued with an error number between 1 and 5.

Error	Explanation
1	A GETMAIN error has been detected during GCS supervisor internal processing. The error probably occurred because there was insufficient free storage to allocate system control blocks.
2	A FREEMAIN error was detected during GCS supervisor processing. The error probably occurred because an authorized program has destroyed system pointers or other vital information needed for storage management.
3	GCS was unable to get storage to extend a save area for a critical processor.
4	GCS was unable to release a save area extension for a critical processor.
5	A QUERY LOCK command has been issued, and the machine that holds the lock was invalid. The invalid virtual machine ID indicates that the lock is held by a nonexistent virtual machine.

System Action: All five errors cause the the 'system name' supervisor to be terminated. The virtual machine is reset.

User Response: If error 1 or 3 has occurred, define a larger virtual machine and re-IPL GCS. If the problem persists, notify your system support personnel.

If error 2 has occurred, make sure the problem program is not altering system storage. If the problem persists, notify your system support personnel.

If error 4 has occurred, notify your system support personnel.

If error 5 has occurred, re-IPL GCS and retry the operations that preceded the failure. Contact your system support personnel.

100E **Missing the system name operand**

Explanation: You must specify a saved system name when you invoke the GROUP exec from a line mode terminal. This operand was missing from the exec call as issued.

System Action: RC=24.
The command terminates.

User Response: Reissue 'GROUP' followed by the system name.

104R **Enter selection number 1, 2, or 3**

Explanation: The selection number identifies the screen to be displayed or updated.

System Action: None.

User Response: Type one of these numbers on the command line and press the ENTER key.

105E **System name not specified**

Explanation: No system name was entered on the Primary Option Menu after invoking the GROUP exec.

System Action: None.

User Response: Enter the system name on the Primary Option Menu.

106E **Maximum number of Virtual Machines missing or invalid**

Explanation: The maximum number of virtual machines that can join this group must be specified. The number of group members must be in the range 1 to 65,535. Only digits 0-9 are valid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Specify the maximum number of virtual machines that can join this group.

107E **File has been changed. Use QQUIT to quit anyway.**

Explanation: A QUIT subcommand was issued by pressing the PF3 key but the file has been changed during the editing session.

System Action: RC=12.
The QUIT subcommand is not executed.

User Response: Issue the 'QQUIT' subcommand if you want to leave the file without saving the changes made during the editing session. Press the PF6 key or ENTER if you do want to save the changes made in the file.

108I **Saved System information is continued on the next page**

Explanation: There are two pages for entering saved system information identified on the Primary Option Menu. The input areas for defining the maximum number of virtual machines that can IPL this group and the system identification are on page two.

System Action: None

User Response: None

109E **System '*sysname*' has not been defined to CP with the VMGROUP attribute**

Explanation: When the named saved system was defined to the control program, it was not assigned the VMGROUP attribute.

System Action: No action is taken on the GROUP exec.

User Response: Redefine your GCS named saved system to the Control Program with the VMGROUP attribute.

109I **System *'sysname'* was defined to CP with the VMGROUP attribute**

Explanation: The system named in the message has been defined to CP with the VMGROUP attribute.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

109T **System *'sysname'* has not been defined to CP with the VMGROUP attribute.**

Explanation: When the named saved system was defined to the Control Program, it was not assigned the VMGROUP attribute, which is required for GCS.

System Action: The CP SYSTEM RESET command is issued which causes GCS to enter a disabled wait state.

User Response: Contact the system programmer who must redefine the GCS named saved system with the VMGROUP attribute.

110I **All saved segment names on this page are valid**

Explanation: The saved segment name(s) indicated have been defined to the Control Program.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

111I **You are now editing your *'fileid'* file**

Explanation: The 'GROUP' exec has been invoked from a line mode terminal.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

112E **Undefined PFKEY/PAKEY**

Explanation: You have pressed a PFkey or PAkey that has no function assigned to it.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

113I **The number of Authorized VM userids processed is *nnnnn***

Explanation: 'nnnnn' is the total number of virtual machine user IDs in the 'system name GROUP' file authorized to (1) execute programs in virtual supervisor state and (2) have access to all GCS functions.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

114E **No authorized VM userids have been specified**

Explanation: No user IDs have been designated as authorized VM user IDs. Authorized VM user IDs have authority to run programs in virtual supervisor state and have access to all GCS functions.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

115I **This is the {first|last} page for this screen**

Explanation: This is an information message sent if you are on the first or the last page of a GROUP EXEC menu.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

116E **The number of invalid userids on this page is *nn***

Explanation: At least one user ID entered on this screen is not a valid logon.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the user ID(s) that are in error.

117I **All userids on this page have been verified as valid**

Explanation: All user IDs have been verified as valid user IDs.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

118R **Select disk address in the range of 001 through FFF**

Explanation: System disk address or system disk extension address is not in the valid range.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the disk address in error.

119R **Select trace table size in the range of 4K through 16384K**

Explanation: The entry for the trace table size is invalid.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the trace table size.

120I **'*userid*' is a valid Authorized VM userid**

Explanation: The user ID named in the message is a valid user ID and is also an entry in the Authorized VM user IDs list.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

121I **'*userid*' is a valid userid**

Explanation: The user ID entered as the recovery machine or the user ID entered to receive dumps is a valid userid.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

122E **'*userid*' is not a valid userid**

Explanation: The user ID must be valid in order to receive dumps of common storage or be designated as the recovery machine.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the user ID(s) in error.

123I **No userid has been specified to receive dumps**

Explanation: Since no dumpid has been specified, the dumps of storage will default to the virtual machine operator.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

124E **No userid has been specified as the recovery machine**

Explanation: You must identify a user ID as the recovery machine.

System Action: None.

User Response: Designate the recovery machine user ID.

125I **The number of saved segment names processed is *nnnnn***

Explanation: 'nnnnn' is the total number of saved segment links that the system will attempt to link when this GCS group is IPLed. The saved segment lines are defined in the group configuration file.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

126E **No saved segment names have been specified**

Explanation: No saved segments have been identified for automatic linkage when this GCS group is IPLed.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

127E **The number of invalid saved segment names on this page is *nn***

Explanation: At least one saved segment name entered on the screen is not defined in the system.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the saved segment name(s) that are in error.

129T **No virtual console attached. Re-IPL *sysname*.**

Explanation: You have DETACHed your virtual console.

System Action: The CP command 'SYSTEM RESET' is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Define a virtual console with the CP DEFINE command, and re-IPL the named system.

130T **Virtual console not ready. Re-IPL *sysname*.**

Explanation: You have NOTREADYed your virtual console.

System Action: The CP command 'SYSTEM RESET' is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Ready your virtual console with the CP READY command, and re-IPL the named system.

131T **ECMODE must be set ON to IPL *sysname*.**

Explanation: You must have ECMODE ON to IPL this system.

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Set ECMODE ON using the CP SET command, and re-IPL the named system.

132E **Segment '*segname*' does not exist**

Explanation: The segment named in the message has not been defined to the control program.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSIGRP', then the segment is not linked to the virtual machine and the system continues processing. If the message prefix is 'CSIVSI', then the failure occurred while starting VSAM. The task which was in control at the time of the error is ended abnormally with an abend code of 036.

User Response: Contact the system programmer, who will generate the segment or supply a different segment name.

133E **Paging I/O error for segment '*segname*'**

Explanation: CP has encountered a PAGING I/O error while attempting to read the segment name from a direct access storage device containing the segment.

System Action: The segment is not linked to the virtual machine. The system continues processing.

User Response: If the problem persists after you re-IPL the virtual machine, notify system support personnel.

134I ***sysname* has *nnnnnnnn* bytes of available common free storage**

Explanation: This is a normal message upon IPL of the GCS system load deck from the reader. The message specifies how much free common storage is available for GETMAIN requests.

System Action: The system continues processing. If there is not enough free common storage available for GETMAIN requests, problems may occur after the system is saved and subsequently IPLed.

User Response: Check the system build documentation to make sure that you have the available free common storage that you need for this system.

135T **Group allocation exceeded for system '*sysname*'**

Explanation: The maximum number of virtual machines that can join the group associated with the named system has been exceeded.

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Contact the system programmer. The maximum number of virtual machines that can join the group is specified when the named system is built.

136T **Recovery machine 'userid' is not IPLed. System '*sysname*' cannot be initialized.**

Explanation: The recovery virtual machine for this group has not been IPLed, or the GCS system has been regenerated.

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued, which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Contact the system programmer. The recovery machine for the group must IPL the named system before other members of the group can IPL it. If the system has been regenerated, all the machines in the virtual machine group must re-IPL the GCS saved system.

138T ***nnnnnnnn* bytes needed for requested number of users exceeds available common free storage of *mmmmmmmm* bytes**

Explanation: A control block in the common storage is allocated for each user that may join the group. This message is displayed if the size (displayed as 'nnnnnnnn' bytes) of the control blocks allocated for all users exceeds available free common storage (displayed as 'mmmmmmmm' bytes).

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Make sure that you specified the right number of users that may join the group. If this number is correct, you must increase the size of available free common storage.

139T ***nnnnnnnn* bytes needed for requested trace table size exceeds available common free storage of *mmmmmmmm* bytes**

Explanation: The trace table is allocated in free common storage. This message is displayed if the size of the trace table (displayed as 'nnnnnnnn' bytes) exceeds available free common storage (displayed as 'mmmmmmmm' bytes).

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Make sure that you specified the right trace table size. If the trace table size is correct you must increase the size of available free common storage.

140T ***sysname* supervisor has terminated because of an unrecoverable error. Virtual machine has been reset.**

Explanation: The supervisor has encountered an error for which no error recovery was possible.

System Action: The named system uses CP messages to display this message on both the user's and the system operator's consoles. The virtual machine is dumped. The CP command 'SYSTEM RESET' is issued for this virtual machine, which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Re-IPL the named system. If the failure persists on subsequent IPLs, notify the system programmer.

141S **Recovery machine 'userid' for *sysname* has abnormally terminated**

Explanation: The virtual machine that was designated as the recovery machine has somehow been reset.

System Action: The supervisor of the named system uses CP messages to display this message on both the user's and the system operator's console. The supervisor will terminate, issuing message 140T, and the virtual machine will be dumped.

User Response: Have system support personnel re-IPL the recovery machine, then re-IPL your virtual machine.

142T **Storage needed for Storage Management exceeds available common free storage. Define more common storage.**

Explanation: Storage management could not find enough common storage for its control blocks.

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Increase the size of common storage.

143T **Storage needed for Storage Management exceeds available private free storage. Define more private storage.**

Explanation: Storage management could not find enough private storage for its control blocks.

System Action: The CP command "SYSTEM RESET" is issued which causes a disabled wait PSW to be loaded.

User Response: Increase the size of private storage.

144E **Segment *'segment'* not found|loaded, rc = *'nnn'***

Explanation: An error occurred while the Control Program was processing a request from GCS to find or load a segment. Return code *'nnn'* is returned by CP.

System Action: The segment is not linked to the virtual machine. The system continues processing.

User Response: Contact the system programmer.

200S **Console cannot be initialized - re-IPL *sysname***

Explanation: The console cannot be opened for the named system due to an I/O error.

System Action: All virtual machines that have IPLed the named system will be reset.

User Response: Re-IPL the system.

201S **Permanent console error - re-IPL *sysname***

Explanation: A permanent console error occurred while attempting to do I/O to the console.

System Action: All virtual machines that have IPLed the named system will be reset.

User Response: Re-IPL the system.

202I GCS

Explanation: GCS is the active operating system in your virtual machine.

System Action: None.

User Response: None is necessary.

203I **Ready (*nnnnn*);**

Explanation: The system has completed the command that was entered, but the command may not have been completed successfully. A return code from the command appears in the 'nnnnn' portion of the message. Error or information messages with additional information about the problem may have preceded this message. The system is ready for further input.

System Action: None.

User Response: Check the return code for the command in the *VM/SP Group Control System Command and Macro Reference*, the *VM/SP CP General User Command Reference* or the *VM/SP CP System Command Reference*. Reissue the command if necessary.

204S **Recovery task abended**

Explanation: An unrecoverable error occurred in the recovery task.

System Action: All virtual machines for the entire group are terminated.

User Response: Re-IPL the system.

205E **Unknown CP/GCS command**

Explanation: A command was transmitted to GCS or to CP but was not recognized.

System Action: No action is taken; system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

206E **Reply not accepted, ID not specified**

Explanation: A REPLY command was entered without an identification number.

System Action: The REPLY command is ignored.

User Response: Reissue the REPLY command with a correct ID number specified.

207E **Reply not accepted, ID number not 00 to 99**

Explanation: A REPLY command was entered specifying an id not in the range of 00 - 99.

System Action: The REPLY command is ignored.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

208I **Reply *xx* not outstanding**

Explanation: A REPLY command was entered, but there is no outstanding reply request with the identification xx. Either the message request has already been answered, the message reply identification xx is incorrect, or a reply was not being requested.

System Action: The REPLY xx command is ignored.

User Response: If the reply identification was incorrect, correct and reissue the command.

209E **Reply *xx* not accepted, reply too long for requestor**

Explanation: A REPLY command was entered and the reply text was too long for the user's buffer. A REPLY text can not be more than 119 characters long.

System Action: The REPLY command is ignored.

User Response: Correct and reissue the REPLY command.

210E **Reply not accepted, invalid ECB address**

Explanation: The WTOR to which the REPLY command is responding contains an invalid (inaccessible) ECB address in the parameter list.

System Action: The WTOR issuer is abended. The abend code is E23; the reason code is 1300.

User Response: Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage. (Please also see the entry for abend E23 in -- Fig 'GCSAB' unknown --)

211E **Reply not accepted, invalid reply buffer address**

Explanation: The WTOR to which the REPLY command is responding contains an invalid (inaccessible) reply buffer address in the parameter list.

System Action: The WTOR issuer is abended. The abend code is D23; the reason code is 1300.

User Response: Make sure that parameter list addresses are within the range of your storage. (Please also see the entry for abend D23 in -- Fig 'GCSAB' unknown --)

212E **Member cannot be loaded, command not defined, RC=*nn***

Explanation: A LOADCMD command was entered, but an error occurred and one of the following return codes was set:

Code	Meaning
1	A LOADCMD already exists for the requested name.
4	Module is marked "not executable." The module is not loaded; the command is not defined. To determine why the "not executable" flag was set, examine the information provided by the linkage editor at the time the module was created. The module is not suitable to be used as a command module.
10	Module is an overlay structure. The module is not loaded; the command is not defined. If this program is to be used as a command module, it must be restructured so that it does not require overlays.
12	Module is marked "only loadable." The module is not loaded; the command is not defined. This module is not suitable to be used as a command module.
14	The command name specified is a GCS immediate command or an abbreviation for one. A nucleus extension will not be created.
24	Too many or extraneous operands were specified.
28	The specified member cannot be found.
32	No member name was specified.

36 A permanent I/O error was detected when the system attempted to search the directory.
40 Insufficient virtual storage was available for reading directory entry for this module.
41 There was not enough free storage to build nucleus control blocks representing the command.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The command name is not defined to the system.

User Response: Check return code reason. If user error, correct the problem if possible and reissue the LOADCMD command.

213I **Reply *xx* cancelled**

Explanation: The program that issued a WTOR request with the reply identifier 'xx' has abnormally terminated. The reply that the program asked for is therefore no longer needed.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

214I **No replies outstanding**

Explanation: A QUERY REPLY command was entered, and there are no outstanding reply requests.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

215I **The following replies are outstanding:**

Explanation: A QUERY REPLY command was entered causing REPLY id numbers and texts to be listed.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: The REPLY command may be entered with a REPLY id and text in response to one of the outstanding replies.

216I **GROUP ID = *sysname*, Users: Current = *nnnnn*, Maximum = *mmmmm***

Explanation: A QUERY GROUP command was entered causing the system to provide the following information:

sysname - the supervisor name of the group you are running under.
nnnnn - the current number of users in the group.
mmmmm - the maximum number of users allowed for that group.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

217E **The common lock is free**

Explanation: The QUERY LOCK command was entered, and the common lock is not held by any machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

218I **The common lock is held by *userid***

Explanation: The QUERY LOCK command was entered, and the common lock is held by the user ID named in the message.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

219E **Parm field contains more than 100 characters**

Explanation: The OSRUN command was issued with a parameter field of more than 100 characters. Parameters passed with the OSRUN command may not be more than 100 characters in length.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reduce the parameter field to a maximum of 100 characters and reissue the OSRUN command.

220E **Unable to open file '*fn*'**

Explanation: The system was unable to OPEN the file identified in the message.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSIGLB,' the system could not find the LOADLIB specified in the GLOBAL command. Previously specified LOADLIBs are nullified. A return code of 28 is issued.

If the prefix is 'CSILOS,' the task that issued the OPEN ends abnormally with an abend code of 806 and a reason code of 8. The abnormal end occurs because the BLDL macro issued by the CSILOS module was unable to read the file directory.

User Response: Re-IPL GCS, make sure the file 'filename LOADLIB' exists, and try the operation again. If the failure persists, contact your system programmer.

221S **More than *nnn* libraries specified.**

Explanation: No more than 63 load libraries may be specified with a GLOBAL command.

System Action: RC=88.
Execution of the command is terminated, and any previous library list is cleared.

User Response: Combine some libraries to reduce the number of libraries required for this terminal session.

222E **File '*fn ft fm*' contains invalid record formats**

Explanation: The load library file named in the message did not have 'LIBPDS' as the first six characters in its header record. GCS can support only LIBPDS-format load libraries.

System Action: RC=32.
The load library named in the message is not GLOBALed, and the system continues on to process the next LOADLIB in the GLOBAL command, if any more LOADLIBS have been specified.

User Response: Check the format of the LOADLIB named in the message, and convert it to LIBPDS format if possible.

223S **Error '*nn*' reading file '*fileid*' from disk**

Explanation: An I/O error occurred while READing from a disk.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSIGLB,' then the failure occurred while processing a GLOBAL command. Previously specified load libraries are nullified, and the command issues a return code of 100.

If the message prefix is 'CSILOS,' the task currently in control ends abnormally, with abend code 806 and reason code 8.

User Response: Contact your system programmer.

224E **Member '*membername*' not found in library**

Explanation: The member name specified in the OSRUN command just issued could not be found due to one of the following:

- None of the load libraries identified in the GLOBAL command contained this member name; or,
- No load libraries were specified in the GLOBAL command; or,
- No GLOBAL command was issued.

System Action: The OSRUN command fails, and the task abends with abend code 806 and reason code 4.

User Response: Check the GLOBAL command to make sure that the needed libraries have been GLOBALed. Reissue the GLOBAL command if necessary and then reissue the OSRUN command.

225I **HX Complete**

Explanation: The HX command has completed processing.

System Action: All active programs and commands in the virtual machine have been terminated. All commands not yet executed have been purged.

User Response: Enter new commands for execution.

226E **Application '*name*' failed - System abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: The application program named in the message, or a subtask of the program, failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The program or subtask has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

227E **Application '*name*' failed - User abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: The application program named in the message, or a subtask of the program or command, failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The program or subtask has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

228E **Subtask of '*name*' failed - System abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: A subtask of the program or command failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The subtask has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

229E **Subtask of '*name*' failed - User abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: A subtask of the program or command failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The subtask has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

230E **Command '*command*' failed - System abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: The command named in the message failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The command has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

231E **Command '*command*' failed - User abend *xxx-yyyy***

Explanation: The command named in the message failed with the specified abend code ('xxx') and reason code ('yyyy'). The reason code is significant only for FCA and FCB abend codes; it will appear as zeroes for all other abend codes.

System Action: The command has been terminated. A dump may have been taken.

User Response: Refer to Table 12 on page 117 for explanations of the abend and reason codes.

232E **Abend *xxx-yyyy* occurred during abend ESTAE processing**

Explanation: An ESTAE exit routine failed, causing an abend.

System Action: The failing exit is bypassed, and any other exits are given control. No dump is taken.

User Response: The condition of your virtual machine may cause further failures; contact your system programmer.

233E **Abend *xxx-yyyy* occurred during abend TASKEXIT processing**

Explanation: A TASKEXIT exit failed, causing an abend.

System Action: The failing exit is bypassed, and any other exits are given control. No dump is taken for any of these failures.

User Response: The condition of your virtual machine may cause further failures; contact your system programmer.

234E **Abend *xxx-yyyy* occurred during abend Resource Manager processing**

Explanation: The failure occurred while attempting to release a task resource, such as GETMAINed storage or an open data set.

System Action:

1. If the failure occurred during Resource Manager processing for a subtask of the failing task, termination will continue for the failing task.
2. If the failure occurred during Resource Manager processing for the failing task, or occurred during ABEND processing itself, the task is set as nondispatchable, and termination of that task is halted.

No dump is taken for either of these failures.

User Response: The condition of your virtual machine may cause further failures; contact your system programmer.

235E **Abend *xxx-yyyy* occurred during abend internal processing**

Explanation: The ABEND itself failed.

System Action: No dump is taken.

User Response: The condition of your virtual machine may cause further failures; contact your system programmer.

236E **Ending apostrophe is missing**

Explanation: You did not include a closing apostrophe in the parameter you passed in an OSRUN command.

System Action: The OSRUN command terminates; system status remains unchanged.

User Response: You can (1) reissue the command, adding a closing apostrophe to the parameter field, or (2) reissue the command, omitting the apostrophes, provided that there are no spaces or special characters in the parameter you wish to pass.

237E **Command ended without detaching subtasks**

Explanation: A command or program ended normally but without DETACHing those subtasks it created that were not ATTACHed with JSTCB=YES specified.

System Action: The remaining subtasks are DETACHed.

User Response: The program should be modified to DETACH all subtasks before ending.

238I **Ready;**

Explanation: The system has performed the action requested by the user, or by an error message or information message appearing before this ready message.

System Action: None.

User Response: None is necessary.

239I **No entry points are currently loaded in this virtual machine**

Explanation: The system has attempted to find all entry points loaded by the system and could not find any.

System Action: None.

User Response: None is necessary.

240I **No entry points were loaded by the LOADCMD command**

Explanation: The system has attempted to find all entry points loaded by the LOADCMD command and could not find any.

System Action: None.

User Response: None is necessary.

243S **Parameter list delimiter missing**

Explanation: Tokenized plist is either missing delimiter double word "FF" at the end or is too long (longer than 1K bytes).

System Action: No action is taken on the command. The system status is not changed.

User Response: The user program needs to have the delimiter of double word "FF" at the end of the plist passed to the command processing module.

300S **Control Program error indication *'nnn'***

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred while the Control Program was processing a request from GCS to find or load a saved system. Return code *'nnn'* is returned by CP.

System Action: The task which was in control at the time of the error ends abnormally with an abend code of 036.

User Response: Contact the installation system programmer for assistance.

301E **Invalid device '*devname*'**

Explanation: The device specified is invalid.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid device name.

302E **Parameter missing after DDNAME**

Explanation: A parameter that is required by the command was not specified. For the FILEDEF command, a device name or DUMMY or CLEAR must be specified after the ddname. For the DLBL command, a disk mode or CLEAR must be specified after the ddname.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

303I **No user defined {FILEDEF|DLBL}s in effect**

Explanation: A list of all FILEDEFs or DLBLs in effect was requested, and no FILEDEFs or DLBLs have been defined.

System Action: No further action occurs; the command is terminated.

User Response: None.

304I **Invalid CLEAR request**

Explanation: A CLEAR request was entered for a file definition that does not exist. No action was taken on the command.

System Action: None.

User Response: Correct the file definition specified in the CLEAR request.

305I **DDNAME *'ddname'* not found. CLEAR not executed.**

Explanation: A DLBL CLEAR command was entered but the ddname specified in the message was not found.

System Action: No action is taken on the command.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct 'ddname' if 'ddname' was entered incorrectly.

306S **Input error '*nnn*' on '*ddname*'**

Explanation: If the prefix on the message is 'CSISCT,' GCS issued this message because an input error was encountered (1) by an OS CLOSE macro, or (2) by an OS CHECK or GET macro when a SYNADAF (error analysis) routine had not been specified by the user. The error code in the message identifies the specific error. For further information, look up the error code in the table in the 'User Response' section below.

If the message prefix is 'CSISER,' this message was built by the simulation routine for the SYNADAF (error analysis) macro; it was issued by a user SYNAD routine. The error code in the message identifies the specific error. For further information, look up the error code in the table in the 'User Response' section below.

If the prefix is 'CSIXCP,' then an unrecoverable error occurred while reading from the disk named in the message. The error code may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
2	A unit exception occurred.
3	A record with an incorrect length was detected.
13	A permanent I/O error occurred; the disk is full.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSISCT' or 'CSISER,' the current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 001. If the prefix is 'CSIXCP,' the task ends abnormally with an abend code of 038.

User Response: Look up the error code in the table below (for 'CSISCT' and 'CSISER' messages only) to find the correct message and possible cause of the error.

ALL DEVICES

Code	*Meaning*
254	BSAM was called with an unposted ECB specified.

DISK INPUT

Code	*Meaning*
1	The file was not found.
2	The virtual storage area was not within the limits of the virtual machine.
3	A permanent disk error occurred. This may occur if you link to and access another user's disk and try to read a file that was altered by its owner after you issued the ACCESS command. Reissue the ACCESS command and try to read the file again.
5	The number of items was zero.
7	The fixed/variable flag in FST entry was not F or V.
8	The given storage area was smaller than the actual size of the item read. (This is a recoverable error: the number of bytes read corresponds to the size of the buffer.)
11	The number of items is greater than 1 for a variable-length file.
12	An unexpected end of file occurred (the item number specified exceeds the number of items in the file).
13	A variable-length file has an invalid displacement in the active file table.
25	Insufficient virtual storage is available.
26	Requested item number is negative, or item number plus number of items exceeds file system capacity.

Note: All errors except 8 (above) cause execution of the command to terminate. Error 8 is valid if reading the first portion of a large record into a small buffer.

CARD READER

Code	*Meaning*
2	Intervention required. The virtual reader is in a NOTREADY condition or is SPOOLed with the NOEOF option.
3	I/O operation was unsuccessful. Accompanied by message 029S or 030S.
5	The number of bytes read was less than the number of bytes requested.
8	The given storage area was smaller than the actual size of the item read. (This is a recoverable error; the number of bytes corresponding to the size of the buffer have been read.)
12	End of file.
100	No virtual reader defined at address X'00C'. Accompanied by message 28.
108	Device is not open.

112	Device is busy.

Note: All errors except 8 (above) cause execution of the command to terminate. Error 8 is valid if reading the first portion of a large record into a small buffer.

307S **Output error '*nnn*' on '*ddname*'**

Explanation: If the prefix on the message number is 'CSISCT,' GCS issued this message because an OUTPUT error was encountered (1) by an OS CLOSE macro, or (2) by an OS CHECK or PUT macro when a SYNADAF (error analysis) routine had not been specified by the user. The error code in the message identifies the specific error. For further information, look up the error code in the table in the 'User Response' section below.

If the message prefix is 'CSISER,' this message was built by the simulation routine for the SYNADAF (error analysis) macro; it was issued by a user SYNAD routine. The error code in the message identifies the specific error. For further information, look up the error code in the table in the 'User Response' section below.

If the prefix is 'CSIXCP,' then an unrecoverable error occurred while writing to the disk named in the message. The error code may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
2	A unit exception occurred.
3	A record with an incorrect length was detected.
13	A permanent I/O error occurred.

System Action: The current task is terminated abnormally with an abend code of 001 if the message is from module CSISCT or CSISER. The current task is terminated abnormally with an abend code of 038 if the message is from module CSIXCP.

User Response: Look up the error code in the table below (for 'CSISCT' and 'CSISER' messages only) to find the correct message and possible cause of the error.

ALL DEVICES

Code	Meaning
254	BSAM was called with an unposted ECB specified.

DISK OUTPUT

Code	Meaning
2	The virtual storage address is zero.
4	The first character mode was invalid.
5	The second character mode was invalid.
7	An attempt was made to skip over an unwritten variable-length item.
8	The number of bytes was not specified.
11	The fixed/variable flag was not F or V.
12	The disk is either not accessed or it a read-only disk.
13	The disk is full.
14	The number of bytes to be written is not integrally divisible by the number of records to be written.
15	The length of this item is not the same as the previous item.
16	The fixed/variable flag is not the same as that of the previous record.
17	A variable-length item is greater than 65,535 bytes.
18	The number of items is greater than 1 for a variable-length file.
20	An invalid character was detected in the file name.
21	An invalid character was detected in the file type.
22	Virtual storage capacity has been exceeded.
25	Insufficient virtual storage is available.
26	Requested item number is negative, or item number plus number of items exceeds file system capacity.

PRINTER

Code	Meaning
1	The buffer size is too large.
2	Channel 12 was sensed (virtual 3211-type printers only).
3	Channel 9 was sensed (virtual 3211-type printers only).
4	Intervention required. The device is in a NOTREADY condition. Accompanied by message 346S.
5	I/O operation was unsuccessful. Accompanied by message 029S or 030S.
100	No virtual printer defined at address X'00E'. Accompanied by message 028S.

CARD PUNCH

Code	Meaning
2	Intervention required. The virtual punch is in a NOTREADY condition. Accompanied by message 346S.
3	I/O operation was unsuccessful. Accompanied by message 029S or 030S.
100	No virtual punch defined at address X'00D'. Accompanied by message 028S.
108	Device is not open.
112	Device is busy.

308E **OPEN error '*nn*' on '*ddname*'**

Explanation: An error occurred during an OS OPEN.

System Action: The task ends abnormally with an abend code of 013. The DCBFLGS OPEN bit is not turned on and the DCB is not initialized.

User Response: Using the error code table below and the ddname displayed in the message, check the associated FILEDEF command and DCB macro for invalid or missing DCB options.

Code	Meaning
1	Invalid DSORG specified. Only PS is supported.
2	A default FILEDEF for the 'ddname' displayed in the message was issued. The default FILEDEF failed.
3	RECFM does not agree with the format of the existing file. One RECFM is F and the other is V.
4	No LRECL OR BLKSIZE value was specified in the DCB or FCB, and the file does not exist.
5	(1) The DCB BLKSIZE is not a correct multiple of the DCB LRECL, or (2) the DCB specifies writing blocked output, but only unblocked records are permitted on the I/O device (i.e. reader).

6	(1) RECFM is fixed and LRECL does not agree with the record length of the existing file, or (2) RECFM is variable length and LRECL is not 4 bytes greater than the record length of the existing file, or (3) BLKSIZE is not a multiple of LRECL.
11	I/O option 'UPDATE' is invalid for a file found on a read-only extension. Output file with DISP = MOD means update, so it may not exist on a read-only extension.
13	There is insufficient storage available to process the OPEN macro instruction.
15	The OPEN macro instruction was issued for a file allocated to a virtual unit record device that has not been defined. Either define the device, or allocate the file to a different device.
16	The OPEN macro instruction was issued for a file allocated to a virtual unit record device that already has an open file on it. Make sure that the first file is closed before the second is opened, or allocate the file to a different device.
17	Invalid OPEN option specified. Valid options: INPUT, OUTPUT, and UPDAT. DISP is ignored.
18	An invalid device was specified. I/O is supported for disk, dummy, printer, punch, and reader.
19	INPUT or UPDAT option was specified, but the DCB did not specify a MACRF of GET or READ.
20	OUTPUT option was specified, but the DCB did not specify a MACRF of PUT or WRITE.
21	(1) The LRECL value was greater than the maximum allowed, which is 32,760 bytes for fixed-length logical records, or 32,752 bytes + 4 bytes for the record descriptor word (RDW) for variable-length records, or (2) LRECL=X was specified.
22	(1) The BLKSIZE value was greater than the maximum allowed (32,760 bytes for fixed-length logical records; 32,752 bytes + 4 bytes for the block descriptor word (BDW) for variable-length records), or (2) The BLKSIZE value was less than the minimum value for variable-length logical records (8 bytes).
80	Only CMS formatted disk I/O is supported. OS or DOS formatted disk I/O is not supported.

308W **OPEN error '*nn*' on '*ddname*'**

Explanation: An error occurred during an OS OPEN.

System Action: The DCBFLGS OPEN bit is not turned on and the DCB is not initialized.

User Response: Using the error code table below and the ddname displayed in the message, check the associated FILEDEF command and DCB macro for invalid or missing DCB options.

Code	Meaning
23	The INPUT option was specified, but the associated file does not exist.

309E **CLOSE error '*nn*' on '*ddname*'**

Explanation: An error occurred during an OS CLOSE.

System Action: The task ends abnormally with an abend code of 014.

User Response: Check the error code and ddname displayed in the message with the table below, and make the appropriate changes.

Code	Meaning
1	The unit record device that the file was allocated to was not opened.
3	There is insufficient storage available to process the CLOSE macro instruction.
4	An invalid device was specified. I/O is supported for disk, dummy, printer, punch, and reader.

310R **Enter data set name:**

Explanation: A DLBL command was entered with the ? or DSN ? operand. The command requires that a VSAM data set name be entered.

System Action: The command waits for a response.

User Response: Use the REPLY command to supply the requested information.

311E **Invalid data set name**

Explanation: An invalid VSAM data set name was specified in the DLBL command line.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the DLBL command with a valid data set name.

312R **Enter volume specifications:**

Explanation: The system expects you to enter VSAM data set volume specifications because you specified the MULT option of the DLBL command.

System Action: Execution of the command is delayed until you respond to the specification request. If a null line is the first response, an error message (CSIDLB021E) is displayed and the DLBL command has no effect. Otherwise, a null response after one or more lines of data signifies the end of the specifications.

User Response: Enter data set volume specifications using the REPLY command. The data may be entered on one line separated by commas, or may be entered on separate lines. The final comma at the end of the line is optional and may be omitted. The data entered is the file mode for each disk. Do not repeat the filemode specified in the command line.

313E **Invalid ddname '*ddname*'**

Explanation: The ddname specified in the DLBL command is invalid.

System Action: RC = 24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the DLBL command with a valid ddname. The ddname may not be more than 7 characters long.

314I **Maximum number of disk entries recorded**

Explanation: The DLBL command just entered specified the maximum number of disks allowed for a multivolume VSAM data set.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated; the data set definition is stored.

User Response: None.

315E **Catalog DDNAME '*ddname*' not found**

Explanation: The user catalog 'ddname' referenced by the CAT option has not been defined by a previous DLBL command.

System Action: Execution of the command is terminated. The definition does not take effect.

User Response: Either:

1. Reissue the command specifying the CAT option with a previously defined ddname; or
2. Issue a DLBL command for the user catalog ddname and then reissue the DLBL command for the data set you have defined.

316E ***mode* disk is in CMS format; Invalid for VSAM dataset.**

Explanation: The DLBL command that was issued included the DSN operand, indicating that the dataset is in VSAM format. But the disk identified in the DLBL command is in CMS format. Note that references to the disk in the DLBL command include not only the disk mode in the command line but also the mode in the MULT specifications.

System Action: The command or program is terminated with no change to the DLBL definitions in effect. If the message prefix was 'CSIVIP', the task is terminated with an abend code of 37.

User Response: Reissue the ACCESS and DLBL commands using a disk formatted for use with VSAM data sets.

317I **Job catalog DLBL cleared**

Explanation: The DLBL for the job catalog has been cleared and is no longer active.

System Action: If the job catalog is cleared, all other definitions flagged as using the job catalog are no longer flagged as such. This message can be the result of a DLBL * CLEAR or DLBL IJSYSUC CLEAR.

User Response: None.

318I **Master catalog DLBL cleared**

Explanation: The DLBL for the master catalog has been cleared and is no longer active.

System Action: The message can be the result of a DLBL * CLEAR or DLBL IJSYSCT CLEAR.

User Response: None.

319S **Unexpected error code *nn* on *vdev***

Explanation: An error occurred during EXCP processing for a VSAM data set. The error code indicates the type of error that occurred.

System Action: Execution of the current task is terminated with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Check the error code displayed in the message with the table below, and make the appropriate changes.

Code	Meaning
5	No Active Disk Table (ADT) was found.
8	The disk is in neither OS nor DOS format.

320E **Error during FILEDEF CLEAR processing, DCB(s) not closed.**

Explanation: A "FILEDEF 'DD' CLEAR" or "FILEDEF * CLEAR" was issued before the corresponding DCB(s) was closed.

System Action: RC = 40.
For "FILEDEF 'DD' CLEAR" the command terminates and the system status is not changed. If the "FILEDEF * CLEAR" was issued, then all non-permanent FILEDEF entries with closed DCB's will be cleared.

User Response: Issue a QUERY FILEDEF command to display all FILEDEFs in effect. Close the associated DCB(s) and reissue the command.

321E **Saved system name '*sysname*' invalid. Only GCSVSAM or GCSBAM allowed.**

Explanation: An attempt was made, using the SET command, to change a SYSNAME that is not supported by GCS. The BAM (GCSBAM) and VSAM (GCSVSAM) saved systems are the only saved systems that can be manipulated via the SET command.

System Action: RC = 24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command using GCSBAM or GCSVSAM as the SYSNAME.

322E **New system name missing after *name***

Explanation: SET SYSNAME was issued for GCSBAM or GCSVSAM but no new system name was specified.

System Action: RC = 24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a new system name.

323E **Parameter missing after SYSNAME**

Explanation: SET SYSNAME was issued without any other parameters.

System Action: RC=24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying all required parameters.

324S **VM Size (*size*) cannot exceed *sysname* start address (*vstor*)**

Explanation: The user's virtual machine storage size as currently defined is such that the named system (when loaded) would overlay part of the user's virtual storage. This could have occurred in either of the following ways: (1) The named system was saved below the user's current virtual machine size, or (2) The named system was saved at an appropriate address, but the user's current virtual machine storage size is so large that it would be partially overlaid by the named system.

System Action: The task which was in control at the time of the error ends abnormally with abend code of 036.

User Response: Either:

1. Contact the system programmer, who must create a new copy of the named VSAM or BAM saved system at an address that is high enough not to conflict with any virtual machine size being used with VSAM processing; or
2. Enter CP mode and define a smaller virtual machine storage size for this VSAM user so his virtual storage is not overlaid by the named system, and then re-IPL GCS and re-execute the program.

325E **Number of VSAM exit routines has exceeded maximum of 128. Unable to continue.**

Explanation: The number of exit routines for VSAM data sets (both active and inactive) has exceeded the maximum of 128 allowed for this virtual machine.

System Action: The active task is terminated with an abend code of 03A.

User Response: Reduce the number of exit routines for VSAM data sets and re-execute the program.

326E **OPEN error on '*ddname*': Possible volume error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for OPEN error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that a problem could exist with the volume on which the file resides.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

327E **OPEN error on '*ddname*': Possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for OPEN error code *code***

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in your program may have caused an error in processing.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: You may have issued an ACCESS command after a DLBL command, in which case you must reissue the DLBL command. Otherwise, consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

329E **OPEN error on '*ddname*': Possible catalog error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for OPEN error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error exists in the specified catalog.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

330E **OPEN error on '*ddname*': Possible system error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for OPEN error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in GCS support of VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

331E **CLOSE error on '*ddname*': Possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for CLOSE error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in your program may have caused an error in processing.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

332E **CLOSE error on '*ddname*': Possible system error. See VSE/VSAM documentation for CLOSE error code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in GCS support of VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

333E **Error in request macro processing: Possible user programming error. See VSE/VSAM error code *code*. Return code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that an error in your program may have caused an error in processing.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

334E **Error in request macro processing: Possible system error. See VSE/VSAM error code *code*. Return code *code*.**

Explanation: The call to VSE/VSAM results in an error code indicating that there is a serious error in GCS VSAM support.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 035.

User Response: Consult the VSE/VSAM documentation, correct the error, and re-execute the program.

335S **Internal error during VSAM processing: *name1 name2* function(s) not supported**

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

336S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Illegal use of SVC 11**

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

337S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Unsupported SVC *svc* (Hex *xx*) called from *vstor***

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

338S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Invalid form of SVC *svc* (Hex *xx*) called from *vstor***

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with a abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

339S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Unsupported function *function* of SVC *svc* (Hex *xx*) called from *vstor***

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

340S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Unsupported form of *name* macro**

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

341S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Phase *name* not found**

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

342S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Unexpected error code *'nn'* on *vdev***

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with an abend code of 039.

User Response: Check the error code with the table below to determine the error, and contact IBM support personnel.

Code	Meaning
1	No CCW address from CCB
3	Unsupported device
4	Invalid CCW
7	No console CCW

343S **Internal error during VSAM processing: Invalid device class *devclass* for *devtype***

Explanation: An internal error was detected in the GCS code that supports VSAM.

System Action: The current task ends abnormally with a abend code of 039.

User Response: Contact IBM support personnel.

344I **VSAM IDUMP taken *date time***

Explanation: VSE/VSAM has initiated a dump for a potential problem situation.

System Action: A dump is taken and processing continues.

User Response: Consult VSE/VSAM manuals for information relative to IDUMPs.

345I **No *option* specified**

Explanation: The indicated option was entered in an incomplete form on the DLBL command.

System Action: RC=24.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying the required data for the option.

346S **Intervention required on device *vdev***

Explanation: The specified device cannot perform the requested I/O operation because it is in a NOTREADY condition.

System Action: If the user's SYNAD exit was specified in the DCB, it will be executed. Otherwise, message 306S or 307S is issued and the task is abnormally terminated with abend code 001.

User Response: READY the specified device.

347R **Enter response:**

Explanation: VSE/VSAM is waiting for a response from the terminal operator.

System Action: The requesting task waits for a response.

User Response: VSE/VSAM indicated the nature of the requested data in a previous message. Use the REPLY command to provide the requested data.

348E **Open error *nn***

Explanation: An error occurred during OS OPEN macro processing. A ddname is not specified because of the nature of the error.

System Action: The task is terminated abnormally with an abend code of 013.

User Response: Check the error code displayed in the message, and make the appropriate changes.

Code	Meaning
14	An address that was specified by the user was invalid. Or, the DEB address in the DCB was invalid.

349E **Close error '*nn*'**

Explanation: An error occurred during an OS CLOSE. A ddname is not specified because of the nature of the error.

System Action: The task ends abnormally with an abend code of 014.

User Response: Check the error code displayed in the message in the table below, and make the appropriate changes.

Code	Meaning
2	(1) A CLOSE macro instruction was issued, and an address that was specified by the user was invalid (possibly the DCB address); or (2) the DEB address in the DCB is invalid. This can occur if the DCB DEB address is maliciously changed, or if two tasks are sharing the same DCB, and the task that closes the DCB is not the task that opened the DCB.

350S **Internal error during VTAM processing: Module *'module'* not found.**

Explanation: The module that handles VTAM Control Block Manipulation requests could not be found.

System Action: The current task is ended abnormally with an abend code of 036.

User Response: VTAM is not installed on your system, or it has not been installed correctly. Contact your system support personnel.

351E **System name not changed. VSAM already initialized.**

Explanation: The VSAM system names cannot be changed because VSAM has already been initialized. At least one VSAM macro has been issued since the last IPL, and VSAM may be in use. VSAM system names can be changed only before VSAM is initialized.

System Action: Execution of the SET command is terminated. System status is unchanged.

User Response: If you wish to change the system names for VSAM, re-IPL GCS and issue the SET command before starting any VSAM programs.

352E **Invalid DDNAME specified**

Explanation: A 'FILEDEF ' was issued with an invalid DDNAME. Either that DDNAME is being used by another task and the 'NOCHANGE ' option was not specified, or a DCB is already open using the FCB with that DDNAME and the 'NOCHANGE ' option was not specified.

System Action: RC = 24

User Response: Either change the DDNAME given in the 'FILEDEF ' command, or reissue the 'FILEDEF ' command with the 'NOCHANGE ' option.

400T **Program Exception *code* occurred at *vstor* in system routine *routine*. Re-IPL *sysname*.**

Explanation: The specified hardware exception occurred in a GCS system routine.

System Action: The GCS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel, or re-IPL the names system and try the operation again.

401I **Directory error encountered during initialization of the IUCV environment**

Explanation: An IUCV error occurred while the system was trying to initialize the virtual machine's IUCV environment. No IUCV functions can be performed. The most likely cause for this error message is that CP was unable to read the virtual machine directory.

System Action: The system terminates.

User Response: Have the system checked for hardware errors.

402I **A GETMAIN error occurred while trying to obtain storage for the *sysname* IUCV Path Table.**

Explanation: The virtual machine's IUCV environment could not be initialized because of a GETMAIN failure. No IUCV functions can be performed.

System Action: The system terminates.

User Response: Determine the cause of the GETMAIN failure and re-IPL the named system.

403I **An IUCV CONNECT error occurred while trying to connect to CP Signal Services. IPRCODE = *xx*.**

Explanation: The system was unable to set up a communications path to CP Signal Services. A non-zero value was returned in the IPRCODE field of the IUCV CONNECT parameter list.

System Action: The system terminates.

User Response: Look up the IPRCODE specified in the message in the IUCV return codes table in the *VM System Facilities for Programming*, correct the problem, and then re-IPL the system.

404E **Retry will be attempted in 15 seconds; PROP is not active in virtual machine *userid***

Explanation: The PMX encountered an IUCV error when attempting to connect to the virtual machine with the specified user ID. This message is always preceded by message 405E, which indicates the type of IUCV error encountered. The PMX performs this RETRY operation up to 10 times, or until the connection is successfully established.

System Action: The PMX waits 15 seconds and then tries to establish the IUCV connection again. This RETRY process is repeated up to 10 times, or until an IUCV connection is established. If all 10 attempts fail, the PMX terminates.

User Response: Wait for 15 seconds and see if the next attempt fails, or terminate the PMX and restart it specifying the user ID of the virtual machine running the programmable operator facility.

405E **An IUCV error occurred while trying to connect to PROP virtual machine. IUCVCOM return code = *code***

Explanation: Sent when the PMX cannot get an IUCV connection with the programmable operator.

System Action: The program terminates.

User Response: Use the specified code to determine the problem and retry.

406E **PMX has abended and will now take a dump and wait for NCCF termination. Abend code = *xxx***

Explanation: Indicates that an abend occurred in the PMX.

System Action: The PMX enters a dormant state, waiting for NetView or NCCF to terminate.

User Response: Use the specified code along with the dump to determine the problem.

407E **PROP has terminated or abended. The command is not accepted.**

Explanation: Sent when the NetView or NCCF operator tries to issue a programmable operator command after the programmable operator has been terminated due to "STOP" or abend; or, the programmable operator has QUIESCEd the path for termination cleanup.

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Notify the appropriate personnel.

408E **PMX has not been started. The command is not accepted.**

Explanation: Sent when the NetView or NCCF operator tries to issue a programmable operator command but the PMX was never invoked.

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Notify the appropriate personnel. NetView or NCCF must be CLOSEd and the PMX invoked for a network management operator to communicate with the programmable operator.

409E **An error occurred while trying to SEND to PROP virtual machine. The command is not accepted. IUCVCOM return code = *nnnn***

Explanation: Sent when a NetView or NCCF operator has issued a programmable operator command but it cannot be sent to the programmable operator via IUCV because the message limit on the path has been exceeded.

System Action: The operation is not performed.

User Response: Try the operation again and/or notify the appropriate personnel of the condition.

410I **PROP has resumed activity.**

Explanation: Sent to the NetView or NCCF logical operator, if any, when it is determined that the programmable operator has been restarted after an abend.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

411I **PROP has abended.**

Explanation: Sent to the NetView or NCCF logical operator, if any, when it is determined that the programmable operator has abended and cannot accept commands.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

412I **PROP has stopped.**

Explanation: Sent to the NetView or NCCF logical operator, if any, when it is determined that the programmable operator has been stopped and cannot accept commands.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

413I **PMX has terminated.**

Explanation: Sent to the NetView or NCCF logical operator, if any, and to the GCS console when the PMX terminates.

System Action: None.

User Response: None.

414E **Disk '*vdev*' not properly formatted for ACCESS**

Explanation: The disk being ACCESSed has other than a 512, 1K, 2K or 4K block size.

System Action: RC = 16.
Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Reformat the disk using the FORMAT command under CMS, specifying a BLOCKSIZE of 512, 1K, 2K, or 4K. Then re-IPL GCS and reissue the ACCESS command.

415E **Invalid device address '*vdev*'**

Explanation: The device address was not specified correctly, or the device was not accessed.

System Action: RC = 24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Check the device address and reissue the command.

Note: A valid address is any address within the range X'001' through X'FFF'.

416E **No device specified**

Explanation: The command requires that you specify a device address or mode letter.

System Action: RC = 24.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: Reissue the command, specifying a valid device address or mode letter.

418I **Insufficient free storage available. The command is not accepted.**

Explanation: Sent to the GCS console or to the requesting NetView or NCCF operator when the PMX cannot obtain the storage required for buffers and control blocks.

System Action: The requested action is not performed.

User Response: Notify the appropriate personnel.

419E **PMX has abended. The command is not accepted.**

Explanation: Sent when a NetView or NCCF operator tries to issue a programmable operator command but the PMX has abended.

System Action: The requested action is not performed.

User Response: Notify the appropriate personnel.

420T **File system error detected. Virtual address '*vdev*'. Reason code '*nn*'.**

Explanation: An error has been detected indicating that the GCS file system may have become disoriented with respect to the disk that has the virtual address 'vdev'. 'nn' is a code indicating the nature of the error; it may be one of the following:

Code	Meaning
3	Three problems could have produced this error code: (1) An error was detected in trying to read from or write on a disk. Probably the disk was detached (via the DETACH command) without having been released (via the RELEASE command), or the disk is an unsupported device. The error was detected in module CSIDIO. (2) A deallocation was attempted on a nonallocated disk block. The error was detected in CSITRK. (3) A read/write operation was attempted to a disk block number zero. The error was detected in module CSIDIO.
4	(1) The cylinder number is not within the range of user's disk. Error detected in module CSIDIO; or (2) A deallocation was attempted on a non-allocated disk block. The error was detected in CSITRK.
5	The cylinder number received by the Control Program is not in the user's range or an attempt was made to access file record zero. Error detected in module CSIDIO.
6	An attempt was made to write on a read-only disk. Error detected in module CSIDIO.
8	Three explanations are possible: (1) A channel programming error occurred. The error was detected in module CSIDIO. (2) A deallocation was attempted on a block outside the range of the disk structure. The error was detected in module CSITRK. (3) A read/write operation was attempted with a byte count of zero. The error was detected in module CSIDIO.
13	An I/O error occurred during a read/write operation to an FB-512 device. The error was detected by CSIDIO.
18	A plist error was encountered during a truncate operation. The error was detected by CSIERS.
19	A storage error occurred during a truncate operation. The error was detected by CSIERS.
1C	The file or ADT for a truncate operation was not found. The error was detected by CSIERS.
24	The file that was to be truncated was located on a R/O disk. The error was detected by CSIERS.
25	A storage error occurred during a read/write operation. The error was detected in module CSIDIO.
28	An error occurred in module CSIFNS during a truncate operation. The error was detected by CSIERS.
2C	Inconsistent V-Format pointers were detected during a truncate operation. The error was detected in module CSIERS.

41 No free block is available for allocation. Error detected in module CSITRK. You can recover files from this disk if you access it as read-only under CMS and copy the desired files to another disk.

42 A parameter list error occurred. Error detected in module CSITRK.

45 The cylinder number received by the Control Program is not in the user's range, or an attempt was made to access file record zero. Error detected in module CSITRK.

System Action: The system enters a disabled wait state. The user file directory is not updated.

User Response: IPL GCS again and then reissue the command if data on the pack is still good. Contact your system support personnel if the problem persists.

421S **Disk '*mode (vdev)*' is full**

Explanation: No more disk space is available on the minidisk identified in the message.

System Action: RC = 13.
The last attempted write to the disk is terminated, and the task that attempted the write is terminated. The system will attempt to CLOSE any OPEN files belonging to that task.

User Response: IPL CMS and try to create more disk space by deleting unneeded files. Then re-IPL GCS and run the program again. See the *VM/SP CMS User's Guide* for other ways to resolve the 'Disk Full' problem.

422E **'*vdev*' already accessed as Read/Write '*mode*' disk**

Explanation: You are trying to access the specified device in read-only mode, but you have already accessed it in read/write mode. You cannot have a disk accessed as both read-only and read/write, because the read-only file directory would not reflect any updates you made until the next time you accessed the disk.

System Action: RC = 36.
No action is taken on the command, and system status is not changed.

User Response: If you wish to access the specified device in read-only mode, first release the disk by issuing the RELEASE command and then reissue the ACCESS command.

423I ***mode* (*vdev*) {R/O|R/W} [-OS|-DOS]**

Explanation: The disk identified in the message has been accessed in read-only mode or in read/write mode, as indicated. An '-OS' or '-DOS' at the end of the message means that the disk is OS or DOS formatted. If the '-OS' or '-DOS' do not appear, then the disk is in CMS format.

Note: A read/write OS or DOS disk can be written on only by VSAM.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

424I **'*vdev mode*' released**

Explanation: The specified device was previously accessed as a read/write disk with the mode letter indicated in the message. This device has now been released since the user has accessed the same device as a read/write disk with a different mode letter.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

425I **'*vdev*' replaces '*mode (vdev)*' [-OS|-DOS]**

Explanation: The disk being accessed replaces a disk previously accessed as the same mode letter. The disk being replaced is released, but it is not detached.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

426I **'*vdev*' also = '*mode*' [-OS|-DOS] disk**

Explanation: The disk identified in the message is also accessed as the 'mode' disk. If an '-OS' or '-DOS' appears at the end of the message, the disk is formatted as an OS or DOS disk. If '-OS' or '-DOS' do not appear, then the disk is formatted as a CMS disk.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

427S **'*mode (vdev)*' device error**

Explanation: An error was encountered in trying to access the disk, either because it is an unsupported device, or because an I/O error occurred while reading in the master file directory from the device.

System Action: RC = 100.
Execution of the command is terminated. The system status remains the same unless another disk was replaced by this access, as indicated by message CSIACC425I.

User Response: If this is the first time that you are using this disk, use the FORMAT command under CMS to format it, and then reissue the command under GCS. If the problem persists, contact your system support personnel.

428S **'*mode (vdev)*' not attached**

Explanation: The specified device is not attached to the virtual machine.

System Action: If the message prefix is 'CSIACC,' then execution of the ACCESS command that was issued is halted. The system status remains the same unless another disk was replaced by this access, as indicated by message CSIACC425I. The return code is 100.

If the message prefix is 'CSIGRP,' your A-disk is detached. This could have happened while you were running the GROUP EXEC, or even before you even invoked the GROUP EXEC. As a result, the exec cannot create the GROUP EXEC file for your GCS system. The exec will continue running to allow you to LINK your A-disk from the command line.

User Response: To complete an ACCESS operation, use the CP LINK command to attach the missing disk to your virtual machine, or ask the system operator to

attach the disk to your machine. Then reissue the ACCESS command.

To finish running the GROUP EXEC, LINK your A-disk from the command line. You can then finish running the exec in the normal way.

429E **File '*fn ft fm*' not found. Disk '*mode* (*vdev*)' will not be accessed.**

Explanation: (1) The files requested were not on the specified disk. If another disk was already accessed as mode 'fm', it is released.
(2) if the disk you are trying to access contains no files and you are trying to access it as a read-only disk, then your disk access has failed. If another disk was already accessed as mode 'fm', it is released.

System Action: RC = 28.
Execution of the command is terminated. System status is not changed.

User Response: Check to see that the file ID is specified correctly, and reissue the command.

430W **OS disk - Fileid specified is ignored**

Explanation: The OS or DOS disk identified in the ACCESS command just issued has been accessed, but the file ID provided in the command is not applicable and has been ignored.

System Action: RC = 4.
Execution of the command continues.

User Response: None.

431T **SEVER external interrupt has occurred on the Signal Services Path, Re-IPL *sysname*.**

Explanation: An IUCV External Interrupt has occurred. This interrupt was a SEVER on the Signal Services Path.

System Action: The GCS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Re-IPL the named system. Contact your system support personnel if further failures occur.

432T **Program exception *code* occurred at *vstor* while no task active, Re-IPL *sysname***

Explanation: The specified hardware exception occurred in a GCS system routine.

System Action: The GCS system halts by loading a disabled wait state PSW. Execution of the command is terminated.

User Response: Contact your system support personnel or re-IPL the named system.

433S **Label GCSGEXIT, the IUCV Pending Connect exit, was given control. This is an error.**

Explanation: The label specified as GCS's general IUCV exit did get control.

System Action: The system returns to the caller of label 'GCSGEXIT' with a branch to the address contained in general register 14.

User Response: If this message persists, contact your system programmer to determine why the GCS general IUCV exit is getting control.

434S **IUCVINI SET for GCS failed with return code *nnn*. Cannot continue IPL.**

Explanation: A non-zero return code was received during GCS IPL when trying to establish GCS as an IUCV user. The *nnn* is the return code that GCS returns.

System Action: The GCS IPL is terminated.

User Response: Contact your system programmer to determine why the IUCVINI SET failed.

449E **Error 22 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid character string**

Explanation: A character string containing (1) unmatched shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) control characters or (2) an odd number of bytes between the shift-out (SO) and shift-in (SI) characters was scanned with OPTIONS ECMODE in effect.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Correct the invalid character string in the EXEC file.

450E **Error 5 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Machine storage exhausted**

Explanation: While attempting to interpret a program, the System Product Interpreter was unable to get the space needed for its work areas and variables. This may have occurred because a program that invoked the System Product Interpreter has already used up most of the available storage itself.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Run the EXEC or macro on its own. More free storage may be obtained by releasing a disk (to recover the space used for the file directory). Alternatively, re-IPL GCS after defining a larger virtual storage size for the virtual machine.

451E **Error 3 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Program is unreadable**

Explanation: The REXX program could not be read from the disk. This problem almost always occurs only when you are attempting to execute an EXEC or program from someone else's disk for which you have Read/Only access, while someone with Read/Write access to the disk has altered the program so that it no longer exists in the same place on the disk.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Re-access the disk on which the EXEC or program resides.

452E **Error 4 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Program interrupted**

Explanation: The system interrupted execution of your REXX program. Certain utility modules may force this interruption if they detect a disastrous error condition.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Look for a problem with a utility module called in your EXEC or macro.

453E **Error 6 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unmatched "/*" or quote**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter reached the end of the file (or the end of data in an INTERPRET statement) without finding the ending "*/" for a comment or quote for a literal string.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Edit the EXEC and add the closing "*/" or quote. You can also insert a TRACE SCAN statement at the top of your program and rerun it. The resulting output should show where the error exists.

454E **Error 7 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: WHEN or OTHERWISE expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expects a series of WHENs and an OTHERWISE within a SELECT statement. This message is issued when any other instruction is found. This situation is often caused by forgetting the DO and END instructions around the list of instructions following a WHEN. For example,

```
  WRONG              RIGHT

Select             Select
 When a=b then      When a=b then DO
  Say 'A equals B'   Say 'A equals B'
  exit                exit
 Otherwise nop       end
 end                Otherwise nop
                    end
```

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

455E **Error 8 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected THEN or ELSE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found a THEN or an ELSE that does not match a corresponding IF clause. This situation is often caused by forgetting to put an END or DO END in the THEN part of a complex IF THEN ELSE construction. For example,

```
   WRONG               RIGHT

If a=b then do;     If a=b then do;
  Say EQUALS          Say EQUALS
  exit                exit
 else                 end
  Say NOT EQUALS     else
                      Say NOT EQUALS
```

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

456E **Error 9 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected WHEN or OTHERWISE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found a WHEN or OTHERWISE instruction outside of a SELECT construction. You may have accidentally enclosed the instruction in a DO END construction by leaving off an END instruction, or you may have tried to branch to it with a SIGNAL statement (which cannot work because the SELECT is then terminated).

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

457E **Error 10 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected or unmatched END**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has found more ENDs in your program than DOs or SELECTs, or the ENDs were placed so that they did not match the DOs or SELECTs.

This message can be caused if you try to signal into the middle of a loop. In this case, the END will be unexpected because the previous DO will not have been executed. Remember also, that SIGNAL terminates any current loops, so it can not be used to jump from one place inside a loop to another.

This message can also be caused if you place an END immediately after a THEN OR ELSE construction.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections. You can use "TRACE Scan" to show the structure of the program, thereby making it easier to find your error. Putting the name of the control variable on ENDs that close repetitive loops can also help locate this kind of error.

458E **Error 11 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Control stack full**

Explanation: This message is issued if you exceed the limit of 250 levels of nesting of control structures (DO-END, IF-THEN-ELSE, etc.).

This message could be caused by a looping INTERPRET instruction, such as:

```
line='INTERPRET line'
INTERPRET line
```

These lines would loop until they exceeded the nesting level limit and this message would be issued. Similarly, a recursive subroutine that does not terminate correctly could loop until it causes this message.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

459E **Error 12 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Clause > 500 characters**

Explanation: You have exceeded the limit of 500 characters for the length of the internal representation of a clause.

If the cause of this message is not obvious to you, it may be due to a missing quote, that has caused a number of lines to be included in one long string. In this case, the error probably occurred at the start of the data included in the clause traceback (flagged by + + + on the console).

The internal representation of a clause does not include comments or multiple blanks that are outside of strings. Note also that any symbol (name) gains two characters in length in the internal representation.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

460E **Error 13 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid character in data**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an invalid character outside of a literal (quoted) string. Valid characters are:

A-Z a-z 0-9 (Alphamerics)
@ # $ ¢ . ? ! _ (Name Characters)
& * ( ) - + = ¬ ' " ; : < , > /
(Special Characters)

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

461E **Error 14 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Incomplete DO/SELECT/IF**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter has reached the end of the file (or end of data for an INTERPRET instruction) and has found that there is a DO or SELECT without a matching END, or an IF that is not followed by a THEN clause.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections. You can use "TRACE Scan" to show the structure of the program, thereby making it easier to find where the missing END should be. Putting the name of the control variable on ENDs that close repetitive loops can also help locate this kind of error.

462E **Error 15 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid Hex constant**

Explanation: For the System Product Interpreter, hexadecimal constants may not have leading or trailing blanks and may have imbedded blanks at byte boundaries only. The following are all valid hexadecimal constants:

```
'13'x
'A3C2 1C34'x
'1DE8'x
```

You may have mistyped one of the digits, for example typing a letter o instead of a 0. This message can also be caused if you follow a string by the 1-character symbol X (the name of the variable *X*), when the string is not intended to be taken as a hexadecimal specification. In this case, use the explicit concatenation operator (||) to concatenate the string to the value of the symbol.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

463E **Error 16 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Label not found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter could not find the label specified by a SIGNAL instruction or a label matching an enabled condition when the corresponding (trapped) event occurred. You may have mistyped the label or forgotten to include it.

System Action: Execution stops. The name of the missing label is included in the error traceback.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

464E **Error 21 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid data on end of clause**

Explanation: You have followed a clause, such as SELECT or NOP, by some data other than a comment.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

465E **Error 17 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected PROCEDURE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered a PROCEDURE instruction in an invalid position, either because no internal routines are active, or because a PROCEDURE instruction has already been encountered in the internal routine. This error can be caused by "dropping through" to an internal routine, rather than invoking it with a CALL or a function call.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

466E **Error 26 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid whole number**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an expression in the NUMERIC instruction, a parsing positional pattern, or the right hand term of the exponentiation (**) operator that did not evaluate to a whole number, or was greater than the limit, for these uses, of 999999999.

This message can also be issued if the return code passed back from an EXIT or RETURN instruction (when a REXX program is called as a command) is not a whole number or will not fit in a System/370 register. This error may be due to mistyping the name of a symbol so that is is not the name of a variable in the expression on any of these statements. This might be true, for example, if you entered "EXIT CR" instead of "EXIT RC."

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

467E **Error 27 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid DO syntax**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a syntax error in the DO instruction. You might have used BY or TO twice, or used BY, TO, or FOR when you didn't specify a control variable.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

468E **Error 30 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Name or String > 250 characters**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a variable or a literal (quoted) string that is longer than the limit.

The limit for names is 250 characters, following any substitutions. A possible cause of this error is the use of a period (.) in a name, causing an unexpected substitution.

The limit for a literal string is 250 characters. This error can be caused by leaving off an ending quote (or putting a single quote in a string) because several clauses may be included in the string. For example,

the string 'don't' should be written as 'don't' or "don't".

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

469E **Error 31 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Name starts with number or "."**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a variable whose name begins with a numeric digit or a period (.). The REXX language rules do not allow you to assign a value to a variable whose name begins with a numeric digit or a period, because you could then redefine numeric constants which would be catastrophic.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Rename the variable correctly. It is best to start a variable name with an alphabetic character, but some other characters are allowed.

470E **Error 34 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Logical value not 0 or 1**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an expression in an IF, WHEN, DO WHILE, or DO UNTIL phrase that did not result in a 0 or 1. Any value operated on by a logical operator (¬, |, &, or &&) must result in a 0 or 1. For example, the phrase "If result then exit rc" will fail if result has a value other than 0 or 1. Thus, the phrase would be better written as `If result¬=0 then exit rc .`

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

471E **Error 35 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid expression**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a grammatical error in an expression. You might have ended an expression with an operator, or had two adjacent operators with no data in between, or included special characters (such as operators) in an intended character expression without enclosing them in quotes.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

472E **Error 36 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unmatched "(" in expression**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an unmatched parenthesis within an expression. You will get this message if you include a single parenthesis in a command without enclosing it in quotes.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

473E **Error 37 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Unexpected "," or ")"**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a comma (,) outside a routine invocation or too many right parentheses in an expression. You will get this message if you include a comma in a character expression without enclosing it in quotes. For example, the instruction:

```
Say Enter A, B, or C
```

should be written as:

```
Say 'Enter A, B, or C'
```

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

474E **Error 39 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Evaluation stack overflow**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter was not able to evaluate the expression because it is too complex (many nested parentheses, functions, etc.).

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Break up the expressions by assigning sub-expressions to temporary variables.

475E **Error 40 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Incorrect call to routine**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an incorrectly used call to a built-in or external routine. Some possible causes are:

- you passed invalid data (arguments) to the routine. This is the most common possible cause and is dependent on the actual routine. If a routine returns a non-zero return code, the System Product Interpreter issues this message and passes back its return code of 20040.
- the module invoked was not compatible with the System Product Interpreter.

If you were not trying to invoke a routine, you may have a symbol or a string adjacent to a "(" when you meant it to be separated by a space or an operator. This causes it to be seen as a function call. For example, TIME(4+5) should probably be written as `TIME*(4+5)`.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

476E **Error 41 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Bad arithmetic conversion**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found a term in an arithmetic expression that was not a valid number or that had an exponent outside the allowed range of -999999999 to +999999999.

You may have mistyped a variable name, or included an arithmetic operator in a character expression without putting it in quotes.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

477E **Error 42 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Arithmetic overflow/underflow**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered the result of an arithmetic operation that required an exponent greater than the limit of 9 digits (more than 999999999 or less than -999999999).

This error can occur during evaluation of an expression (often as a result of trying to divide a number by 0), or during the stepping of a DO loop control variable.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

478E **Error 43 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Routine not found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter was unable to find a routine called in your program. You invoked a function within an expression, or in a subroutine invoked by CALL, but the specified label is not in the program, or is not the name of a built-in function, and GCS is unable to locate it externally.

The simplest, and probably most common, cause of this error is mistyping the name.

If you were not trying to invoke a routine, you may have put a symbol or string adjacent to a "(" when you meant it to be separated by a space or operator. The System Product Interpreter would see that as a function invocation. For example, the string 3(4 + 5) should be written as 3*(4+5).

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

479E **Error 44 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Function did not return data**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter invoked an external routine within an expression. The routine seemed to end without error, but it did not return data for use in the expression.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

480E **Error 45 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: No data specified on function RETURN**

Explanation: A REXX program has been called as a function, but an attempt is being made to return (by a RETURN; instruction) without passing back any data. Similarly, an internal routine, called as a function, must end with a RETURN statement specifying an expression.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

481E **Error 49 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Interpreter failure**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter carries out numerous internal self-consistency checks. It issues this message if it encounters a severe error.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Report any occurrence of this message to your IBM representative.

482E **Error 19 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: String or symbol expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expected a symbol following the keywords CALL, SIGNAL, SIGNAL ON, or SIGNAL OFF but none was found. You may have omitted the string or symbol, or you may have inserted a special character (such as a parenthesis) in it.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

483E **Error 20 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Symbol expected**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter may expect a symbol following the END, ITERATE, LEAVE, NUMERIC, PARSE, or PROCEDURE keywords or expected a list of symbols following the DROP, UPPER, or PROCEDURE (with EXPOSE option) keywords. Either there was no symbol when one was required or some other characters were found.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

484E **Error 24 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid TRACE request**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter issues this message when:

- the action specified on a TRACE instruction, or the argument to the built-in function, starts with a letter that does not match any valid alphabetic character options. The valid options are A, C, E, I, L, N, O, R, or S.
- an attempt is made to request "TRACE Scan" when inside any control construction or while in interactive debug.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

485E **Error 25 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid sub-keyword found**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter expected a particular sub-keyword at this position in an instruction and something else was found. For example, the NUMERIC instruction must be followed by the sub-keyword DIGITS, FUZZ, or FORM. If NUMERIC is followed by anything else, this message is issued.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

486E **Error 28 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid LEAVE or ITERATE**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an invalid LEAVE or ITERATE instruction. The instruction was invalid because:

- no loop is active, or
- the name specified on the instruction does not match the control variable of any active loop.

Note that internal routine calls and the INTERPRET instruction protect DO loops by making them inactive. Therefore, for example, a LEAVE instruction in a subroutine cannot affect a DO loop in the calling routine.

You can cause this message to be issued if you use the SIGNAL instruction to transfer control within or into a loop. A SIGNAL instruction terminates all active loops, and any ITERATE or LEAVE instruction issued then would cause this message to be issued.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

487E **Error 29 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Environment name too long**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an environment name specified on an ADDRESS instruction that is longer than the limit of 8 characters.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Specify the environment name correctly.

488E **Error 33 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid expression result**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter encountered an expression result that is invalid in its particular context. The result may be invalid because an illegal FUZZ or DIGITS value was used in a NUMERIC instruction (FUZZ may not become larger that DIGITS).

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

489E **Error 38 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid template or pattern**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter found an invalid special character, for example %, within a parsing template, or the syntax of a variable trigger was incorrect (no symbol was found after a left parenthesis). This message is also issued if the WITH sub-keyword is omitted in a PARSE VALUE instruction.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Make the necessary corrections.

490E **Error 48 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Failure in system service**

Explanation: The System Product Interpreter halts execution of the program because some system service has failed to work correctly.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Ensure that your input is correct and that your program is working correctly. If the problem persists, notify your system support personnel.

491E **Error 18 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: THEN expected**

Explanation: All REXX IF and WHEN clauses must be followed by a THEN clause. Another clause was found before a THEN statement was found.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Insert a THEN clause between the IF or WHEN clause and the following clause.

492E **Error 32 running *fn ft*, line *nn*: Invalid use of stem**

Explanation: The REXX program attempted to change the value of a symbol that is a stem. (A stem is that part of a symbol up to the first period. You use a stem when you want to affect all variables beginning with that stem.) This may be in the UPPER instruction where the action in this case is unknown, and therefore in error.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Change the program so that it does not attempt to change the value of a stem.

493E **Error 1 running *fn ft*: No filename specified**

Explanation: The EXEC command requires that you specify the name of the EXEC that you wish to execute.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Reissue the command and specify the file name.

494E **Error 2 running *fn ft*: File not found**

Explanation: The specified file was not found on the accessed disks. This message can be issued when you try to invoke an EXEC from within another EXEC.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Access the disk where the file exists and reissue the command, or enter the correct name of the EXEC if you entered it incorrectly.

495R **Enter input for EXEC *'execname'*:**

Explanation: 'execname' is the EXEC name. The System Product interpreter recognized a request for terminal input. In most cases, this message will have been preceded by an informational message from the EXEC.

System Action: The task executing the request is suspended until a REPLY command is issued.

User Response: Use the REPLY command to supply the required information.

496R **Enter DEBUG input for EXEC *'execname'*:**

Explanation: 'execname' is the EXEC name. The EXEC is being executed in DEBUG mode. The EXEC awaits the next user input.

System Action: The task executing the request is suspended until a REPLY command is issued.

User Response: Use the REPLY command to supply the required information.

497E **Insufficient storage for EXEC interpreter**

Explanation: There is insufficient storage for the System Product Interpreter to initialize itself.

System Action: Execution is terminated at the point of the error.

User Response: Redefine storage and reissue the command.

500I **Unable to locate *'type'* extraction routine *'routine'***

Explanation: The GCS extraction routine was unable to locate the *'type'* extraction routine *'routine'*.

System Action: Processing continues, and a problem report will be created by the GCS extraction routine.

User Response: Contact the system programmer to determine why the routine could not be found.

501I **Unable to locate *'type'* IPCSSCAN routine *'routine'***

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN routine was unable to locate the *'type'* IPCSSCAN routine *'routine'*

System Action: Return to IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 8, which causes the message DMMDSC733E to be displayed.

User Response: Contact the system programmer to determine why the routine could not be found.

502I **TASKID *nnnnn* NOT FOUND**

Explanation: One of the IPCSSCAN subcommands (TACTIVE, TLOADL, TSAB) has been issued with a taskid that was not in the task's active program list or taskid table.

System Action: Return to IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 0, which causes the ready message to be displayed.

User Response: Reissue the command with the correct taskid.

503I **NO IUCV PATH TABLE**

Explanation: The IUCV IPCSSCAN subcommand was entered and the number of entries in the IUCV path table was zero.

System Action: Return to IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 0, which causes the ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

504I **PAGE *vstor* NOT FOUND IN DUMP**

Explanation: The virtual address identified in the message was not found in the dump. This means it was not dumped at the time the dump was taken.

System Action: Return to IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 0, which causes the ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

505I **TASKID *nnnnn* INVALID**

Explanation: One of the IPCSSCAN subcommands (TACTIVE, TLOADL, TSAB) has been issued with a taskid that is invalid. (Taskid must be from 0 to x'FFFF')

System Action: Return to IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 0, which causes the ready message to be displayed.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid taskid.

506I **Unable to read dump information record**

Explanation: The GCS EXTRACTION routine was unable to read the dump information record.

System Action: IPCS will prompt the user to enter all information for the problem report.

User Response: Supply information in answer to the prompts that appear on the screen.

507E **Trace formatting routine *'routine'* not found**

Explanation: Trace formatting could not locate the named routine.

System Action: The record is displayed or printed in hexadecimal notation with no formatting done.

User Response: Install the required TEXT file on an accessed CMS disk and then re-execute the program.

508I **The following record was partially lost:**

Explanation: CPTRAP lost the last part of this record.

System Action: The first portion of the record is displayed in hexadecimal notation (unformatted).

User Response: None.

509I **ETRACE set ON for *event-type(s)***

Explanation: This is the normal reply when external tracing for the specified event has been enabled for the virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

510I **ETRACE set ON for *event-type(s)* for GROUP**

Explanation: This is the normal reply from an ETRACE command that was issued to set external tracing on for an event-type for the whole group.

System Action: Exits are scheduled on all virtual machines in the group to set ETRACE on for the event-type named in the message.

User Response: None.

511I **ETRACE set OFF for *event-type(s)***

Explanation: This is the normal reply when external tracing for the specified event has been disabled for the virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

512I **ETRACE set OFF for *event-type(s)* for GROUP**

Explanation: This is the normal reply from an ETRACE command that was issued to set external tracing off for an event-type for the whole group.

System Action: Exits are scheduled on all virtual machines in the group to set ETRACE off for the event-type named in the message.

User Response: None.

513E **ETRACE GROUP option is in effect for *event-type(s)***

Explanation: An attempt was made by an unauthorized user to disable external tracing while the GROUP option was in effect. The GROUP option overrides the command.

System Action: Command terminates with no action taken.

User Response: Use the QUERY ETRACE command to find the event types which are in effect for the group. Then reissue the command without the event types which were in effect for the group.

514I **All external trace events are disabled**

Explanation: No external tracing is being done in this virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

515I **External trace is enabled for** *event-type(s)*

Explanation: External tracing for the specified event type has been enabled for this virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

516I **External trace is enabled for** *event-type(s)* **for GROUP**

Explanation: External tracing for the specified event type was enabled for this virtual machine by the GROUP operand of ETRACE.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

517I **ITRACE set ON for** *event-types(s)*

Explanation: This is the normal reply when the ITRACE command is issued to enable ITRACE.

System Action: ITRACE is enabled for the issuing virtual machine.

User Response: None.

518I **ITRACE set ON for** *event-type(s)* **for GROUP**

Explanation: This is the normal reply when an authorized user issues the ITRACE GROUP command.

System Action: Exits are scheduled on all virtual machines in the group to enable ITRACE.

User Response: None.

519I **ITRACE set OFF for** *event-type(s)*

Explanation: This is the normal reply when the ITRACE has been disabled for the issuing virtual machine.

System Action: ITRACE is disabled for the issuing virtual machine.

User Response: None.

520I **ITRACE set OFF for** *event-type(s)* **for GROUP**

Explanation: This is the normal reply when an authorized user has issued the ITRACE END GROUP command, turning off ITRACE in all virtual machines in the group.

System Action: ITRACE is disabled for all virtual machines in the group.

User Response: None.

521E **ITRACE GROUP option is in effect for** *event-type(s)*

Explanation: An unauthorized user attempted to disable ITRACE while the ITRACE GROUP option was in effect. The GROUP option overrides the command.

System Action: Command terminates with no action taken. ITRACE remains in effect for the group.

User Response: Use the QUERY ITRACE command to find the event types which are in effect for the group. Then reissue the command without the event types which were in effect for the group.

522I **Internal trace is enabled for** *event-type(s)*

Explanation: ITRACE is enabled for this virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

523I **Internal trace is enabled for** *event-type(s)* **for GROUP**

Explanation: ITRACE is enabled for this virtual machine by the GROUP operand.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

524I **All internal trace events are disabled**

Explanation: ITRACE is disabled for this virtual machine.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: None.

525E **Userid is missing or invalid**

Explanation: The TO operand was specified, but the user ID was either left out or is invalid. The user ID cannot be longer than eight characters.

System Action: Command terminates with no dump taken.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid user ID.

526E **Userid '***userid***' is not in CP directory**

Explanation: The dump request was passed to CP, but the receiving user ID, whether specified or defaulted, was not found in the CP directory.

System Action: Command terminates with no dump taken.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid user ID.

527E **Invalid range**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was encountered:

1. Hexloc1 greater than hexloc2.
2. Invalid modifier - only '-', '.', and ':' are valid.
3. Invalid bytecount.
4. Address specified which is out of the range of the virtual machine's storage.

5. Range specified is not a valid hexadecimal number.
6. The dump request involved only areas which require authorization to dump, but the receiver was not on the list of authorized users specified at GCS build time. Or the dump request involved only areas which require authorization to dump and DSS's but the receiver was not authorized and no DSS's exist.

System Action: Command terminates with no dump taken.

User Response: Reissue the command specifying a valid range.

528I **Dump complete**

Explanation: A dump was taken. If the receiver is an authorized user, the dump contains the whole virtual machine and any discontiguous shared segments. Otherwise the dump contains all key 14 storage (storage belonging to non-privileged applications) and any other storage that is not fetch-protected.

System Action: In the case of machine termination, the termination continues. In the case of SYSTEM RESTART, control returns to the virtual machine at the point where it was interrupted to issue the CP SYSTEM RESTART command.

User Response: None.

529E **Partial dump taken**

Explanation: The dump was only partially completed for one of the following reasons:

1. CP experienced an I/O error when attempting to bring a page to be dumped.
2. DSS specified, but no DSSs found.
3. The dump request involved some protected storage, but the receiver was not on the list of authorized users specified at GCS build time.

System Action: Command terminates with a partial dump taken.

User Response:

1. If the dump failed because of a CP I/O error, reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.
2. If the dump failed because no DSS was found, no user action is required.
3. If the dump failed because the receiving user ID was unauthorized, reissue the command specifying an authorized receiver.

530E **Dump failed**

Explanation: An error occurred while attempting to dump the virtual machine.

System Action: In the case of machine termination, the termination continues with no dump taken. In the case of SYSTEM RESTART, control returns to the virtual machine at the point it was interrupted to enter the command, and no dump is taken.

User Response:

1. Find out from the installation system programmer if the system is currently experiencing any spool problems. If it is, try the dump again after the problem is fixed.
2. Also find out from the installation system programmer if the user ID designated at GCS build time as the dump receiver is in the CP directory. If it is not, you cannot dump via SYSTEM RESTART until this is corrected.

531E **Dump failed: Spooling error**

Explanation: CP ran out of spool space.

System Action: Command terminates with no dump taken.

User Response: Reissue the command when spool space is available.

532E **Dump failed: I/O error**

Explanation: CP encountered an I/O error while attempting to bring in the parameter list or the dump address list passed by the GCS supervisor.

System Action: The command terminates with no dump taken.

User Response: Reissue the command. If the failure persists, contact the system programmer.

533I **VIRTUAL MACHINE LOAD LIST IS EMPTY**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand VMLOADL was entered and the pointer to NUCCBLKS is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

534I **TASK STORAGE ANCHOR BLOCK PTR IS ZERO**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TSAB was entered and the pointer to the task storage anchor block is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

535I **NUCON EXTENSION PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK LOAD LIST**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TLOADL was entered and the pointer to NUCON EXTENSION is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

536I **TASKID TABLE PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK LOAD LIST**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TLOADL was entered and the pointer to TASKID TABLE is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

537I **TASK BLOCK PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK LOAD LIST**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TLOADL was entered and the pointer to TASK BLOCK is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

538I **TASK LOAD LIST PTR IS ZERO**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TLOADL was entered and the pointer to the TASK load list is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

539I **NUCON EXTENSION PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK STORAGE ANCHOR BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TSAB was entered and the pointer to NUCON EXTENSION is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

540I **TASKID TABLE PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK STORAGE ANCHOR BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TSAB was entered and the pointer to TASKID TABLE is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

541I **TASK BLOCK PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND TASK STORAGE ANCHOR BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TSAB was entered and the pointer to TASK BLOCK is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

542I **NUCON EXTENSION PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND IUCV PATH TABLE**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand IUCV was entered and the pointer to NUCON EXTENSION is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

543I **IUCV ANCHOR BLOCK PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND IUCV PATH TABLE**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand IUCV was entered and the pointer to IUCV STORAGE ANCHOR BLOCK is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

544I **IUCV PATH TABLE PTR IS ZERO**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand IUCV was entered and the pointer to PATH TABLE is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

545I **NUCON EXTENSION PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND STATE BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TACTIVE was entered and the pointer to NUCON EXTENSION is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

546I **TASK BLOCK PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND STATE BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TACTIVE was entered and the pointer to TASK BLOCK is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

547I **STATE BLOCK PTR IS ZERO**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TACTIVE was entered and the pointer to STATE BLOCK is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

548I **TASKID TABLE PTR IS ZERO. CAN'T FIND STATE BLOCK**

Explanation: The GCS IPCSSCAN subcommand TACTIVE was entered and the pointer to TASKID TABLE is zero.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with return code zero, which causes a ready message to be displayed.

User Response: None.

549E *productname* **control block formatting routine** *routine* **not found**

Explanation: The control block formatting routine for the indicated product name is not on the user's accessed disk.

System Action: Processing is terminated.

User Response: Get the indicated routine's text deck on an accessed disk and reissue the IPCSPRT command.

550R **Do you wish to format** *productname* **control blocks? Reply YES or NO.**

Explanation: Enter YES if you want to format control blocks for the indicated product name; enter NO if you want an unformatted dump only.

System Action: Control will be passed to the appropriate formatting routine.

User Response: Enter YES or NO at your terminal.

600E **Requested file not CPTRAP**

Explanation: The file entered was not in the CPTRAP format.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Verify that the specified file is a CPTRAP file and reissue the command.

601E **I/O error on 00C - (explanation)**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

- Device address invalid
- Device type invalid
- Device busy, not ready, or real
- Paging error on spool

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Be sure the virtual reader is addressed as 00C and reissue the command.

602E **00C reader file not locatable**

Explanation: Something has happened to the reader file since it was opened. The Diagnose X'14' instruction set the condition code to 2, indicating that the file could not be found.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Be sure the virtual reader is addressed as 00C and reissue the command.

603E **Spoolid missing or invalid**

Explanation: The spool ID was either omitted or not in the correct format when the command was issued.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Reissue the command using a valid spool ID.

604E **Invalid spoolid-***'nnnn'*

Explanation: The spool ID entered was either non-numeric or had a length greater than 4.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS enviroment.

User Response: Reissue the command using a valid spool ID.

605E **Spoolid** *'nnnn'* **does not exist, is held or is the wrong class**

Explanation: The spool ID was not found in the user's reader. Either the reader was spooled to the wrong class, was held, or you entered the wrong spool ID.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Be sure your reader is spooled to the right class, change the file state to nohold or reenter the proper spool ID.

606E **Error in CSIRTF**

Explanation: The program tried to do an SVC 202 to issue a message but was unsuccessful.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment. A CMS return code is displayed.

User Response: Correct the error indicated by the CMS return code and re-run the job.

607E **Error opening the output file**

Explanation: The program could not locate an accessed valid R/W disk therefore a CMS output file could not be opened.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: Verify that the correct disk is accessed and check for errors in the FILEDEF Command.

608I **Output file created**

Explanation: The program executed properly and the output file was created.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: None.

609I **No VTAM records found.**

Explanation: The program executed as expected but no VTAM records were found.

System Action: The user is returned to the CMS environment.

User Response: None.

814E **Error 23 running** *fn ft*, **line** *nn*: **Invalid SBCS/DBCS mixed string.**

Explanation: A character string that has unmatched SO-SI pairs (that is, an SO without an SI) or an odd number of bytes between the SO-SI characters was processed with OPTIONS EXMODE in effect.

System Action: Execution stops.

User Response: Correct the invalid character string.

Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF) Messages

001I **Initialization is complete. The service level is *ssss*.**

Explanation: This message is issued when all permanent TSAF tasks have been started and TSAF is ready for normal operation. The service level of the code running is *ssss*.

System Action: TSAF is running normally. It will perform its communications functions, as well as dynamic link and collection monitoring. You can enter commands.

Operator Response: You can now enter TSAF commands.

002T **Parameter *parameter* is a duplicate or is not valid**

Explanation: The argument, *parameter*, was passed as a parameter on invocation of RUNTSAF. The argument is either invalid or it duplicates a previous argument. TSAF takes any numeric value to be the number of 1K internal trace blocks. If you provide two numeric values, TSAF considers the second a duplicate, even if its value is not the same as the first.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with return code 12.

Operator Response: Check the TSAF invocation, and restart TSAF with valid parameters.

003I **Termination is in progress**

Explanation: TSAF has accepted a STOP command.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with return code 0.

Operator Response: None.

004E **Parameter *parameter* is not valid**

Explanation: You entered a parameter on a TSAF command that TSAF does not recognize.

System Action: TSAF ignores the command and is ready for another.

Operator Response: Correct the command and re-enter it.

005E **A required parameter is missing**

Explanation: A required parameter is missing from the input command.

System Action: TSAF ignores the command and is ready for another command.

Operator Response: Enter the correct command.

006I **TSAF link statistics and session accounting records will be generated**

Explanation: The TSAF virtual machine directory contains the account option.

System Action: TSAF will pass accounting records to CP.

Operator Response: No action is required. However, if you do ***not*** want TSAF accounting records, notify the system administrator so they can delete the account option from the TSAF directory entry.

007I **No TSAF link statistics or session accounting records will be generated**

Explanation: The TSAF virtual machine directory does not contain the account option.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: No action is required. If, however, you want accounting records, notify the system administrator to add the account option to the TSAF directory entry.

009E ***cmd* is not a valid TSAF command**

Explanation: You entered a command at the TSAF virtual console that TSAF does not recognize.

System Action: TSAF ignores the command and is ready for another.

Operator Response: Correct the command and re-enter it.

010I **External trace started**

Explanation: TSAF processed a SET ETRACE ON command. Before receiving this command, external tracing was off.

System Action: CP will write external trace records to CPTRAP until it receives a SET ETRACE OFF command.

Note: Nothing will be recorded by CPTRAP until CPTRAP is also appropriately enabled.

Operator Response: None.

011I **External trace ended**

Explanation: TSAF processed a SET ETRACE OFF command. Before receiving this command, external tracing was on.

System Action: CP will not write external trace records to CPTrap until it receives a SET ETRACE ON command.

Operator Response: None.

013I **Trace area size is *nnn*K**

Explanation: TSAF has obtained an internal trace block of the size specified by *nnn*. This size may be either:

- The default value (40K)
- The value specified as an input argument to TSAF, rounded up to a 4K multiple, if necessary.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

017I **Abend code *ccc* at *aaaaaa***

Explanation: TSAF terminated abnormally, and CMS gave control to the TSAF abend exit routine. TSAF gets the abend code, *ccc*, and the failure address, *aaaaaa*, from the PSW at the time the abend in the abend work area (DMSABW) occurred.

System Action: ATSCAB will display this and other problem determination messages at the terminal. Then

ATSCAB will take a VMDUMP of the entire TSAF virtual machine, and issue a CP SYSTEM RESET command (assuming that CONCEAL is ON) to cause CP to re-IPL the CMS system that the virtual machine is using.

Operator Response: Save this information and contact your service representative.

018I **Program old PSW is** *psw*

Explanation: TSAF terminated abnormally, and CMS gave control to the TSAF abend exit routine. The *psw* is the PSW at the time the abend in the abend work area (DMSABW) occurred. This message usually follows message ATS017I.

System Action: See message ATS017I.

Operator Response: Save this information and contact your service representative.

019I **Abend modifier is** *aaaaaaaaaa*

Explanation: TSAF terminated abnormally, and CMS gave control to the TSAF abend exit routine. The module that invoked the abend set the abend modifier field (CGM_REPORT) to *aaaaaaaaaa*. This is alphanumeric information. The abend code and the abend modifier, together, identify the failure point. This message normally follows message ATS018I.

System Action: See message ATS017I.

Operator Response: Save this information and contact your service representative.

021I **Failure at offset** *nnnn* **in module** *mmmmmm* **dated** *yy.ddd*

Explanation: TSAF did a program check or issued an abend *nnnn* bytes into module *mmmmmm*. The *yy.ddd* is the year and day the module was compiled. ATSCAB determines the module name and compilation date from the eye-catcher by assuming register 11 or 12 is the base register.

System Action: See message ATS017I.

Operator Response: Keep problem information and contact your service representative.

022I **Called from offset** *nnnn* **in module** *mmmmmm* **dated** *yy.ddd*

Explanation: An instruction *nnnn* bytes into module *mmmmmm* called the module in which the abend occurred. The *yy.ddd* is the year and day *mmmmmm* was compiled.

If the save area contains a non-zero backward pointer, TSAF issues this message after message 021I. TSAF extracts the name and compilation date of the calling module from the eye-catcher.

System Action: See message ATS017I.

Operator Response: Keep problem information and contact your service representative.

023I **VMDUMP ATSCAB***n mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss* **taken**

Explanation: A VMDUMP of the entire TSAF virtual machine has been taken. TSAF specified "ATSCAB mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss" as the *dumpid operand on the VMDUMP command. On the message identifier:

n = 1	if the dump was invoked during the first entry to the abend exit
n = 2	if the dump was invoked after ATSCAB2 was entered
mm/dd/yy	is the current date
hh:mm:ss	is the current time.

System Action: See message ATS017I.

Operator Response: Keep problem information and contact your service representative.

075E **NON-NUMERIC COUNT CHARACTER - RETRY**

Explanation: The count field has non-numeric characters.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Correct and reissue the command.

076E **FORMATTED DATA ENTRY EXCEEDS MAXIMUM SIZE**

Explanation: You used either a SCROLL or TRACE subcommand with the FORMAT option, but without the FOR count option, to display a trace entry that is too big to fit on the screen.

System Action: CP truncates the displayed entry and terminates the subcommand.

User Response: View the entry, by doing the following:

1. Note the address of the entry
2. Issue a TRACE subcommand with the FROM and FOR count options.

077E **CONFLICTING OPERAND -** *operand*

Explanation: This message occurs when:

- The same option is specified twice in the same command, or
- The function required by the given option is incompatible with a previously specified operand.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with the operands correctly specified.

078E **OPERAND MISSING OR INVALID**

Explanation: One of the following commands caused an error:

- TRACE subcommand (from module ATSZTR)
  - You specified the SCROLL operand before a TRACE subcommand established a "previous" location.
  - You specified the FOR operand with no count value or an invalid value.
  - You specified the FROM operand with no fromloc value or an invalid value.
  - You used an unknown operand or invalid abbreviation.

- FDISPLAY subcommand (from module ATSZTD)
  - You did not specify parameters on the subcommand.
  - The LINKCTL operand has no parameters.
  - You specified an unknown operand or invalid abbreviation.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Reissue the command with a valid operand.

079I **TRACE TABLE POINTERS INVALID: START** = *start* **END** = *end* **CURRENT** = *current*

Explanation: While trying to display TSAF trace table entries, IPCS found that the TSAF trace table pointers in the dump are invalid. Possible causes of the error are:

- The trace table start address is greater than the trace table end address.
- The current trace table address is outside of the trace table.
- The trace table is not an integer number of pages.
- A "FROM" location was not specified and the trace table pointers are invalid.
- A page needed for trace table wrapping is missing from the dump.
- The data at the end of the table is not a valid trace entry.

System Action: If you specified a "FROM" location, then the processing of the subcommand will continue at the "FROM" location. The display will not wrap at the trace table start position, and will stop when one of the following occurs:

- The specified count (or default count, if count was not specified) has been reached.
- The address of the next trace entry to display is less than or equal to zero.
- The address of the next trace entry to display is beyond the end of the dump.

If you did not specify a "FROM" location then the subcommand terminates.

User Response: If you did not specify a "FROM" location, determine the location of the trace table, and reissue the TRACE command with a "FROM" location specified. If you did specify a "FROM" location, ignore the message.

080I **"FROM" LOCATION OUTSIDE OF TRACE TABLE RANGE:** *fromloc* **START** = *start* **END** = *end* **CURRENT** = *current*

Explanation: The "FROM" location that you specified on the TRACE subcommand points to a location outside of the trace table, while the trace table pointers appear to be valid.

The CURRENT trace table pointer is adjusted to point to the start of the last entry entered in the trace table. The END trace table pointer is adjusted to the start of the entry nearest the bottom of the trace table. You may use any of the displayed pointer values to return to the trace table.

You can start outside of the trace table and scroll into the trace table. In this case, trace table wrapping will not occur unless you restore wrapping by issuing a TRACE without a FROM operand, or specify a "FROM" location within the trace table.

System Action: Processing continues.

User Response: Verify the "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand, and the trace table pointers.

- If the "FROM" location is incorrect, reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location.
- If the trace table pointers are incorrect and the "FROM" location is correct, ignore the message.

081E **"FROM" LOCATION NOT A VALID TRACE ENTRY:** *fromloc*

Explanation: The "FROM" location that you specified on the TRACE subcommand does not point to the begining of a valid trace entry.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Respond to the message that follows (ATSZTS092I or ATSZTS093I).

082E **INVALID TRACE ENTRY FOUND AT** *addr*

Explanation: The data at location *addr* is not a valid TSAF trace entry.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Respond to the message that follows (ATSZTS092I or ATSZTS093I).

083E **REQUIRED RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE**

Explanation: An error occurred while IPCS was getting work buffers to process the TRACE subcommand.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: None.

084I **PAGE** *xxxxxxxx* **NOT FOUND IN DUMP**

Explanation: IPCS determined that the address was to be on a page that does not exist in the dump. Either the TRACE subcommand (module ATSZTS) or the FDISPLAY subcommand (module ATSZTD) may issue this message.

System Action: The subcommand will ignore this page and continue processing if possible.

User Response: None.

085E **INVALID TRACE ENTRY FOUND IN CPTRAP FILE**

Explanation: The current CPTRAP entry being formatted is not a valid TSAF trace entry. This could be caused if part of the entry was not collected by CPTRAP.

System Action: The system displays the entry in dump format without any formatting.

User Response: None.

086E **NO TRACE ENTRIES FOUND - *addr***

Explanation: The TRACE subcommand did not find any trace entries at the specified address. This is caused by all or a portion of a trace entry being on a page that is not present in the dump.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand with the "FROM" option to return to the trace table.

087E **ATTEMPT TO GO BEYOND STORAGE BOUNDARY**

Explanation: You tried to scroll beyond the dump storage boundaries.

System Action: Subcommand terminates without displaying any trace entries.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand without a SCROLL option.

088E **UNABLE TO LOCATE TRACE TABLE POINTERS**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

- IPCS could not find the pointers in the load map, or the map may be missing or invalid.
- The pointers are on a page that is not present in the dump.

System Action: Subcommand terminates and trace table wrapping is disabled.

User Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand with the "FROM" option.

089E **UNABLE TO LOCATE GLOBAL CONTROL BLOCK (ATSCGM)**

Explanation: IPCS did not find the global control block, ATSCGM. The map may be missing or invalid.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Use IPCSMAP to append a valid TSAF load map to the dump, and reissue the FDISPLAY subcommand.

090E **UNABLE TO UPDATE THE DUMP WITH THE ABEND PSW AND REGISTER DATA**

Explanation: While extracting information from the dump, the TSAF extraction routine detected an error. This error prevented the routine from updating the dump with the PSW and the register information saved when TSAF detected the abend. One of the following caused the error:

- A load map was not appended to the dump (shown by an earlier message).
- The IPCS SVC 199 subcodes did not function properly.

System Action: The system stops extracting data from the dump. The system will prompt you for any information that it could not extract from the dump.

User Response: Do not rely on the following:

- The register information displayed when you use the register-related subcommands of IPCSSCAN
- The abend PSW and register information displayed when you print the dump using the IPCSPRT facility
- The information in the symptom record.

If possible, determine the location of the following to debug the problem:

- The abend PSW in the dump
- Register information in the dump (if it exists).

You can find the abend PSW and registers by invoking IPCSSCAN to view the file.

If the TSAF and CMS load maps were not appended to the dump then locate the appropriate TSAF and CMS load maps and invoke the IPCSMAP subcommand to append the load maps to the dump.

Once valid load maps have been appended to the dump, use the MAPN subcommand to locate the pointer to the abend PSW and register data. If the comment on the dump (displayed via the DUMPID subcommand) began with:

ATSCAB1 locate the PABNWA field
ATSCAB2 locate the PABNWA2 field.

The appropriate field contains the fullword address of the TSAF ABEND work area. The first 16 fullwords of the abend work area contain the general purpose registers. Following the registers is the abend PSW.

091E **DATA FIELD OVERLAPS TRAILER RECORD**

Explanation: While using the FORMAT option, IPCS found that a trace entry has a data field length greater than the room for that data field. For example, a data field may contain a length value of five bytes, but only four bytes are available before the start of the trailer record. A storage overlay of the trace table could cause this.

System Action: The system displays the data field up to the overlap and displays this message. The system will display the names of any defined data fields that it did not process, along with this message:

EXPECTED DATA NOT IN TRACE ENTRY

Processing continues.

User Response: Use the DISPLAY subcommand to check the actual contents of the trace entry.

092I **TRACE ENTRY SEARCH STOPPED AT *addr1***
TO SEARCH TO LOWER DUMP ADDRESSES, TRY ADDRESS *addr2*
TO SEARCH TO HIGHER DUMP ADDRESSES, TRY {ADDRESS *addr3* | "SCROLL"}

Explanation: This message or message ATSZTS093I will follow message ATSZTS081E and ATSZTS082E. IPCS found an invalid entry, and there are no valid entries between the invalid entry address specified in message ATSZTS081E or ATSZTS082E and the search end address.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: To continue looking for a trace entry, do one of the following:

- Issue the TRACE subcommand with FROM using addr2 or addr3.

- Issue the TRACE subcommand with the SCROLL operand, depending on the information in the message and the direction you wish to search.

Note: When searching toward the lower dump addresses by specifying FROM, the search proceeds from the FROM location toward the higher dump addresses. Therefore, the first entry found may not be the entry with the highest address. To view all of the valid entries that may be present, display the possible valid entry, and scroll downward until an invalid trace entry is reached.

093I **POSSIBLE TRACE ENTRY AT *addr*
USE THE "FROM" OPERAND TO DISPLAY THE ENTRY**

Explanation: This message or message ATSZTS092I will follow message ATSZTS081E and ATSZTS082E. IPCS found an invalid entry, but found a possible valid entry at the address in the message.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

User Response: Issue a TRACE subcommand with the address as the FROM location and a FOR count of 1 to display the entry.

094I **THE POINTER TO THE SPECIFIED STRUCTURE IS ZERO**

Explanation: While trying to locate the requested data structure, the FDISPLAY processing modules detected a pointer that contained the value of zero. A zeroed pointer value indicates one of the following:

- The data structure has not been defined.
- The pointer was overlayed.

System Action: The subcommand terminates.

User Response: Use the DISPLAY and LOCATE subcommands to try to locate and display the data structure.

095I **THE LINK WAS NOT FOUND IN THE LINK-TYPE TABLE**

Explanation: You requested a link-type (e.g. BSC or CTCA) on the FDIPSLAY LINKCTL subcommand. However, TSAF could not find the entry related to the link-type in the link-type table. The link-type table definition is necessary to process the FDISPLAY LINKCTL subcommand.

System Action: The subcommand terminates.

User Response: Use the DISPLAY and LOCATE subcommands to locate and display the data structure that the FDISPLAY subcommand could not display.

096I **THE DATA STRUCTURE IS EMPTY**

Explanation: The FDISPLAY subcommand detected that there are no entries defined in the data structure that FDISPLAY was to display.

System Action: The subcommand terminates.

User Response: None.

300T **Error during HNDIUCV SET, return code = *nnnn***

Explanation: TSAF was unable to issue an HNDIUCV SET CMS function during initialization. The *nnnn* is the HNDIUCV return code.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with abend code ATS300.

User Response: Restart TSAF. If this message appears again, contact your system programmer or service representative.

302T **Cannot connect to *CRM, it is already in use**

Explanation: TSAF was unable to connect to the Collection Resource Management (*CRM) system service because it was already in use by another virtual machine.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with abend code ATS302.

Operator Response: Determine which virtual machine should be connected to the *CRM port, and take appropriate action.

303T **Cannot connect to *CRM, not authorized**

Explanation: The TSAF virtual machine was unable to connect to the Collection Resource Management (*CRM) system service because it was not authorized in the VM/SP user directory.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with abend code ATS303.

Operator Response: Make sure you are running TSAF under the correct user ID. If it is the correct user ID, report the problem to your system programmer. You must check the TSAF virtual machine directory for the correct IUCV authorization (i.e. it must have an "IUCV *CRM" entry).

304T **Error during CMSIUCV CONNECT to *CRM, return code = *nnnn***

Explanation: TSAF was unable to issue a CMSIUCV CONNECT CMS function during initialization. The *nnnn* is the CMSIUCV return code.

System Action: TSAF will terminate with abend code ATS304.

Operator Response: Restart TSAF. If this message appears again, contact your system programmer or service representative. Use the CMSIUCV return code to determine what you should do.

511W **Completion time expired while attempting a JOIN**

Explanation: This TSAF virtual machine was unable to join a collection within the expected time. This happens when several TSAFs are trying to join each other at the same time or when there has been a sharp increase in load coincident with the attempt to join. It can also happen because of a collection partition that the collection has not yet detected.

System Action: The TSAF virtual machine will reset its collection management structures and try again to join an appropriate collection.

Operator Response: No action is necessary. However, if this happens repeatedly, it may be because there are too many systems trying to join the collection (more than eight systems). Display the collection table at the agent node (the node that this one is trying to join) to

determine the current collection size. If the collection already has the maximum number of nodes, then delete the link from this node to the agent to prevent unnecessary repetitions of the attempt to join.

513I **Attempting JOIN with node *nodeid* as the agent**

Explanation: This TSAF virtual machine is trying to join a collection by sending a request-to-join message to node *node ID*. If *node ID* is not busy (already engaged in a join) it will become the agent for this TSAF virtual machine in the join protocol.

System Action: A request-to-join message is sent to *node ID*.

Operator Response: None.

514W **JOIN aborted because of I-message from node *nodeid***

Explanation: Something changed at another TSAF virtual machine in the collection after the join protocol was started here. This is a normal occurence when several TSAF virtual machines are involved.

System Action: The TSAF virtual machine will reset its collection management structures and try again to join an appropriate collection.

Operator Response: None.

515I **Join in progress for node *nodeid***

Explanation: This collection has begun join processing for node *node ID*. This message will be sent to the TSAF virtual console for each member of the collection.

System Action: This TSAF virtual machine adds *node ID* to its collection table and schedules the first join synchronization. If it is the agent for *node ID* it also sends *node ID* the current collection management structures.

Operator Response: None.

516I **Node *nodeid* cannot join, maximum collection size has been reached**

Explanation: The collection that *node ID* is trying to join is at its maximum allowable size.

System Action: Node *node ID* is not allowed to join. The join protocol is aborted.

Operator Response: Delete the links between node *node ID* and the current collection to prevent unnecessary attempts to join.

518I **RESET: collection now has size 1**

Explanation: The TSAF virtual machine reset its collection management structures to show it as the only member of its collection. This is a normal occurence following an unsuccessful attempt to join a collection. It is also one of the stages of initialization. No sessions are interrupted by the reset action. However, new connections cannot be made to remote resources until their collection has been joined.

System Action: The TSAF virtual machine will now try to join an appropriate collection by issuing handshake messages on all available links.

Operator Response: None.

520I **Synchronization is now NORMAL**

Explanation: The logical clocks of the collection are synchronized. This action takes place periodically and at the completion of the join protocol. These messages will be sent to the operator consoles of all members of the collection, including the joiner.

System Action: The system adjusts the logical clocks to maintain synchronization.

Operator Response: None.

521I **Collection is roughly synchronized**

Explanation: This is the first synchronization event of the join protocol. The joining node sets its logical clock as close as possible to the clocks of the collection it is joining. The other nodes send the synchronization messages that will allow it to do this. These messages will be sent to the operator consoles of all members of the collection, including the joiner.

System Action: If this TSAF virtual machine is a current member of the collection, it sends a synchronization message to the joiner. If this TSAF virtual machine is the joiner, it has received synchronization messages from a majority of the collection, and can now set its logical clock.

Operator Response: None.

530E **Authentication check failed on message from node *nodeid***

Explanation: An atomic broadcast message from node *node ID* did not pass the authentication tests. This happens after an unsuccessful attempt to join. However, if this happens frequently, node *node ID* may be experiencing some trouble.

System Action: The system ignores the message.

Operator Response: No action is necessary. However, if many nodes show this message referring to node *node ID* more than once, then unless the problem corrects itself within a few minutes, restart the TSAF virtual machine on node *node ID*.

531E **Timeliness check failed on message from node *nodeid***

Explanation: An atomic broadcast message from node *node ID* did not pass the timeliness tests. This happens after an unsuccessful attempt to join. However, if it happens frequently, node *node ID* may be experiencing some trouble.

System Action: The system ignores the message.

Operator Response: No action is necessary. However, if many nodes show this message referring to node *node ID* more than once, then unless the problem corrects itself within a few minutes, restart the TSAF virtual machine on node *node ID*.

540I **Node *nodeid* deleted from collection**

Explanation: The node *node ID* has been deleted from the collection table of each node in the collection. This happens after a detected partition; the collection management structures of *node ID* no longer agree with the rest of the collection or are not available because *node ID* stopped communicating. If *node ID* is still communicating, no sessions are broken. As long as all components are still working correctly, the system repairs the problem by the join protocol.

System Action: Node *node ID* is removed from the collection table. The system attempts to rejoin the node using handshake messages.

Operator Response: None.

600S **Message with invalid frame type received:** *frame-type*

Explanation: The routing group has received a frame with a frame-type value that it is not prepared to handle.

System Action: The system discards the message and continues processing.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer or service representative.

601E **Frame discarded. Hop-Count limit reached.**

Explanation: Upon receiving a frame to forward to another node, the routing group found that the frame exceeds the forwarding limit.

System Action: The system discards the frame and continues processing.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer or service representative.

602E **Incompatible release or service level detected on link** *vdev*

Explanation: The TSAF virtual machines attempting to communicate through link *vdev* are incompatible.

System Action: The link *vdev* is deleted from the ATSLINKS file, and you will get message 713I. Further communication on the link is prevented until the problem is fixed.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

603E **Duplicate node** *nodeid* **detected on link** *vdev*

Explanation: A node with the node ID *node ID* is already in the collection.

System Action: The link *vdev* is deleted from the ATSLINKS file, and you will get message 713I. Further communication on the link is prevented until the problem is fixed.

Operator Response: Contact your system administrator so that he can assign a new and unique node id to the node indicated in the message.

700E **Link-Definition table overflow, unable to add the new link** *vdev*

Explanation: To add the new link, the system must expand the Link Definition Table, but there is not enough storage available to do so.

System Action: The system does not accept the defined link.

Operator Response: Deleting one or more unneeded links may allow a new one to be added. This condition indicates that the virtual machine is severely short of virtual storage. Whatever is freed by the DELETE command(s) may be exhausted by other TSAF storage requirements before the ADD command can be issued again. Contact your system programmer to correct this shortage.

701E **Driver rejected the new link** *vdev*

Explanation: The link driver could not complete the addition of the new link. See the message issued before this for the reason.

System Action: The system does not add the specified link.

Operator Response: Take action according to the preceding message.

702E **Link unit address** *vdev* **is not valid**

Explanation: The specified virtual device address is not defined for the virtual machine or is not a valid device address, that is, it is not a one, two, or three digit hexadecimal number.

System Action: The system does not add the specified link.

Operator Response: Correct the command and resubmit it, or have the virtual device attached to this virtual machine as the specified unit address.

703E **Link** *vdev* **is not a supported link type**

Explanation: The device at the specified virtual unit address does not have the required characteristics for a CTCA or BSC link.

System Action: The system does not add the specified link.

Operator Response: Check that the correct device is attached to the virtual machine, correct the command if necessary, and re-enter the command.

704E **Record number** *nnnnnnnn* **in ATSLINKS FILE is not valid**

Explanation: The record does not have a correctly specified virtual unit address.

System Action: The system does not add the link corresponding to the record.

Operator Response: Examine the ATSLINKS FILE. Correct the record that is in error.

705I **Link** *vdev* **went down**

Explanation: The link group cannot get a response from the other end of this link. The link device may have a malfunction (in this case, you may have received other messages). Other reasons that you may get this message are a processor went down or the TSAF virtual machine at the other end of the link went down.

System Action: The system will try to use the link later.

Operator Response: Examine the link state and have it fixed if you discover any malfunctions. If there is no problem with the link itself, check on the status of the neighboring system.

706W **Received an interrupt on unit *vdev*, which is not in the link table**

Explanation: An unexpected interrupt was received from the specified virtual device. The link device may have a malfunction.

System Action: The system ignores the interrupt.

Operator Response: You do not need to take action unless the condition persists. If the condition does persist, notify your system programmer or service representative.

707I **Link *vdev* came up**

Explanation: The link group got a response from the other end of this link.

System Action: The system will use the new link.

Operator Response: None.

708I **An attempt to reset link *vdev* has failed**

Explanation: The driver tried to execute a channel program to reset the link device, but the channel program did not complete in the expected way.

System Action: The system will try to use the link later.

Operator Response: Check the hardware units associated with the link. If you do not find a problem, contact your system programmer or service representative.

710E **Unable to allocate control block for link *vdev***

Explanation: To add the new link the system must allocate a Link Control Block, but there is not enough storage available to do so.

System Action: The system does not add the specified link.

Operator Response: Deleting one or more unneeded links may allow a new one to be added. This condition indicates that the virtual machine is severely short of virtual storage. Whatever is freed by the DELETE command(s) may be exhausted by other TSAF storage requirements before the ADD command can be issued again. Contact your system programmer to correct this shortage.

711E **Unable to allocate I/O buffer for the link *vdev***

Explanation: The attempt to add the link failed.

System Action: The system does not add the specified link.

Operator Response: Deleting an unneeded link to allow a new one to be added would not work in this case. This condition indicates that the virtual machine is severely short of virtual storage. Contact your system programmer to correct this shortage.

712E **Link unit address *vdev* is a duplicate**

Explanation: A link that uses this virtual unit address has already been added.

System Action: The system does not add the link.

Operator Response: Delete the other link, or correct the command and re-enter it.

713I **Link *vdev* deleted**

Explanation: The link that you specified has been deleted.

System Action: The system deletes the link.

Operator Response: None

715E **Failed to add the definition of link *vdev* to ATSLINKS FILE A1. Return code from FSWRITE was *nnnn*.**

Explanation: The system could not modify the definition file, ATSLINKS FILE, as specified by the ADD LINK command.

System Action: The system continues operation, and will use the defined link, despite the error. However, TSAF will not automatically use the link the next time TSAF starts.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer. You will have to add the new link's definition manually to ATSLINKS FILE A1.

716E **Driver rejected the request to delete link *vdev***

Explanation: An internal TSAF or CMS error occurred, which prevented TSAF from removing the unit as an active link.

System Action: The system does not accept the delete request.

Operator Response: Retry the command. If the retry does not work, inform the system programmer. The link's definition can later be deleted from the file ATSLINKS FILE manually. If the link must be removed immediately, detach it from the virtual machine. Then, when you stop TSAF, edit ATSLINKS FILE to remove the link, and restart TSAF.

717E **Unable to retrieve sense bits from unit *vdev*, CSW is *csw***

Explanation: Following an I/O error, the link driver tried to issue a Sense I/O channel command to the link device. However, the link driver did not get the expected sense bits.

System Action: The system continues operation, but the TSAF virtual machines may partition the collection since the link may not be usable.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer or service representative.

718E **Severe I/O error on unit *vdev*, CSW is *csw***

Explanation: The link drive encountered a severe I/O error on the specified virtual device. The system displays the Channel Status Word, indicating the error.

System Action: The system continues operation, but the TSAF virtual machines may partition the collection since the link may not be usable.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer or service representative.

719W **ATSLINKS FILE not found**

Explanation: The file that TSAF uses to permanently record link definitions does not exist on the virtual machines's A-disk.

System Action: The system continues operation, but no link definitions exist.

Operator Response: If this is not an expected condition, contact your system programmer. The TSAF virtual machine may be missing the appropriate LINKS and ACCESSES.

720E **Failed to delete the definition of link *vdev* from ATSLINKS FILE A1. Return code from FSREAD was *nnnn*.**

Explanation: While trying to do a deletion, a read error occurred on the file that TSAF uses to permanently record link definitions.

System Action: The system continues operation. The system will not use the defined link, despite the error.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer. You must eventually delete the file or perform some sort of file recovery (e.g. restore from a backup).

721E **Failed to delete the definition of link *vdev* from ATSLINKS FILE A1. Return code from FSWRITE was *nnnn***

Explanation: While trying to do a deletion, a write error occurred on the file that TSAF uses to permanently record link definitions.

System Action: The system continues operation. The system will not use the defined link, despite the error.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer. You must eventually delete the file or perform some sort of file recovery (e.g. restore from a backup).

722I **No links are defined**

Explanation: This is a response to the TSAF QUERY LINK command.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

723E **Link *vdev* not found**

Explanation: This is a response to a TSAF QUERY or DELETE command.

System Action: None.

Operator Response: None.

724I **Link *vdev* added**

Explanation: This is a response to the TSAF ADD LINK command.

System Action: The system will now try to use this link.

Operator Response: None.

725E ***vdev* is not a valid device address for link type *linktype***

Explanation: You specified an invalid device address in the ADD LINK command. The subchannel portion of the first address must be in the range of X'00' through X'F8'.

System Action: The defined link is not accepted.

User Response: Reenter the command with the correct device address. If the problem continues, contact your system programmer or system administrator.

726E **Link-Definition table expansion failed, unable to add logical link for LAN link *vdev***

Explanation: Due to lack of storage, recording information about a node on the Local Area Network (LAN) that connects TSAF failed.

System Action: Communication with the specified node is not possible.

User Response: You must provide the TSAF virtual machine with more storage and restart it now or when local operating procedures indicate. Otherwise, contact your system programmer or system administrator.

727E **Unit *vdev* is not a valid device for link type *linktype***

Explanation: One of the four addresses for Ethernet[2] LAN (ELAN) or Token Ring LAN (TLAN) subsystem links is not a 3088 type of device and/or does not return device-specific data indicating that the device is a 9370 LAN subsystem, or the consecutive virtual device addresses do not map to consecutive real addresses.

System Action: The link is not accepted.

User Response: Reenter the command with the correct device address. Make sure the correct device is attached to the TSAF virtual machine and there is not an error in the TSAF VM directory entry or in the system I/O definition. Otherwise, contact your system programmer or system administrator.

735I **Logical link to LAN node *LANaddr* on link *vdev* went down**

Explanation: The logical link created by TSAF cannot receive a response from the other TSAF node on the LAN. The link device may have a malfunction (in this case, you may have received other messages). You can also get this message if a processor went down or the TSAF virtual machine at the other end of the link went down.

System Action: The system retries the link every 65-90 seconds.

User Response: Examine the link state and have it fixed if you discover any malfunctions. If there is no problem with the link itself, check the status of the neighboring system.

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[2] Trademark of the Xerox Corporation.

737I **Logical link to LAN node *LANaddr* on link *vdev* came up**

Explanation: The logical link created by TSAF cannot receive a response from the other TSAF node on the LAN.

System Action: The system uses the new link.

User Response: None.

794I **Sense bits are '*xx*'X**

Explanation: An I/O error on the link caused the link driver to do a Sense I/O to the device.

System Action: The system will try the I/O again later.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

795I **Retry limit exceeded on unit *vdev***

Explanation: An I/O error occurred on the device and the I/O was retried without success.

System Action: The system will try the I/O again later.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

796I **Bad I/O completion on unit *vdev*, CSW is *csw***

Explanation: The link driver did not get the expected result.

System Action: The system will try another I/O operation some time later.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

797I **Unit-check indicated on unit *vdev***

Explanation: The CSW indicated a unit check on the specified device.

System Action: The system will try another I/O operation later.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

798W **Unexpected CSW (*csw*) for unit *vdev***

Explanation: The specified CSW was not expected as a result of the last I/O operation.

System Action: The system will try another I/O operation later.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer.

799I **Unit *vdev* is not operational**

Explanation: You will get this message in response to one of the following:

- The TSAF ADD LINK command
- Any time that TSAF receives a "not operational" indication on an I/O operation to the specified virtual device.

System Action: The system will try another I/O operation later.

Operator Response: Check to see that the device is properly connected to the system. If all connections are correct and the system programmer verifies that the CP system generation is correct, then the device needs to be repaired.

888T **Unable to obtain storage for *structure***

Explanation: The TSAF module that issued the message has issued a request to CMS to get storage for the specified structure, *structure*. CMS diagnosed an error on the request. The problem may have occurred because the TSAF virtual machine had insufficient virtual storage.

System Action: TSAF will abend with code ATS888.

Operator Response: Provide more storage for the TSAF virtual machine, and restart TSAF. If it fails again, contact your system programmer or service representative.

890T **Unable to release storage for *structure***

Explanation: The TSAF module that issued the message has issued a request to return to CMS the storage for the specified structure. CMS diagnosed an error on that request.

System Action: TSAF will abend with code ATS890.

Operator Response: Keep the problem information and contact your system programmer or service representative.

999T **TSAF system error.**

Explanation: The TSAF module that issued this message encountered a condition that should not have occurred.

System Action: TSAF will abend with code ATS999.

Operator Response: Contact your system programmer or service representative.

APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS) Messages

000E **ERROR - No text found for message/response number *xxxx,yy***

Explanation: An unrecognized error condition was created; the AVS repository has no entry for message *xxxx*, response *yy*

System Action: The system does not recognize and cannot effectively respond to the displayed message.

Operator Response: Report the message, the format, and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

001I **AVS initialization is complete. The service level is *level.***

Explanation: The operator has issued an AGW START command and AVS is initialized and ready for normal operation. The service level is indicated by *level.*

System Action: AVS is up and running normally.

Operator Response: Commands can now be entered.

002I **Gateway *gatelu* is activated**

Explanation: A gateway has been defined to VTAM and the CP. Normal conversation can now begin.

System Action: Gateway *gatelu* is running normally.

Operator Response: None.

003I **Gateway *gatelu* is deactivated**

Explanation: The gateway is inactive - either forced down by VM/VTAM or by an operator-issued QUIESCE or DEACTIVE GATEWAY command.

System Action: Gateway *gatelu* is deactivated. No active conversations exist.

Operator Response: None.

004I **Gateway *gatelu* was severed**

Explanation: Ownership of gateway *gatelu* was revoked and the connection severed.

System Action: The connection is severed. CP will not attempt to reroute the connection to another gateway.

Operator Response: None.

005I **External trace started**

Explanation: AVS processed a SET ETRACE ON command.

System Action: The system will write AVS trace records to a CPTRAP spool file.

Note: Nothing will be recorded by CPTRAP until CPTRAP is appropriately enabled.

Operator Response: None.

006I **External trace ended**

Explanation: AVS processed a SET ETRACE OFF command.

System Action: AVS will write trace records only to AVS virtual storage. No external tracing is performed.

Operator Response: None.

007I **Trace table initialized. Table size = *tsize.***

Explanation: An AGW START command was issued, automatically creating the internal trace table. *tsize* is optionally defined; the default is 20 1K-byte blocks of virtual storage.

System Action: The START command is used to initialize the internal trace table at the specified size.

Operator Response: None.

008I **AGWPROF GCS initialization file was not found.**

Explanation: GCS was unable to define the command handling routine to AVS.

System Action: AVS initializes normally.

Operator Response: None.

013I **A CNOS for *gatelu, remotelu, modename* is quiesced. Gateway is not active.**

Explanation: When a gateway is not active CNOS commands remain quiesced until the gateway is activated.

System Action: Once the gateway is established and active, the system executes the specified CNOS instructions.

Operator Response: Activate the gateway to release the quiesced CNOS condition. Executed CNOS commands require no operator action.

015I **Conversation *conid* on gateway *gatelu* is deactivated**

Explanation: Conversation *conid* on *gatelu* is deactivated as the result of a DEACTIVE CONV command.

System Action: The conversation is ended.

Operator Response: None.

017I **Quiese is in progress.**

Explanation: The system is being brought to a gradual halt.

System Action: New work is rejected.

Operator Response: None.

018I **Attempting to renegotiate CNOS for *gatelu, remotelu, modename* for the original command values.**

Explanation: A CNOS from *gatelu* to *remotelu* failed because *remotelu* was not active. When it was activated, it issued a CNOS to *gatelu* for a session limit that was higher than the original session limit requested by *gatelu.*

System Action: AVS is attempting to renegotiate the CNOS values back down to the originally requested values from *gatelu*.

Operator Response: None.

041E **Required parameter [*parmid*] is missing**

Explanation: A required parameter is missing from the input command.

System Action: AVS ignores the command.

Operator Response: Enter the required parameter and correct command.

043E **Parameter *parmid* is not valid**

Explanation: The entered command parameter is invalid.

System Action: The command is ignored and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: Enter the correct parameter and command.

044E **Parameter *parmid* is too long**

Explanation: The entered parameter had more than the allowable number of characters.

System Action: AVS ignores the command.

Operator Response: Correct the command and re-enter it.

047E **Activate gateway *gatelu* failed. *message*. Command is ignored.**

Explanation: An AVS gateway cannot be established. The multiple variations of *message* are described below.

Messages:

* **OPEN ACB error**
* **SETLOGON error**
* **IUCV CONNECT errors *error***
* **Maximum number of AVS-IUCV connections reached**
* **AVS is not authorized for IUCV connectors**
* ***gatelu* already exists**

System Action: The command is ignored and the gateway is not activated.

Operator Response: Note the corresponding failure message, correct the problem, and re-enter the gateway activation request.

049E **Value *value* is too large**

Explanation: The CNOS value is greater than the maximum value (32788) allowed by VTAM.

System Action: The command is ignored.

Operator Response: Enter a corrected value.

050E **CNOS for *gatelu remotelu modename* failed**

Explanation: VTAM was unable to define the sessions for the specified gateway.

System Action: The CNOS command fails.

Operator Response: A previously issued error message gave the VTAM reason code. Report that reason code and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

051E **CNOS for *gatelu remotelu modename* failed. Error creating gateway *gatelu***

Explanation: A CNOS command failed as the result of a gateway creation failure.

System Action: The CNOS request is terminated.

Operator Response: A previously issued message gave the reason error code. If the error occurred as the result of a program error, the system will initiate a dump. Based on the previously provided reason code (and dump where available), correct the problem and re-enter the CNOS request.

053E **No command was entered. AVS request is ignored.**

Explanation: No recognizable AVS command was entered.

System Action: AVS ignores the command.

Operator Response: Enter the correct command.

054E **START has terminated. GCS IDENTIFY for AGWDSPMN failed. RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The AVS START command was halted as a result of a failed GCS IDENTIFY macro command.

System Action: AVS is not started.

Operator Response: Look up the return code specified in the message in the *VM/SP Group Control System Command and Macro Reference*, correct the problem, and re-enter the START command.

055E **Command ignored. *message*.**

Explanation: AVS is unable to successfully complete execution of the function described in *message*. The multiple variations of *message* are described below.

Messages:

* **Initialization is still in progress**
* **START command already issued**
* **Invalid START command parameter**
* **More than one ETRACE on START command**
* **Quiesce is in progress**
* **Gateway *gatelu* activation is in process**
* **AVS is stopping**
* **Gateway *gatelu* deactivation is in process**
* **Gateway *gatelu* already exists**
* **Gateway *gatelu* does not exist**
* **CNOS for *gatelu remotelu modename* is in process**
* **Non-numeric value *value* in number field**

* **Maximum number of trace blocks is 1000**
* **Only a START command is allowed**

System Action: The command is ignored.

Operator Response: Use the information contained in *message* to correct the command, or wait for the current command to finish processing and enter the next command.

056S **Deactivate for *gatelu* may not be complete. IUCVINI CLR error *error*.**

Explanation: An error occurred on a GCS IUCVINI CLR during a DEACTIVATE GATEWAY. There is a possibility that the gateway is not completely deactivated, and thus cannot be re-activated.

System Action: The system will execute a dump.

Operator Response: Deliver the dump results to the appropriate system personnel.

057E **ITRACE not set. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: Internal tracing is not active.

System Action: The system will execute a dump.

Operator Response: To start internal tracing, use the SET ITRACE ON command.

070E **Command ignored. Conversation *conid* does not exist for gateway *gatelu*.**

Explanation: Conversation *conid* on *gatelu* does not exist.

System Action: AVS ignores the command.

Operator Response: Specify a valid conversation ID (conid) and gateway, and re-enter the connection request.

075S **AVS is terminated. Programming error during Quiesce, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: A programming error occurred when AVS attempted to enter a quiesced state.

System Action: AVS is terminated immediately.

Operator Response: None.

080S **Command ignored. Insufficient storage to process request.**

Explanation: The requesting program cannot obtain the required storage, buffers, or control blocks.

System Action: The requested action is not performed.

Operator Response: Notify the appropriate system personnel.

081S **Command failed.** ***message***

Explanation: The multiple variations of *message* below all concern a severe lack of available virtual storage to execute the command successfully.

Messages:

* **AVS stack storage depleted**
* **GETMAIN for trace table failed**
* **GETMAIN for SGB block failed**

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Attempt to define more virtual storage and re-enter the command. If this does not work, contact the appropriate system personnel.

082S **Command failed.** ***message***

Explanation: There is insufficient virtual storage available to create either an ordered list or a stack. The possible variations of *message* are shown below.

Messages:

* **Error occurred creating AVS stack**
* **Error occurred creating AVS indexed ordered list**
* **Error occurred creating AVS ordered list**

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Issue the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL GCS, re-start AVS, and re-enter the command.

083S **Command failed. GCS {ESTAE | IDENTIFY | IUCVINI} error occurred. RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The specified GCS macro failed.

System Action: The system terminates.

Operator Response: Look up the macro return code specified in the message in the *VM/SP Group Control System Command and Macro Reference*, correct the problem and re-IPL the system.

084S **{Deactivate|Activate} gateway failed. {Programming|Storage} error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The system was unable to ACTIVATE or DEACTIVE the specified gateway due to a severe programming or storage failure error.

System Action: The command fails, and in the case of a programming error, the system will execute a dump.

Operator Response: Report the return code and system response (and deliver the the dump results where available) to the appropriate system personnel.

086S **{CNOS for *gatelu remotelu modename* failed. | CNOS cannot be issued as the result of a {deactivate|activate} gateway *gatelu*.} {Programming|Storage} failure, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The system was unable to execute the CNOS command because of a severe programming or storage failure error.

System Action: The command fails and, in the case of a programming error, the system executes a dump.

Operator Response: Note the return code, and deliver the code and dump (when available) to your system personnel.

087S **{Gateway command | A gateway command for *gatelu*} terminated. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The system was unable to successfully complete execution of the GATEWAY command due to a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails and the system executes a dump.

Operator Response: Deliver the dump and the corresponding return code to the appropriate system personnel.

088S **An unsolicited CNOS for *gatelu*, *remotelu*, *modename* completed, but a {storage failure | programming error} occured. Unpredictable results, RC = *num***

Explanation: A remote logical unit issued a CNOS to the specified gateway LU. The CNOS completed, but errors occurred during AVS processing. The results are unpredictable.

System Action: Conversations are not able to be established. In the case of a programming error, a dump is taken.

Operator Response: Note the return code, and deliver the code and corresponding dump to the appropriate system personnel.

090S **QUERY failure on gateway *gatelu*. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The system was not able to successfully execute the QUERY command.

System Action: The command fails and the system executes a dump.

Operator Response: Note the return code, and deliver the code and corresponding dump to the appropriate system personnel.

091S **Deactivation of conversation for gateway *gatelu*, *conid* failure. {Programming|Storage } error, RC = *num***

Explanation: The system was unable to deallocate conversations for gateway *gatelu* due to a severe storage failure or programming error.

System Action: The command fails and, in the case of a programming error, the system executes a dump.

Operator Response: Note the return or storage failure code, and deliver the code (and dump when available) to the appropriate system personnel.

096S **AVS timer disabled. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The AVS timer has become disabled, causing a programming error.

System Action: The system will initiate a dump and shutdown.

Operator Response: Give the return code and accompanying dump to the appropriate system personnel.

201I **AVS termination completed.**

Explanation: AVS has ended execution.

System Action: The system has shutdown.

Operator Response: None.

240E **Storage failure. *message* Gateway = *gatelu* [, Conversation = *conid*.]**

Explanation: Due to a storage failure, the system is unable to successfully complete the operation specified in *message* for the named *gatelu* and *conid*. The multiple variations of *message* are shown below.

Messages:

* **Unable to forward CONFIRM indication on VM path *pathid***
* **Unable to forward DATA on VM path *pathid***
* **Unable to forward DEALLOCATE_CONFIRM indication on VM path *pathid*.**
* **Unable to forward PREPARE_TO_RECEIVE_CONFIRM on VM path *pathid*.**
* **Unable to forward REQUEST_TO_SEND indication on VM path *pathid*.**
* **Unable to forward SEND indication on VM path *pathid***
* **Unable to forward {QUIESCE | RESUME} indication on {VM|VTAM} path *pathid*.**

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Use the DEACTIVATE GATEWAY *gatelu* FORCE command option to bring AVS down, and attempt to allocate more storage. If this fails, contact the appropriate system personnel.

241E **Storage failure. Unable to issue APPCCMD CONTROL = RECEIVE, QUALIFY = ANY command. GETMAIN RC = *num*. Gateway = *gatelu*.**

Explanation: AVS encountered a storage failure in attempting to issue the APPCCMD CONTROL = RECEIVE function for the specified gateway.

System Action: The system is unable to issue the necessary number of RECEIVEs.

Operator Response: If existing conversations appear to be running normally, wait until a convenient time and then bring AVS down. With the system down, use the return code to determine the cause of the failure and correct the problem. If no conversations can be allocated, bring AVS down immediately and correct the problem.

242E **Storage failure. Unable to receive log data on VTAM path *pathid*. Gateway = *gatelu*.**

Explanation: The system is unable to receive data over the specified gateway due to a shortage of available storage.

System Action: The system cannot receive the data.

Operator Response: Deactivate the conversation and attempt to define more storage. If this does not work, contact the appropriate system personnel.

243E **Storage failure. Unable to complete connection request on VM path *pathid*.**

Explanation: Due to a shortage of available storage, the system is unable to complete a connection request for the specified *pathid*.

System Action: No connection is formed.

Operator Response: Attempt to define more virtual storage. If this does not work, contact the appropriate system personnel.

244E **Storage failure. Unable to continue receiving data on VM path *pathid*. Gateway = *gatelu*, Conversation = *conid*.**

Explanation: Due to a shortage of available storage space, the system is unable to continue receiving data over the specified VM path.

System Action: The system cannot receive any more data.

Operator Response: Attempt to define more virtual storage. If this does not work, contact the appropriate system personnel.

246E **Storage failure. {Unable to deallocate {VM|VTAM} path *pathid*. Gateway = *gatelu* [, Conversation = *conid*.] | Unable to deactivate gateway *gatelu*}**

Explanation: Due to a shortage of available storage, the system is either unable to deallocate the VM or VTAM path for the specified gateway, or it is unable to deactivate gateway *gatelu*. Note that when no *conid* is given, the *conid* is the same as the *gatelu*.

System Action: The path or gateway remains in place.

Operator Response: Use the DEACTIVATE GATEWAY *gatelu* FORCE command option to bring AVS down, and attempt to allocate more storage. If this fails, contact the appropriate system personnel.

247E **Unable to Quiesce AVS.**

Explanation: AVS is unable to enter a quiesced state.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Attempt to define more virtual storage and re-execute the command. If this does not work, contact the appropriate system personnel.

248E **Storage failure. Unable to receive FMH5.**

Explanation: The system is unable to receive the correct format information contained in the FMH5 header.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Use the DEFINE command to attempt to obtain more virtual storage. If that action fails, contact the appropriate system personnel.

280S **{Programming error detected, | Storage failure,} RC = *num***

Explanation: The system has encountered a severe storage or programming failure.

System Action: In the case of a programming error, the system will initiate a dump.

Operator Response: Give the return code and the system response (and the dump, when available) to the appropriate system personnel.

281S **FREEMAIN command failed. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: The system was unable to free the specified amount of main storage due to a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Using the provided return code, determine the cause of the FREEMAIN error and attempt to correct the situation. If this does not work, report the return code and system response to the appropriate system personnel.

282S **Storage failure. {VM|VTAM} path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu* [, Conversation = *conid*.]**

Explanation: The system is unable to maintain the VM or VTAM path, *pathid* to the specified *gatelu* due to a severe storage failure. Note that when no *conid* is given, the *conid* is the same as the *gatelu*.

System Action: The path will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Attempt to define more virtual storage and reconnect the path. If this fails, contact the appropriate system personnel.

343E **Error creating EXLST, R15 = *num* [, R0 = *num*].**

Explanation: VTAM encountered an error condition in attempting to create the exit list (EXLST).

System Action: Without the necessary addresses stored in EXLST, VTAM cannot perform an OPEN ACB - no gateways or LUs can be defined.

Operator Response: Report the system response and return codes to the appropriate system personnel.

344E **Error creating ACB, R15 = *num* [R0 = *num*]**

Explanation: The system is unable to create an LU for use by VTAM to establish communication.

System Action: The LU is not recognized and communication is not allowed.

Operator Response: Note the reported contents of R15 and R0 and report these to the appropriate system personnel.

345E **Error on {open|close} ACB, R15 = *num* ERROR field = *field*.**

Explanation: The system encountered an error condition in attempting to define or drop an LU used for access to global resources.

System Action: The LU is not defined, or cannot be closed.

Operator Response: Note the reported contents of

R15 and the ERROR field, and report these to the appropriate system personnel.

347E **Invalid LU name *name* specified on connection request. VM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*.**

Explanation: The LU name entered with the connection request for the specified *gatelu* is invalid.

System Action: The system ignores the command and will sever the path.

Operator Response: Correct the LU name and re-enter the last entered command.

348E **Invalid mode name *modename* specified on connection request. VM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*.**

Explanation: The mode name specified in the connection request for the specified *gatelu* is invalid.

System Action: The system ignores the command and will sever the path.

Operator Response: Correct the mode name and re-enter the connection request.

349E **Gateway LU name *gatelu* does not correspond with an existing gateway. VM path *pathid* will be deallocated.**

Explanation: The gateway ID specified in the connection request is invalid. The *conid* is provided as a reference.

System Action: The system ignores the command and will sever the path.

Operator Response: Correct the gateway name and re-enter the connection request.

350E **Invalid APPC/VM interrupt *interrupt* received. VM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*, Conversation = *conid*.**

Explanation: An invalid APPC/VM interrupt was received, probably as the result of an IUCV CONNECT macro error, for the specified *gatelu*.

System Action: The system will sever the VM path.

Operator Response: Be sure that the entered command was a valid APPC/VM command. If this is the case, report the error message and system action to the appropriate system personnel.

351E **FMH5 rejected; LU name *luid* and mode name *modename* unknown**

Explanation: Session information (*luid, modename*) passed with the the function management header is inaccurate.

System Action: No connection is allowed.

Operator Response: Correct the LU name and mode name and re-enter the connection request.

353E **PIP data is not allowed after FMH5. The connection is rejected.**

Explanation: Program Initialization Parameter (PIP) data is not allowed after the gateway has received FMH5.

System Action: The connection attempt is rejected.

Operator Response: Re-enter the connection request, establishing the desired initialization parameters before FMH5 is sent.

360S **{APPCCMD CONTROL = SEND command not accepted by VTAM. | APPCCMD CONTROL = SEND, QUALIFY = {ERROR | RQSEND} command failed.} {RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num* [RCPRI = *num*, RCSEC = *num*] | R15 = *num*, R0 = *num*| Programming error, RC = *num*. VTAM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*}**

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's SEND call was rejected by VTAM.

System Action: The system cannot enable communications.

Operator Response: Note the return code, and where provided, the contents of R0, R15, or FDBK2. Report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

361S **APPCCMD CONTROL = PREPRECV command not accepted by VTAM. {RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num* | R0 = *num*, R15 = *num*}.**

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro PREPARE_TO_RECEIVE (PREPRCV) call has been rejected by VTAM.

System Action: No communication is allowed.

Operator Response: Note the return code and the contents of FDBK2, or the contents of R0 and R15, and report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

362S **APPCCMD CONTROL = ALLOC command not accepted by VTAM. {RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num* | R15 = *num*, R0 = *num*}.**

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's allocate request is rejected by VTAM.

System Action: The specified resource cannot be allocated.

Operator Response: Note the return code, and the contents of FDBK2, or the contents of R0 and R15, and report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

364S **APPCCMD CONTROL = {DEALLOC | REJECT} command not accepted by VTAM. {RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num* | R15 = *num*, R0 = *num*}.**

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's DEALLOC request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Note the return code and the contents of FDBK2, or the contents or R0 and R15, and report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

365S **SETLOGON command not accepted by VTAM. R15 = *num*, R0 = *num*.**

Explanation: AVS's attempt to issue a SETLOGON command has been rejected by VTAM.

System Action: The command is rejected by VTAM.

Operator Response: Note the return code and the contents of FDBK2, or the contents or R0 and R15, and report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

366S **APPCCMD CONTROL = OPRCNTL, {QUALIFY = DEFINE command failed.| QUALIFY = CNOS command not accepted by VTAM.} {R15 = *num*, R0 = *num* | RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num* [RCPRI = *num*, RCSEC = *num*] | Gateway LU name = *gatelu*, Remote LU name = *remotelu*, Mode name = *modename* }. The DEFINE command was issued due to a CNOS.**

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro call is rejected due to a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails. In some cases, AVS initializes a dump.

Operator Response: Note the return code and the contents of FDBK2 (and the contents of RCPRI and RCSEC where provided), or the contents or R0 and R15, and report these and the system response to the appropriate system personnel.

367S **Local userid not found for *name*. VTAM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu***

Explanation: The specified local user was not found.

System Action: The system ignores the command and severs the connection.

Operator Response: Correct the user ID and re-enter the connection request.

368S **Remote userid and password missing. The gateway *gatelu* is not a public gateway. VTAM path *pathid* will be deallocated.**

Explanation: The correct user ID, password and gateway must be entered in order to complete a connection. Private server connections require a correct user ID and corresponding password. Additionally, the system can have private gateways allocated, granting only specified users communication privileges.

System Action: The system ignores the connection request and is ready for another.

Operator Response: Enter the correct user ID and password, or the name of a public gateway in order to correctly complete the connection request.

369S **Log data is too long. VTAM path *pathid* will be rejected. Gateway = *gatelu***

Explanation: Userids, passwords, or transaction names must be no longer than eight characters.

System Action: The system will not recognize the user ID, password, or transaction name and will sever the connection.

Operator Response: Correct the specified entry and re-enter the connection request.

370S **Unable to find the {gateway block for gateway *gatelu* | remote LU block for LU *luid*, mode name *modename*.}**

Explanation: AVS is unable to find the pointer blocks for the specified *luid* or *gatelu*.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Make sure that the desired gateway and/or logical unit are correctly defined and re-enter the command.

371S **APPCVM SENDDATA command failed. Programming error, IPAUDIT = *num*. VM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *num*, Conversation = *num***

Explanation: AVS encountered an APPCVM macro error in requesting to send data over *gatelu*.

System Action: The command fails and the VM path will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Note the IPAUDIT return code and report the code, system response, *gatelu*, and *conid*to the appropriate system personnel.

372S **APPCVM RECEIVE command failed. [Unable to receive log data.] Programming error, {IPAUDIT = | RC = } *num*. VM path *pathid* is deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*, Conversation = *conid*.**

Explanation: The APPCVM RECEIVE command failed due to a severe programming error.

System Action: The VM path is disabled.

Operator Response: Note the return or IPAUDIT code, and report the code, the system response, and the *gatelu* and *conid* to the appropriate system personnel.

373S **APPCCMD CONTROL = ALLOC, QUALIFY = IMMED command failed. RTNCD = *num*, FDBK = *num*, RCPRI = *num*, RCSEC = *num***

Explanation: The APPCMD macro's ALLOC request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Report the system response and corresponding return codes to the appropriate system personnel.

374S **APPCCMD CONTROL = DEALLOC, QUALIFY = {ABNDPROG | CONFIRM | FLUSH} command failed. RTNCD = *num*, FDBK = *num*, RCPRI = *num*, RCSEC = *num*. VTAM path *pathid* will be {deallocated|rejected.} Gateway = *gatelu***

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's DEALLOC request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails, and the path will be deallocated or rejected.

Operator Response: Report the system response, return code, and *gatelu* to the appropriate system personnel. (Also note that the conversation identifier will be the same as the gateway identifier.)

375S **{APPCCMD CONTROL = OPRCNTL, QUALIFY = CNOS command failed | SETLOGON command failed.} RTNCD =** *num*, **FDBK2 =** *num*, **RCPRI =** *num*, **RCSEC =** *num*.

Explanation: Either the APPCCMD macro's OPRCNTL request, or the SETLOGON command failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Report the system response and corresponding return codes to the appropriate system personnel.

376S **APPCCMD CONTROL = PREPRCV, QUALIFY = {CONFIRM | DATAFLU | FLUSH} command failed. RTNCD =** *num*, **FDBK2 =** *num*, **RCPRI =** *num*, **RCSEC =** *num*. **VTAM path** *pathid* **will be deallocated. Gateway =** *gatelu*

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's PREPRCV request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails, and the path will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Report the system response, the return code and the *gatelu* to the appropriate system personnel. (Also note that the conversation idnetifier is the same as *gatelu*.)

377S **APPCCMD CONTROL = RECEIVE, QUALIFY = ANY command failed. RTNCD =** *num*, **FDBK =** *num*, **RCPRI =** *num*, **RCSEC =** *num*

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's RECEIVE request failed because of a severe Programming error.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Report the system response and corresponding return code to the appropriate system personnel.

378S **APPCCMD CONTROL = SEND, QUALIFY = {CONFIRM | CONFRMD | DATA} command failed. RTNCD =** *num*, **FDBK =** *num*, **RCPRI =** *num*, **RCSEC =** *num*. **VTAM path** *pathid* **will be deallocated. Gateway =** *gatelu*.

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's SEND request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails and the VTAM path will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Report the system response, the return code, and the *gatelu* to the appropriate system personnel. (Also note that the coversation identifier is the same as *gatelu*.)

379S **APPCCMD, CONTROL = RCVFMH5 command failed. RTNCD =** *num*, **FDBK2 =** *num*, **RCPRI =** *num*, **RCSEC =** *num*. **No path established. Gateway =** *gatelu*.

Explanation: The APPCCMD macro's RCVFMH5 request failed because of a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails and the path cannot be established.

Operator Response: Report the system response, the return code, and the *gatelu* to the appropriate system personnel. (Also note that the conversation identifier is the same as *gatelu*.)

380S **Invalid APPC/VTAM command requested. Command code =** *code*. **VTAM path** *pathid* **and VM path** *pathid* **will be deallocated. Gateway =** *gatelu*.

Explanation: The VTAM path is deallocated as the result of an invalid command request.

System Action: The communication path and gateway *gatelu* will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Report the system response, *gatelu*, and *pathid* to the appropriate system personnel.

381S **APPC/VM SEVER command failed on VM path** *pathid*. **RC =** *num*. **Gateway =** *gatelu*.

Explanation: A SEVER command failed. The specified VM pathway still exists.

System Action: The SEVER command is ignored.

Operator Response: Report the system response, the IPRCODE, and the *gatelu* to the appropriate system personnel. (Also note that the conversation identifier is the same as *gatelu*.)

382S **IUCV CONNECT command failed. Programming error, RC =** *num*.

Explanation: IUCV was unable to execute the CONNECT macro function. Return code possibilities and explanations include:

* Target communicator is not logged on
* Target has not invoked DCLBFR function
* Maximum number of connections for this gateway exceeded.
* Connection unauthorized
* Invalid IUCV system name

System Action: No connection is established.

Operator Response: Use the displayed return code to determine the problem and make the necessary corrections.

383S **IUCV SEND command failed. Programming error, RC =** *num*.

Explanation: IUCV was unable to execute the SEND macro function. Possible explanations include:

* Invalid path ID
* Path quiesced - SENDs not allowed
* Message limit exceeded
* Priority messages not allowed on this path
* Message length is negative
* Message in parameter list not allowed on this path

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Use the displayed return code to determine the problem and make the necessary corrections.

384S **IUCVCOM ACCEPT command failed. Programming error, RC = *num*.**

Explanation: IUCV was unable to execute the ACCEPT macro function. Possible explanations include:

* Connection is not pending on this path
* Originator has severed path

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Use the displayed return code to determine the problem and make the necessary corrections.

388S **Remote {userid *userid* is too long | Remote userid or password is missing}. VTAM path *pathid* will be deallocated. Gateway = *gatelu*.**

Explanation: APPC/VM requires passwords or user IDs to be no longer than eight characters. Additionally, for some applications (e.g., private server), the system requires a correct user ID and password.

System Action: The system will deallocate the VTAM path.

Operator Response: Enter the correct password or user ID.

389S **APPCCMD CONTROL = RESETRCV command failed. RTNCD = *num*, FDBK2 = *num*, RCPRI = *num*, RCSEC = *num*. Conversation = *convid*, Gateway = *gatelu***

Explanation: The RESETRCV parameter of the CONTROL macro failed due to a severe programming error.

System Action: The command fails and the VTAM path will be deallocated.

Operator Response: Report the displayed return codes, sytem state, and gateway identifier to the appropriate system personnel.

400I **A PDUMP is in progress on behalf of the following message**

Explanation: The system displays the message that called for a PDUMP.

System Action: The system continues to execute the PDUMP.

Operator Response: None.

401I **A PDUMP could not be taken on behalf of the following message. The dump count was exceeded or abend is in progress**

Explanation: The system attempted to take a problem dump for the given message, but was unable to do so because of an exceeded dump count or an abend.

System Action: The PDUMP is not taken.

Operator Response: A required operand was missing or invalid. Correct the message and re-enter the PDUMP command.

440E **Operand missing or invalid**

Explanation: A missing or invalid operand was entered.

System Action: The command is ignored, and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: Correct or enter the appropriate operand.

441E **Conflicting operand: *operand***

Explanation: The message occurs when the same option is specified twice in the same command, or the function required by the given option is incompatible with a previously specified operand.

System Action: The command fails and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: Re-enter the command with the correct operands.

442E **Address entered is not in AVS**

Explanation: The address specified on the GDISPLAY MAPN command is not contained within AVS.

System Action: The command is ignored and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: Correct the address and re-enter the command.

443E **Name entered was not found in AVS**

Explanation: The name entered in the GDISPLAY MAPN command is not defined in AVS.

System Action: The command is ignored and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: Enter a correct name and re-issue the command.

444E **AGWZAM table was not found**

Explanation: The system was unable to locate the AGWZAM table in the dump data set.

System Action: The command fails and the system is ready for another.

Operator Response: None.

445E **The pointer to the *xxx* is invalid**

Explanation: AVS has encountered an invalid pointer in attempting to format the *xxx* block.

System Action: *xxx* block is not formatted.

Operator Response: None.

446E **The pointer to the *xxx* was not found**

Explanation: AVS cannot find a specific pointer in the dump when attempting to find the *xxx*. block.

System Action: *xxx* block cannot be formatted.

Operator Response: None.

447E **Trace table pointers invalid. Start = *start* End = *end* Current = *current***

Explanation: While attempting to display AVS trace table entries, it was determined that the AVS trace table pointers contained in the dump are invalid. Possible causes for this error include:

* The trace table start address indicates the trace table begins at zero.
* The trace table start address is greater than the trace table end address.
* The current trace table address is outside of the trace table.
* The current trace table address is not on a 16 byte boundaries, or the trace table start address or trace end address is not on a page boundary.
* The trace table is less than a page in size.

System Action: If a "FROM" location was specified, then the processing of the subcommand will continue at the "FROM" location. The display will not wrap at the trace table start position and will stop when:

* The specified count (or default count, if the count was not specified) has been reached.
* The address of the next trace entry to display is less than or equal to zero.

If a "FROM" location was not specified, the processing of the subcommand will be terminated

Operator Response: If a "FROM" location was specified, ignore the message. If a "FROM" was not specified, determine the location of the trace table and reissue the TRACE subcommand with a "FROM" location specified.

448E **Page *page* not found in dump**

Explanation: The virtual address identified in the message was not found in the dump. This means it was not dumped at the time the dump was taken.

System Action: Return to the IPCSSCAN routine with a return code of 0, causing the ready message to be displayed.

Operator Response: None.

449E **Non-numeric character in count; retry**

Explanation: The count field has non-numeric characters.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

Operator Response: Correct and re-issue the command.

450E **FROM location outside of trace table range: *addr*. Start = *start* End = *end* Current = *current***

Explanation: The "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand of IPCSSCAN is not within the trace table range.

System Action: The TRACE subcommand terminates. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

Operator Response: Reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location specified.

451E **FROM location is not a valid trace entry: *addr***

Explanation: The "FROM" location specified on the TRACE subcommand of IPCSSCAN is not a valid trace entry.

System Action: The TRACE subcommand terminates. IPCSSCAN processing continues.

Operator Response: Reissue the TRACE subcommand with the correct "FROM" location.

452E **Invalid trace entry found at *addr***

Explanation: The data at location *addr* is not a valid trace table entry.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

Operator Response: Respond to the message that follows.

453E **Required resources are not available**

Explanation: An error occurred while IPCS was getting work buffers to process the TRACE subcommand.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

Operator Response: None.

454E **No trace entries found**

Explanation: The TRACE subcommand did not find any trace entries at the specified address. This is caused by all or a portion of a trace entry being on a page that is not present in the dump.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

Operator Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand with the "FROM" option to return to the trace table.

455E **Attempted to go beyond storage boundary**

Explanation: Either the TRACE subcommand with the SCROLL or SCROLLU operand, or the SCROLL or SCROLLU command was entered following a previous trace table display that stopped at the end of storage. This means that the address of the next entry display would be negative. Since negative addresses are impossible in a dump, no trace table data can be displayed.

System Action: The system will stop processing the command and will not display any trace entries.

Operator Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand without the SCROLL or SCROLLU operands.

456E **Unable to locate trace table pointers**

Explanation: One of the following occurred:

* IPCS could not find the pointers in the load map, or the map may be missing or invalid.
* The pointers are on a page that is not present in the dump.

System Action: Subcommand terminates and trace table wrapping is disabled.

Operator Response: Enter a TRACE subcommand with the "FROM" option.

457E **Trace entry search stopped at *addr1*: To search to lower dump addresses, try address *addr2*. To search to higher dump addresses, try addresses *addr3 addr4*.**

Explanation: IPCS found an invalid entry, and there are no valid entries between the invalid entry specified at *addr1* and the search end address.

System Action: The command terminates.

Operator Response: To continue looking for a trace entry, either issue the TRACE subcommand with FROM using *addr2* or *addr3*, or, issue the TRACE subcommand with the SCROLL operand depending on the information in the message and the direction in which you want to search).

Note: When searching toward the lower dump addresses by specifying FROM, the search proceeds from the FROM location toward the higher dump addresses. Therefore, the first entry found may not be the entry with the highest address. To view all of the valid entries that may be present, display the possible valid entry and scroll downward until an invalid trace entry is reached.

458E **Possible trace entry at *addr1*. Use the FROM operand to display the entry**

Explanation: IPCS found an invalid entry, but found a possible valid entry at *addr1*.

System Action: Subcommand terminates.

Operator Response: Issue a TRACE subcommand with the address as the FROM location and a FOR count of 1 to display the entry.

459E **Invalid trace entry found in CPTRAP file**

Explanation: The current CPTRAP entry being formatted is not a valid trace entry. This could be caused if any part of the entry was not collected by CPTRAP.

System Action: The system displays the entry in dump format without any formatting.

Operator Response: None.

460E **Data field overlaps trailer record**

Explanation: The address range of the specified input field overlaps either partially or completely the address range of the trailer record.

System Action: Processing stops.

Operator Response: Determine whether the input field or the trailer record is in error, and re-issue the command using the proper addresses.

461E **Formatted data entry exceeds maximum size**

Explanation: Either a SCROLL subcommand or a TRACE subcommand with the FORMAT option was entered without the FOR count option - displaying a trace entry that is too big to fit on the screen.

System Action: The output is truncated for the displayed entry and terminates the subcommand.

Operator Response: View the entry by doing the following:

* Note the address of the entry.
* Issue a TRACE subcommand with the FROM and FOR count options.

462E **Virtual storage exceeded**

Explanation: The maximum amount of storage in your virtual machine was exceeded.

System Action: The command fails.

Operator Response: Issue the CP DEFINE command to increase the size of the virtual machine, IPL CMS again, and re-enter the command.

463E **Unable to list the control block addresses**

Explanation: IPCS was unable to locate all of the specified control block addresses. There may be more in the dump.

System Action: Subcommand lists as many addresses as possible.

Operator Response: None.

464E **The pointer to the *named* ordered list is invalid**

Explanation: IPCS has encountered an invalid AVS ordered list pointer.

System Action: The command terminates.

Operator Response: Use the CP DISPLAY and LOCATE subcommands to try to locate the ordered list.

465E **The pointer to the *named* ordered list was not found**

Explanation: IPCS cannot find a pointer for the *named* AVS ordered list.

System Action: The command terminates.

Operator Response: Use the CP DISPLAY and LOCATE subcommands to try to locate the ordered list.

466E **The gateway was not found.**

Explanation: AVS was unable to locate a specified gateway.

System Action: The command is ignored.

Operator Response: Re-enter the previous command, using the correct gateway name.

500I **AVS Accounting records are being created**

Explanation: Either the CP directory ACCT option was set, or a user-created exit (AGWACI) indicated that accounting is active.

System Action: Records are created.

Operator Response: None.

501I **AVS Accounting was not started**

Explanation: Either AVS cannot record active sessions (the ACCT DIRECTORY option is not activated), or in the case of a user-created exit, the ACCT DIRECTORY option IS activated.

System Action: No records are created.

502I **AVS Accounting has ended**

Explanation: The accounting function is complete.

System Action: Records are available for review.

Operator Response: None.

503W **Intermediate AVS Accounting Records have ended. A timer error has occurred.**

Explanation: A timer error occurred when AVS accounting tried to set the accounting interval.

System Action: The intermediate AGWA-conversation active records are discontinued. All other accounting will continue.

Operator Response: None.

Other Messages

CMS EDIT Messages

The following messages are issued by the CMS Editor in response to the EDIT command and its subcommands:

nnn LINE(S) CHANGED [, nnn LINE(S) TRUNCATED]

Explanation: A CHANGE subcommand caused nnn lines to be changed and/or nnn lines to be truncated.

_SAVED

Explanation: An automatic save (AUTOSAVE) was just performed on the file currently being edited.

AVAILABLE STORAGE IS NOW FULL

Explanation: The size of the file cannot be increased. Any attempt to add lines produces the message NO ROOM. Other commands are unaffected. Use the FILE subcommand to store what you have already edited on disk. To continue editing, you may temporarily increase the size of your virtual machine by issuing the CP command DEFINE, or split the file into two smaller ones.

EDIT:

Explanation: This message indicates entry to edit mode. During initialization, if the file identification specified in the EDIT command is found on disk, this is the first response; otherwise, the file is new and the message NEW FILE: precedes the message EDIT:. This message is also displayed:

- When you enter a null line in edit mode.
- When you return from CMS subset to edit mode.
- If verification is on when you enter a null line in input mode.
- If verification is on when a SAVE subcommand completes execution.

END ZONE SET TO 72

Explanation: The SERIAL subcommand was issued when the zone setting was within the serialization field. The end zone is reset to column 72.

EOF:

Explanation: The line pointer is positioned after the bottom line of the file or, if the file is empty, after the null line at the top of the file (subject to the setting of the VERIFY subcommand).

EOF REACHED

Explanation: The number of lines beyond the starting line specified in a GETFILE subcommand exceeded the end of the indicated file. The lines from the starting line to the end of the file were inserted in the file. When verification is on, the last line inserted is displayed at the terminal.

FILE IS EMPTY

Explanation: An attempt to SAVE or AUTOSAVE a null file was detected. If the subcommand was FILE, the Editor exits and is erased; if it was SAVE or AUTOSAVE, control returns to edit mode. In either case, the file is not stored on your disk.

FILE NOT FOUND

Explanation: The file identification specified in a GETFILE subcommand was not found on an auxiliary storage device.

GETFILE IS INCOMPLETE

Explanation: The available storage was exceeded while attempting to execute a GETFILE subcommand. The last line inserted into the file is displayed at the terminal.

GIVEN STARTING LINE IS BEYOND EOF

Explanation: The starting line specified in a GETFILE subcommand points beyond the last line of the indicated file.

INPUT:

Explanation: Indicates entry to input mode; lines entered at the terminal become part of the file.

INVALID LINE NUMBER REFERENCE IN STMNT nnnnn

Explanation: This message occurs for VSBASIC files only. The line number referenced in statement nnnnn is invalid (not numeric). The old line number is nnnnn. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor without renumbering the file. To continue, correct statement nnnnn and reissue the subcommand.

INVALID SYNTAX IN STMNT nnnnn

Explanation: This message occurs with VSBASIC files only. RENUM cannot convert the line number operand in statement nnnnn because of incorrect language usage. The old line number is nnnnn. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor. To continue, correct the statement in line nnnnn and reissue the command.

INVALID $name PARAMETER LIST

Explanation: The indicated edit macro was invoked with one or more errors in the subcommand line.

LINE xxxxx REFERENCED IN STMNT nnnnn, NOT FOUND

Explanation: This message occurs for VSBASIC files only. The line number specified as an operand in statement nnnnn was not found. The old line number is nnnnn. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor. To continue, correct the line number operand xxxxx in statement nnnnn and reissue the command.

MAXIMUM LINE NUMBER EXCEEDED

Explanation: The RENUM subcommand specified values for "strtno" and "incrno" that would result in a line number that exceeds 99999 for VSBASIC files or 99999999 for FREEFORT files. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor. To continue, reissue RENUM with proper strtno and incrno values.

This message is also issued for other serialized files if the line number exceeds 99999. The file must be reserialized.

NEW FILE:

Explanation: The message is issued during Editor initialization if the file identified in the EDIT command is not found on the specified disk. If no file mode was specified with the EDIT command, CMS searches only the A-disk and its extensions.

NO LINES MOVED

Explanation: The edit macro $MOVE was invoked with number of lines to be moved equal to 0.

NO ROOM

Explanation: An attempt to enter additional lines to a file was detected after the message AVAILABLE STORAGE IS NOW FULL was displayed. Any stacked lines are cleared to avoid multiple error messages or improper subcommand execution sequences. Use the FILE subcommand to store what you have edited so far on disk. To continue editing, you must either split the file into two smaller files or temporarily increase the storage size of your virtual machine via the CP DEFINE STORAGE command. The maximum virtual storage permitted is determined by the MSTOR value in your directory entry.

NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER IN LINE NUMBER COLUMNS

Explanation: A nonnumeric character was found in the columns reserved for line numbers. The line pointer identifies the line in error. You should correct or delete the line in error.

NOT FOUND

Explanation: The search operand specified in the ALTER, CHANGE, FIND, or LOCATE subcommand was not encountered in the delimited range (current ZONE setting), or before the end of the file was reached.

OVERFLOW AT STATEMENT nnnnn

Explanation: This message occurs with VSBASIC files only. The conversion of the line number operand in statement nnnnn would produce a record exceeding the logical record length. The old line number is nnnnn. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor; to continue, correct the statement at old line number nnnnn and reissue the subcommand.

READ ERROR - GETFILE IS INCOMPLETE

Explanation: An unrecoverable error was encountered during the execution of a GETFILE subcommand. The last line inserted into the file is displayed at the terminal.

RECORD LENGTH OF FILE TOO LARGE

Explanation: The file identification of a GETFILE subcommand indicates a file with a record length greater than the file being edited. The GETFILE subcommand is not executed.

RENUM MODULE NOT FOUND

Explanation: The RENUM subcommand requires that there be a RENUM module on the system disk. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor. Your installation system programmer must place the RENUM module on the system disk.

RENUMBER LINES

Explanation:

1. The line number prompter cannot proceed because there are no more numbers between the current line number and the line number of the next line already in the file (that is, they differ by one). In LINEMODE RIGHT, the user can turn LINEMODE OFF, issue a SERIAL subcommand, SAVE the file on disk (reserializing it), and finally turn LINEMODE RIGHT on and continue with the editing session.
2. The next line number, 100000000 or 100000, is too large.
3. If you are editing a VSBASIC or FREEFORT file, you can use the RENUM subcommand to renumber your file.

RESERIALIZATION SUPPRESSED

Explanation: Reserialization on a SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE subcommand is suppressed when LINEMODE RIGHT is set so that the numbers used during the editing session are retained. To reserialize, repeat the SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE with LINEMODE OFF set.

SAVED (See "_SAVED".)
SERIALIZATION IS INCOMPLETE

Explanation: During the execution of a SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE subcommand that is serializing a file, the disk becomes full before the last line is written. The partial file is erased and the user is notified of the condition.

SET NEW FILEMODE, OR ENTER CMS SUBSET AND CLEAR SOME SPACE

Explanation: During the execution of a SAVE, RENUM, AUTOSAVE, or FILE subcommand, the disk becomes full before writing the last line of the file. The Editor erases the partial file. To continue, either (1) alter the destination of the edit file with the FMODE subcommand, or (2) enter CMS subset and erase unneeded files to make more room available.

SET NEW FILEMODE AND RETRY

Explanation: An attempt was made to SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE a file on a disk that is read-only or not accessed. You may reissue the subcommand specifying the file mode of a read/write disk; or, if you do not have a read/write disk active, you may enter the CMS subset environment by issuing the subcommand CMS, then issue the ACCESS command to gain access to a disk in read/write status, and then return to the edit environment by issuing the RETURN command.

If you are using a VSBASIC file and issued a RENUM subcommand, you must access the disk you specified in read/write status for the subcommand to operate. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor without renumbering the file. To continue, use the FMODE subcommand to direct the file to a read/write disk and reissue the RENUM subcommand.

This message is also issued if you use FMODE subcommand specifying an access-mode letter not in the range A-G, S, Y, or Z, or an access-mode number that is greater than 5.

SET NEW FILENAME AND RETRY

Explanation: During the execution of a SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE subcommand, an error occurred while altering the name of the CMS work file. You can now start recovery procedures, since the Editor returns to edit mode. The work file remains. It should be erased, and a different file identification for a subsequent SAVE, AUTOSAVE, or FILE subcommand should be specified.

STACKED LINES CLEARED

Explanation: Multiple subcommands were detected after a failure to increase the file size when the Editor had indicated NO ROOM. This message is also displayed when an abnormal exit from edit mode occurs (to preserve the CMS command environment from stacked EDIT subcommands), or when an error is encountered in executing an edit macro.

STACKED LINES CLEARED BY $name

Explanation: When the named edit macro (such as $MOVE) is invoked, any stacked lines are cleared by the macro before its execution. This message also occurs when an edit macro is issued when the current line pointer is at the top of the file or the end of the file. When an edit macro is issued with the current line pointer at any other point in the file, the message does not occur unless lines are stacked in the console stack.

STRING NOT FOUND, NO DELETIONS MADE

Explanation: The specified character string has not been found by the end of the file. No deletions have been made, and the current line pointer remains unchanged.

TOF:

Explanation: The current line pointer is positioned at the null line at the top of the file. This message appears either after the TOP subcommand has been issued or after any other EDIT subcommand has positioned the line pointer at the null line at the beginning of the file.

TOO MANY LINES TO MOVE

Explanation: The $MOVE edit macro was invoked with the number of lines to be moved greater than 25.

TOO MANY LINES TO STACK

Explanation: During initialization, the parameter of the STACK subcommand implies a storage requirement in excess of that reserved for the execution of the subcommand. The limit is 25 lines.

TRUNC SET TO 72

Explanation: The SERIAL subcommand was issued and the truncation column was set within the serialization field. The truncation column is reset to column 72.

TRUNCATED

Explanation: The current line has exceeded the truncation column. If verification is on, the truncated line is displayed, followed by the message INPUT: (if in input mode).

WRONG FILE FORMAT FOR LINEMODE RIGHT

Explanation: The LINEMODE RIGHT option is not compatible with variable-length files or files that have a fixed record length other than 80.

WRONG FILE FORMAT FOR RENUM

Explanation: The file type of the file you are editing is not VSBASIC or FREEFORT, or the Editor detected an invalid line number. For VSBASIC files, the line number must be the first five characters of the record. For FREEFORT files, the line number must be the first eight characters of the record. The RENUM subcommand is terminated by the Editor without renumbering the file. To continue, correct the line number or file type and reissue the RENUM subcommand.

WRONG FILE FORMAT FOR SERIALIZATION

Explanation: The SERIAL subcommand was issued for a variable-length file or for a file that does not have a fixed record length of 80.

ZONE ERROR

Explanation: The string specified in a CHANGE subcommand is too long for the current zone specification. The file is not changed.

¬

Explanation: Same as ?EDIT:, but the input line is not displayed because the SHORT subcommand is in effect.

¬$

Explanation: Same as ?EDIT:, but is displayed when an invalid edit macro is issued and the SHORT subcommand is in effect.

?EDIT:

Explanation: An unrecognizable EDIT subcommand or invalid subcommand operand was encountered. The input line is displayed for inspection. This form is used if the LONG subcommand is in effect.

DMSBWR170S DISK 'mode (vaddr)' IS FULL

Explanation: CMS issues this message if the output disk becomes full during execution of a FILE, SAVE, RENUM, or AUTOSAVE subcommand becomes full. The subcommand is terminated by the Editor, erases the work file (which is incomplete), and requests the user to specify a new file mode or make more room on the disk.

DEBUG Messages

The following error messages are issued in the DEBUG environment by DEBUG subcommands:

INCORRECT DEBUG EXIT

Explanation: For the GO subcommand, this message indicates that the subcommand was issued without an operand, but an operand was required because the debug environment was entered by issuing the DEBUG command.

For the RETURN subcommand, this message indicates that RETURN was not the proper subcommand to use, because the debug environment was entered due to a breakpoint, a program or external interrupt, or an unrecoverable error. To exit from the debug environment under these circumstances, issue the GO subcommand (no operand is necessary).

Issued by: GO, RETURN

INVALID OPERAND

Explanation: For the BREAK subcommand, this message indicates that the breakpoint identification number specified in the first operand is not a decimal number between 0 and 15 inclusive, or the second operand cannot be located in the debug symbol table and is not a valid hexadecimal number. If the second operand is intended to be a symbol, a DEFINE subcommand must have been previously issued for that symbol; if not, the operand must be a valid hexadecimal storage location.

For the DEFINE subcommand, this message indicates that the name specified in the first operand contains all numeric characters, the second operand is not a valid hexadecimal number, or the third operand is not a decimal number between 1 and 56 inclusive.

For the DUMP subcommand, this message is issued if the address specified by the second operand is less than that specified by the first operand, or if the first or second operands cannot be located in the debug symbol table and are not valid hexadecimal numbers. If either operand is intended to be a symbol, a DEFINE subcommand must previously have been issued for that symbol; if not, the operand must specify a valid hexadecimal location.

For the GO or ORIGIN subcommand, a specified operand cannot be located in the debug symbol table and is not a valid hexadecimal number. If the operand is intended to be a symbol, a DEFINE subcommand must have been previously issued for that symbol; if not, the operand must specify a valid hexadecimal location.

For the GPR subcommand, the operand(s) specified are not decimal numbers between 0 and 15 inclusive, or the second operand is less than the first.

For the SET subcommand, the first operand is not CAW, CSW, PSW, or GPR, or the first operand is GPR and the second operand is not a decimal number between 0 and 15 inclusive, or one or more of the hexinfo operands does not contain hexadecimal information.

For the STORE subcommand, the first operand cannot be located in the debug symbol table and is not a valid hexadecimal number, or the information specified in the second, third, or fourth operands is not in hexadecimal format. If the first operand is intended to be a symbol, a DEFINE subcommand must have been previously issued for that symbol; if not, the operand must specify a valid hexadecimal storage location.

For the X subcommand, the first operand cannot be located in the debug symbol table and is not a valid hexadecimal number, or the second operand is not a decimal number between 1 and 56 inclusive. If the first operand is intended to be a symbol, it must have been defined in a previous DEFINE subcommand; otherwise, the operand must specify a valid hexadecimal number.

Issued by: BREAK, DEFINE, DUMP, GO, GPR, ORIGIN, SET, STORE, X

INVALID STORAGE ADDRESS

Explanation: For the DEFINE, DUMP, GO, STORE, or X subcommand, the sum of the current origin and the hexadecimal location specified in the subcommand is greater than the user's virtual storage size. If the current origin size is unknown, reset it to the desired value by issuing the ORIGIN subcommand, and then reissue the subcommand.

For the GO subcommand, this message may also indicate that the address at which execution is to begin is not on a halfword boundary (indicating that an operation code is not located at that address).

For the ORIGIN subcommand, the address specified is greater than the user's virtual storage size.

Issued by: DEFINE, DUMP, GO, ORIGIN

INVALID STORAGE REFERENCE

Explanation: The location indicated by the second operand is uneven (not on a halfword boundary) or the sum of the second operand and the current origin value is greater than the user's virtual storage size. If the current origin value is unknown, it may be reset to the desired value by issuing the ORIGIN subcommand.

Issued by: BREAK

MISSING OPERAND

Explanation: The user did not enter the minimum number of operands required by the subcommand.

Issued by: BREAK, DEFINE, GPR, ORIGIN, SET, STORE, X

TOO MANY OPERANDS

Explanation: The user entered more operands than the subcommand required.

Issued by: BREAK, CAW, CSW, DEFINE, GO, GPR, ORIGIN, HX, PSW, RETURN, SET, STORE, X

16 SYMBOLS ALREADY DEFINED

Explanation: The debug symbol table is full and no new symbols can be defined until the current definitions are cleared by obtaining a new copy of CMS. However, an existing symbol can be assigned to a new storage location by issuing another DEFINE subcommand for that symbol.

Issued by: DEFINE

CMS EXEC Messages

The CMS EXEC interpreter generates two error messages, the descriptions of which are found in the "Conversational Monitor System (CMS) Messages" section.

DMSEXC001E NO FILENAME SPECIFIED

DMSEXT072E ERROR IN EXEC FILE 'fn', LINE nnn - message

EXEC 2 Messages

The EXEC 2 interpreter generates three error messages, the descriptions of which are found in the "Conversational Monitor System (CMS) Messages" section.

DMSEXE085E ERROR IN fn ft fm, LINE nnn -message

DMSEXE175E INVALID EXEC COMMAND

DMSEXE255T INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR EXEC INTERPRETER

System Product Interpreter Messages

The System Product Interpreter generates messages DMSREX449E through DMSREX492E in the CMS environment, and CSIREX449E through CSIREX492E in the GCS environment. Descriptions of these messages are found in the "Conversational Monitor System (CMS) Messages" and "Group Control System (GCS)" sections, respectively.

Summary of Changes

To obtain editions of this publication that pertain to earlier releases of VM/SP, you must order using the pseudo-number assigned to the specific edition. For a listing of the pseudo-numbers, please see the *VM/SP Library Guide and Master Index.*

Summary of Changes to SC19-6204-5 for VM/SP Release 6

Integration of Between-Release Support Information to VM/SP Release 6

- VM/SP Enhancements to the IBM Enhanced Connectivity Facilities for VM/System Product, GC24-5295
- VM Terminal Usability Enhancements, GC24-5309
- VM/SP VM/VTAM and NetView™ Enhancements, GC24-5310
- VM/SP 9370 Processors, 9332 and 9335 Direct Access Storage Devices, and 9347 Tape Drive, GC24-5315
- VM/SP DASD DUMP/Restore Streaming Support Improvements, GC24-5359
- VM/SP Transparent Services Access Facility 9370 Local Area Network Subsystems, GC24-5363
- VM IBM 3380 Direct Access Storage Models AJ4/BJ4 and AK4/BK4, GC24-5371
- VM IBM 3990 Storage Controls Models 1 and 2 and IBM 3380 Direct Access Storage Direct Channel Attach Model CJ2, GC24-5372
- VM/SP Automatic Re-IPL Enhancement, GC24-5391
- Tads

Addition of Messages from New VM/SP Components

APPC/VM VTAM Support (AVS)

AVS is a new component of VM/SP for Release 6. This is an interface for the Advanced Program to Program Communication (APPC) protocol. This interface, known as APPC/VM, allows communication between applications on the same VM system or on different VM systems which were connected via virtual machines running the Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF) application.

All messages that AVS generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have an AGW prefix, and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

In addition, this manual contains all AVS abnormal termination (abend) codes.

Other Additions and Enhancements

Shared File System (SFS)

The Shared File System is a CMS file system for sharing CMS programs and data among users. Data kept by a file server virtual machine is on server-owned disk space, which is shared among all owners of files in that file pool. Requests for data from a CMS user machine are sent across an APPC/VM link to the server machine. Requests can originate either as commands or program function calls. Most current commands are supported for

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files in the SFS, along with a set of new commands for new function. The current program interface is supported, along with a new program interface, which supports all new function.

All messages that the Shared File System generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMS prefix and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics. In addition, a table containing SFS reason codes has been added to the "System Codes" section at the front of the book.

VM Service Enhancements

This addition for Release 6 standardizes the installation and service processes in the VM environment for all VM system control programs and program products.

All messages generated by these enhancements are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMS prefix, and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

Callable Services Library (CSL)

VM now supports callable services libraries (CSLs). CSLs are libraries containing assembler routines that can be called from application programs written in REXX or other high-level languages. The CSL provided with VM, named VMLIB, contains routines that provide access to various VM services like Shared File System functions. In addition, you can write your own routines and build your own CSLs.

Saved Segment Management

Saved Segment Management allows CMS and its applications to better utilize saved segments. It allows a physical saved segment to be viewed as a set of logical saved segments. In addition, each logical segment can contain multiple objects. These include MODULES, TEXT files, EXECS, callable services libraries, language repositories, and other user defined objects or a single shared minidisk directory as supported by the SAVEFD command. Programs that reside within a loaded logical segment can be invoked via standard CMS command and function call methods.

Miscellaneous

Minor usability, editorial, and technical changes have been made throughout this publication.

Summary of Changes to SC19-6204-4 for VM/SP Release 5

Addition of Messages from New VM/SP Components

Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF)

TSAF is a new component of VM/SP for Release 5. This is a facility that lets users connect to and communicate with local or remote virtual machines within a group of systems. With TSAF, a user can connect to a program by specifying a name that the program has made known, instead of specifying a user ID and node ID.

All messages that TSAF generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have an ATS prefix, and they are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

In addition, this manual contains all TSAF abnormal termination (abend) codes.

Other Additions and Enhancements

Parsing Facility

The CMS parsing facility is a new enhancement for Release 5. This facility parses and translates command name arguments. It is important to National Language Support (NLS) because it lets users enter commands in their own national language.

A user defines command syntax in a special language, the Definition Language for Command Syntax (DLCS). The parsing facility parses a specified command by checking whether command arguments are specified according to the DLCS definition for that command.

Defining command syntax in a DLCS file and using the parsing facility has the following advantages:

- Syntax checking is unnecessary in programs.
- Users can invoke programs in their own national language by modifying the DLCS file.

All messages that the parsing facility generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMS prefix and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

CMS Session Services

CMS Session Services is a new enhancement to VM/SP for Release 5. This enhancement provides the end user with window and virtual screen functions. When the command SET FULLSCREEN ON Is issued, CMS is in full-screen mode and appears in a window. This allows a user to enter commands from anywhere on the physical screen, scroll through data and log data into files. The user can view messages and other information through windows on the physical screen.

All messages that CMS Session Services generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMS prefix and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

Enhanced Connectivity Facilities on VM/SP

Enhanced Connectivity Facilities on VM/SP is a new component for VM/SP Release 5. It is also part of a set of programs that make up IBM System/370 to IBM Personal Computer Enhanced Connectivity Facilities.

This component provides a means for VM/SP to communicate with work stations (for example, IBM Personal Computers) and a programming interface called the Server-Requester Programming Interface.

All messages that IBM System/370 to IBM Personal Computer Enhanced Connectivity Facilities generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMS prefix and are documented in mixed case with variables in italics.

Installation Messages

The messages that were in the back of the Release 4 VM/SP *Installation Guide*, SC24-5237 have been incorporated into this publication for this release.

National Language Support (NLS)

Most of the messages are now documented in mixed case. Variables in these messages are denoted by italics.

Miscellaneous

Minor usability, editorial, and technical changes have been made throughout this publication.

Summary of Changes to SC19-6204-3 for VM/SP Release 4

Split of this Publication

The four message cross-reference listings are now contained in a new VM/SP Release 4 publication *System Messages Cross-Reference*, SC24-5264. These cross-references are:

- Command-to-Message Cross-Reference (formerly Appendix A)
- Message Summary Alphamerically by Message Identifier (formerly Appendix B)
- Message-to-Module Cross-Reference (Appendix C)
- Message text-to-Message Identifier Cross-Reference (formerly Appendix D).

Addition of Messages from New VM/SP Components

Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS)

IPCS is a new component of VM/SP for Release 4. This component provides VM/SP users with an interactive, online facility for diagnosing and reporting software failures and for managing problem information and status.

All messages that IPCS generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a DMM prefix, and they are documented in upper case (variables in lower case).

Group Control System (GCS)

GCS is also a new component of VM/SP for Release 4. This component is a virtual machine supervisor. Like CMS, GCS depends on CP for reliability and availability. However, unlike CMS, GCS provides a multitasking environment, whereas CMS supports an execution environment for only one task at a time.

All messages that GCS generates are now contained in this publication. These messages have a CSI prefix, and they are documented in mixed case (variables in italics).

Other Additions and Enhancements

Stand-Alone Dump Facility Wait State Codes

The stand-alone dump facility is an enhancement to VM/SP serviceability. This facility is necessary to dump real storage when VM/SP cannot create a CP abend dump. The wait state codes provide a communication path from the stand-alone dump facility to the user.

Case of CMS Messages

Many CMS messages are now documented in mixed case. Variables in these messages are denoted by italics.

Messages generated in the following command environments are mixed case: XEDIT, FILELIST, RDRLIST, MACLIST, SENDFILE, and NOTE.

In addition, messages generated in the following commands are mixed case: EXECDROP, EXECIO, EXECLOAD, EXECMAP, EXECSTAT, EXECUTE, EXPAND, PEEK, RECEIVE, and TELL.

Message Variable Improvement

Several message variables have been changed, added, or deleted. The variables are now more consistent, and they better describe the information that will replace them.

Miscellaneous

"VM/SP Restrictions," formerly Appendix E in *VM/SP System Messages and Codes*, is contained in Appendix D of *VM/SP Planning Guide and Reference*, SC19-6201.

Minor usability, editorial, and technical changes have been made throughout this publication.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

A

ABEND dump. The contents of main storage, or of part of main storage, written to an external medium for the purpose of debugging an error condition that resulted in the termination of a task before its regular completion.

abnormal termination. The cessation of processing before planned termination.

ACF/VTAM. Advanced Communications Function for Virtual Telecommunications Access Method.

Advanced Communications Function for Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (ACF/VTAM). A licensed program that controls communications and flow of data in an SNA network. It provides single-domain, multiple-domain, and interconnected network capability.

alternate console. A console assigned as a backup unit to the system console.

AP. Attached processor.

APAR. Authorized program analysis report.

area. This term is acceptable for storage space when there is no need to differentiate between DASD space on count-key-data devices and FB-512 devices. See *DASD space.*

asynchronous exit. In RSCS, a program call to a task subroutine directly from the RSCS supervisor, not as a result of dispatching.

attached processor (AP). A processor that has no I/O capability and is always linked to the processor initialized for I/O handling. Note that VM/SP High Performance Option also supports real multiprocessor (MP) configurations on the 158MP, 168MP, and 3033MP processors, and the 3081 dyadic processor.

authorized program. Synonym for *privileged program.*

authorized program analysis report (APAR). An official request to the responsible IBM Change Team to look into a suspected problem with IBM code. APARs describe a problem giving conditions of failure, error messages, ABEND codes, or other identifiers. They also contain a problem summary and resolution when applicable. See *program temporary fix (PTF).*

auxiliary directory. In CMS, an extension of the CMS file directory, which contains the names and locations of certain CMS modules not included in the CMS file directory.

AVS. APPC/VM VTAM support.

B

basic control (BC) mode. A mode in which a virtual machine resumes execution after an I/O interrupt, a page fault, or a DIAGNOSE code X'18'.

basic sequential access method (BSAM). An access method for storing or retrieving data blocks in a continuous sequence, using either a sequential access or direct access device.

BC mode. Basic control mode.

block. DASD space on FB-512 devices. Specifically, FB-512 devices are the IBM 9334,9332,9313 3370 and 3310 Direct Access Devices employing fixed-block mode.

border. A boundary around a window. The user can enter one-letter BORDER commands from the corners of the border. For example, the letter "P" entered from a border corner pops the window. The border corners are indicated by a "+" (plus) sign.

BSAM. Basic sequential access method.

buffer. An area of storage, temporarily reserved for performing input or output, into which data is read, or from which data is written.

build. In reference to installation and service of a product, to perform the steps necessary to produce executable code or systems. This is often referred to as the build process.

byte. A unit of storage, consisting of eight adjacent binary digits that are operated upon as a unit and that constitute the smallest addressable unit in the system.

C

CC. Condition code.

CCS. Console communication service.

CCT. Communications control table.

CCW. Channel command word.

changes. In reference to installation and service, IBM and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) supplied service for their programs. In the IBM service process, there are many ways users can receive information they

need to fix (change) a portion(s) of a product they are running on a VM system. These include program temporary fixes (PTFs), Authorized Program Analysis Reports (APARs), user modifications, and information received over the phone. All these types of information are referred to as *changes.*

channel. A path in a system that connects a processor and main storage with I/O control units.

channel address word (CAW). An area in storage that specifies the location in main storage at which a channel program begins.

channel-check handler (CCH). In System/370, a feature that records information about channel errors and issues appropriate messages to the operator.

channel command word (CCW). A doubleword at the location in main storage specified by the channel address word. One or more CCWs make up the channel program that directs data channel operations.

channel status word (CSW). An area in storage that provides information about the termination of I/O.

checkpoint (CKPT) start. A VM/SP system restart that attempts to recover information about closed spool files that was previously stored on the checkpoint cylinders. The spool file chains are reconstructed, but the original sequence of spool files is lost. Unlike warm start, CP accounting and system message information is also lost. Contrast with *warm start, cold start,* and *force start.*

CKD. Count-key-data.

CKPT start. Checkpoint start.

class authority. Privilege assigned to a virtual machine user in the user's directory entry; each class specified allows access to a subset of all the CP commands. See *privilege class* and *user class restructure.*

CMS. Conversational monitor system.

CMS file directory. A directory on each CMS disk that contains the name, format, size, and location of each of the CMS files on that disk. When a disk is accessed via the ACCESS command, its directory is read into virtual storage and identified with any letter from A through Z. Synonymous with *master file directory block.*

CMS files. Refers exclusively to files in the fixed-block format used by CMS file system commands. VSAM and OS data sets and DOS files are not compatible with the CMS file format and cannot be manipulated using CMS file system commands.

CMS nucleus. The portion of CMS that is resident in the user's virtual storage whenever CMS is executing. Each CMS user receives a copy of the CMS nucleus when the user initial program loads (IPLs) CMS. See *saved system* and *shared segment.*

cold start. A VM/SP system restart that ignores previous data areas and accounting information in main storage, and the contents of paging and spool files on CP-owned disks. Contrast with *warm start, checkpoint start,* and *force start.*

command. A request from a user at a terminal for the execution of a particular CP, CMS, RSCS, or IPCS function. A CMS command can also be the name of a CMS file with a filetype of EXEC or MODULE. See *subcommand* and *user-written CMS command.*

command line. The line at the bottom of display panels that lets a user enter commands or panel selections. It is prefixed by an arrow (= = = >).

common lock. A doubleword in storage, controlled by the GCS LOCKWD macro. When a program is using common storage, it can turn the common lock *on.* Other programs that examine the lock and find it on cannot gain access to common storage.

common storage. A shared segment of reentrant code that contains free storage space, the GCS supervisor, control blocks, and data that all members of a virtual machine group share.

component. A collection of objects that together form a separate functional unit. A product may contain many components (for example, VM/SP has components of CP, CMS, GCS, TSAF, IPCS, and AVS). A component can be part of many products (CP spans both VM/SP and VM/HPO products).

condition code (CC). A code that reflects the result of a previous input/output, arithmetic, or logical operation.

connect. Establishing a path to communicate with another virtual machine or with the user's own virtual machine.

console. A device used for communications between the operator or maintenance engineer and the computer.

console communication service (CCS). A group of CP modules that interfaces with the VTAM service machine, providing full VM/SP console capabilities for SNA terminal users.

console stack. Refers collectively to the program stack and the terminal input buffer.

control block. A storage area used by a computer program to hold control information.

control program. A computer program that schedules and supervises the execution of programs in a computer system. See *Control Program (CP).*

Control Program (CP). The component of Virtual Machine/System Product (VM/SP) that manages the resources of a single computer so that multiple computing systems appear to exist. Each virtual machine is the functional equivalent of an IBM System/370.

control unit. A device that controls I/O operations at one or more devices.

conversational monitor system (CMS). A virtual machine operating system that provides general interactive time sharing, problem solving, program development capabilities, and operates only under the control of the VM Control Program (CP).

count-key-data (CKD) device. A disk storage device that stores data in the format: count field, usually followed by a key field, followed by the actual data of a record. The count field contains the cylinder number, head number, record number, and the length of the data. The key field contains the record's key (search argument).

CP. Control Program.

CP assist. A hardware function available only on a processor that has Extended Control Program Support (ECPS), that reduces CP overhead by performing the most frequently used tasks of CP routines.

CP command. A request from the terminal user for the execution of programming that controls the user's virtual machine. The VM/SP control program commands are called CP commands. The subset of CP commands that perform console simulation are called console functions.

CP read. The situation in which the control program (CP) is waiting for a response or request for work from the user. On a typewriter terminal, the keyboard is unlocked; on a display terminal, the screen status area indicates CP READ.

CP trace table. A table used for debugging VM/SP; its size is a multiple of 4096 bytes and is dependent on the size of real storage or a user specified value. This table contains the chronological occurrences of events that take place in the real machine, recorded in a wraparound fashion within the trace table.

CPTRAP. This facility is a CP debugging tool. It creates a reader spool file of selected trace table entries, CP data, and virtual machine data in the order that they happen. The IPCS commands can help the user access and print this collected data.

CPU. Central processing unit.

CPU timer. A hardware feature that measures elapsed processor time and causes an interruption when a previously specified amount of time has elapsed. The CPU timer is decremented when the processor is executing instructions, is in a wait state, and is executing program loading instructions, but not when the processor is in a stopped state. A virtual machine that uses the CPU timer must have the ECMODE and REALTIMER options active.

CSW. Channel status word.

cylinder. In a disk pack, the set of all tracks with the same nominal distance from the axis about which the disk pack rotates.

D

DASD. Direct access storage device.

DASD Dump Restore (DDR) program. In VM/SP, a service program that copies all or part of a minidisk onto tape, or loads the contents of a tape onto a minidisk.

DASD space. (1) Area allocated to DASD units on count-key-data devices. (2) Area allocated to DASD units on FB-512 devices. Note that *DASD space* is synonymous with *cylinder* when there is no need to differentiate between count-key-data devices and FB-512 devices. This term applies to VM/370, as well as to the VM/SP and VM/SP High Performance Option program products.

data control block (DCB). A control block used by access method routines in storing and retrieving data.

data stream. A set of logical records sent one after the other.

DCB. Data control block.

device support facilities. A virtual disk initialization program operating under OS/VS1, OS/VS2 MVS, DOS/VSE and as a stand-alone program under a native or virtual machine environment. It can initialize a direct-access storage volume so that it can be used in an OS/VSE system, inspect a volume for defective tracks, reformat the volume label and IPL bootstrap and program records, and examine a device with a nonremovable storage mechanism to determine if there are problems with the drive or with reading and writing data stored on the volume.

direct access storage device (DASD). A storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

directory. See *auxiliary directory, CMS file directory,* or *VM/SP directory.*

discontiguous saved segment. One or more 64K segments of storage that were previously loaded, saved, and assigned a unique name. The segment(s) can be

shared among virtual machines if the segment(s) contains reentrant code. Discontiguous segments used with CMS must be loaded into storage at locations above the address space of a user's CMS virtual machine. They can be detached when no longer needed.

disk. Refers to a magnetic disk unit that is in the user's CMS virtual machine configuration. Also referred to as a virtual disk.

dispatcher. The program in CP that places virtual machines or CP tasks into execution. The dispatcher selects the next virtual machine to run and prepares the virtual machine for problem state execution.

dispatching. The starting of virtual machine execution.

display mode. A type of editing at a display terminal in which an entire screen of data is displayed at once and in which the user can access data through commands or by using a cursor. Contrast with *line mode.*

display terminal. A terminal with a component capable of displaying information on a viewing surface such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) or gas panel.

distributed data processing (DDP). Data processing in which processing, storage, and control functions, in addition to I/O operations, are distributed among remote locations and connected by transmission facilities.

DOS. Disk Operating System (DOS), in certain cases, is used as a generic term. For example, disk packs initialized for use with VSE or any predecessor DOS or DOS/VS system may be referred to as DOS disks.

dump. To write the contents of part or all of main storage, or part or all of a minidisk, to an external medium such as tape. See *ABEND dump.*

dynamic address translation (DAT). In System/370 virtual storage systems, the change of a virtual storage address to a real storage address during execution of an instruction.

dynamic paging area (DPA). An area of real storage that CP uses for virtual machine pages and pageable CP modules.

E

ECB. Event control block.

edit. A function that makes changes, additions, or deletions to a file on a disk. These changes are interactively made. The edit function also generates information in a file that did not previously exist.

element. In reference to installation and service of a product, a file provided on a program update tape (PUT) as input to the build process. See *build.* An element is the smallest serviceable unit of a component. Several files can be associated with a given element, but each file has the same filename.

entry point. An address or label of an instruction performed upon entering a computer program, a routine, or a subroutine. A program can have several different entry points, each corresponding to a different function or purpose.

event control block (ECB). A control block that represents the status of an event.

EXEC 2 language. A general-purpose, high-level programming language, particularly suitable for exec procedures and XEDIT macros. (The language is documented in the *VM/SP EXEC 2 Reference,* SC24-5219.) Procedures and XEDIT macros (programs) written in this language are executed by the EXEC 2 processor.

expanded virtual machine assist. A hardware assist function, available only on a processor that has Extended Control Program Support (ECPS), that handles many privileged instructions not handled by virtual machine assist, and extends the level of support of certain privileged instructions beyond that provided by virtual machine assist.

Extended Control Program Support (ECPS:VM/370). A hardware assist feature, standard on System/370 Models 135-3, 138, 145-3, and 148, that improves the performance of CP by reducing CP overhead. ECPS:VM/370 consists of CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist, and virtual interval timer assist.

F

FB-512. A fixed-block architecture device that stores data in 512-byte blocks. Refers to the IBM 9335, 9332, 9313, 3370 and 3310 Direct Access Storage Device.

FCB. (1) Forms control buffer. (2) Function control block.

file access mode. A filemode number that designates whether the file can be used as a read-only or read/write file by a user. See *filemode.* The following are the filemode numbers available to the VM/SP user:

0 Limits access to a file to only those other users who have read/write access to the disk. Files having filemode 0 are not listed for another user who links to a disk in read-only mode and requests a list of files on the disk.

1 Allows general read/write use of the file; this is the default.

2 Allows general read/write use of the file. Filemode 2 usually groups together files on a common disk, such as the system disk.

3 Causes the file to be erased after it is read.

4 Causes the file to be written in OS simulated data set format.

5 Allows general read/write use of the file. Filemode 5 groups together files so they can be manipulated as a group.

6 Causes existing records of a file to be written back to their previous location on the disk rather than to a new location. Filemode 6 eliminates the need for the dual directory scheme of block location on a disk, and reduces the possibilities of errors when one user links to another user's virtual disk.

file id. A CMS file identifier that consists of a filename, filetype, and filemode. The file id is associated with a particular file when the file is created, defined, or renamed under CMS. See *filename, filetype,* and *filemode.*

filemode. A two-character CMS file identifier field comprising the filemode letter (A through Z) followed by the filemode number (0 through 6). The filemode letter indicates the CMS file directory on which the file resides and whether or not the disk is a user virtual disk or a CMS system disk. The filemode number indicates the access mode of the disk. See *file access mode.*

filename. A one-to-eight character alphanumeric field, comprising of A through Z, 0 through 9, and special characters $ # @ + - (hyphen) : (colon) _ (underscore), that is part of the CMS file identifier and serves to identify the file for the user.

filetype. A one-to-eight character alphanumeric field, comprising of A through Z, 0 through 9, and special characters $ # @ + - (hyphen) : (colon) _ (underscore), that is used as a descriptor or as a qualifier of the filename field in the CMS file identifier. See *reserved filetypes.*

flush list. A set of pages available to replenish the free list.

force start. A VM/SP system restart that attempts to recover information about closed spool files that was previously stored on the checkpoint cylinders. All unreadable or invalid spool file information is ignored. Contrast with *checkpoint start, warm start,* and *cold start.*

format program. (1) In CMS, the service program that creates 800-byte blocks on a minidisk, counts or redefines the number of cylinders on a virtual disk, or creates a DASD label for the virtual disk. (2) In CP, the service program that formats (in 4096-byte blocks), allocates, and creates DASD labels for CP-owned disks for paging, spooling, and CP system residence. Contrast with *virtual disk initialization program.*

forms control buffer (FCB). In the 3800 Printing Subsystem, a buffer for controlling the vertical format of printed output. The FCB is analogous to the punched-paper, carriage-control tape used on IBM 1403 Printers.

function control block (FCB). In Subsytem Support Services, a control block that contains information such as a function's status, event control block, task I/O queue, and I/O queue.

free list. A list maintained by CP that points to a set of pages that can be allocated to satisfy both virtual machine and system page requests.

free storage. Storage that is not allocated. The blocks of memory that are available for temporary use by programs or by the system.

G

GCS. Group Control System.

global system lock. A defer lock that provides system integrity for AP and MP support of command processing and code executed via IOBLOCK, TRQBLOK, or CPEXBLOK.

group. Synonym for *virtual machine group.*

Group Control System (GCS). A component of VM/SP, consisting of a shared segment that the user can IPL and run in a virtual machine. It provides simulated MVS services and unique supervisor services to help support a native SNA network.

H

HELP. An online tool for supplying reference information on commands and messages for VM components.

I

I/O. Input/Output.

initial program load (IPL). The initialization procedure that causes an operating system to begin operation. A virtual machine user must IPL the specific operating system into the virtual machine that will control the user's work. Each virtual machine can be loaded with a different operating system.

initialize. To set counters, switches, addresses, or contents of storage to starting values.

input stream. The sequence of job control statements and data submitted (to an operating system) through an input unit especially activated for this purpose by the operator.

instruction counter. A counter that indicates the location of the next computer instruction to be interpreted.

Inter-User Communications Vehicle (IUCV). A VM/SP generalized CP interface that facilitates the transfer of messages either among virtual machines or between CP and a virtual machine.

interactive. The classification given to a virtual machine depending on this virtual machine's processing characteristics. When a virtual machine uses less than its allocation time slice because of terminal I/O, the virtual machine is classified as being interactive. See *noninteractive.*

Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS). A component of VM/SP that permits online problem management, interactive problem diagnosis, online debugging for disk related CP or virtual machine abend dumps, problem tracking, and problem reporting.

interface. A shared boundary between two or more entities. An interface might be a hardware or software component that links two devices or programs together.

internal trace table. See *CP trace table.*

interrupt. In APPC/VM, a way in which the user can receive notification of pending functions.

invoke. To start a command, procedure, or program.

IPCS. Interactive Problem Control System.

IPL. Initial program load.

IPL processor. In an attached processor (AP) or multiprocessor (MP) system, the processor on which the control program was first initialized during system generation. Note that both the IPL and the non-IPL processors in a real MP configuration have I/O capabilities.

IUCV. Inter-user communications vehicle.

K

K. kilobyte.

kilobyte (K). 1024 bytes.

L

line mode. The mode of operation of a display terminal that is equivalent to using a typewriter-like terminal. When the CMS Editor is used, the terminal displays a chronological log of the CMS EDIT subcommands entered, the lines affected by the editing (unless that is suppressed), and the system responses. When the System Product Editor (XEDIT) is used, full-screen editing is the norm but line mode can be used instead. Contrast with *display mode.*

link. (1) In RSCS, a connection, or ability to communicate, between two adjacent nodes in a network. (2) In TSAF, the physical connection between two systems.

load. In reference to installation and service, to move files from tape to disk.

load map. A map containing the storage addresses of control sections and entry points of a program loaded into storage.

loader. A routine, commonly a computer program, that reads data into main storage.

local. (1) Two entities (for example, a user and a server) are said to be local to each other if they belong to the same system within a collection or to the same node within a SNA system. (2) In RSCS, channel-attached; that is, connected through only a channel, not through an RSCS-defined link. Local refers to a computer, I/O devices, and virtual machines that communicate with one another only over channels. Contrast with *remote.*

logical record. A formatted record that consists of a 2-byte logical record length and a data field of variable length.

LU. Logical unit.

logical unit (LU). In SNA, a port through which an end user accesses the SNA network to communicate with another end user and through which the end user accesses the functions provided by system services control points (SSCPs). An LU can support at least two sessions, one with an SSCP and one with another LU, and may be capable of supporting many sessions with other logical units.

M

machine. A synonym for a virtual machine running under the control of VM/370 or VM/SP.

macro. In assembler language programming, an assembler language statement that causes the assembler to process a predefined set of statements called a macro

definition. The statements usually produced from the macro definition replace the macro instruction in the program.

macro instruction. In assembler language programming, an assembler language statement that causes the assembler to process a predefined set of statements called a macro definition. The statements usually produced from the macro definition replace the macro instruction in the program.

map. In CMS, the file that contains a CMS output listing, such as (1) a list of macros in the MACLIB library, including macro size and location within the library, (2) a listing of the directory entries for the DOS/VS system or private source, relocatable, or core image libraries, (3) a linkage editor map for CMS/DOS programs, and (4) a module map containing entry point locations.

master file directory block. Synonym for *CMS file directory*.

message. (1) In information theory, an ordered series of characters intended to convey information. (2) A group of characters and control bit sequences transferred as an entity. (3) A communication sent from a person or program to another person or program. (4) A unit of data sent over a telecommunication line. (5) For BSC devices, the data unit from the beginning of transmission to the first end of text (ETX) character, or between two ETX characters. (6) One or more message segments transmitted among terminals, application programs, and systems. (7) In SNA, deprecated term for message unit.

message repository. A source file that contains message texts for a VM component or user application. It is compiled into internal form by the GENMSG command. The message texts in a repository file can be translated and used to support national languages.

minidisk. A logical subdivision (or all) of a physical disk pack that has its own virtual device address, consecutive virtual cylinders (starting with virtual cylinder 0), and a VTOC or disk label identifier. Each user virtual disk is preallocated and defined via a VM/SP directory entry as belonging to a user.

module. (1) A unit of a software product that is discretely and separately identifiable with respect to modifying, compiling, and merging with other units, or with respect to loading and execution. For example, the input to, or output from, a compiler, the assembler, the linkage editor, or an exec routine. (2) A nonrelocatable file whose external references have been resolved.

MSSF. Monitoring and service support facility.

Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS). An alternative name for OS/VS2.

MVS. Multiple Virtual Storage.

N

named system. A system that has an entry in the CP system name table (DMKSNTBL). The entry in the system name table includes the system name and other pertinent data so that the system can later be saved. See *saved system.*

NCP. Network control program.

network. Any set of two or more computers, work stations, or printers linked together in such a way as to permit data to be transmitted between them.

Network Control Program (NCP). A licensed program that provides communication controller support for single-domain, multiple-domain, and interconnected network capability. 2. In System/38, a program transmitted to and stored in a communication controller to control the operation of the controller.

node. (1) A single processor or a group of processors in a teleprocessing network. (2) A computer, work station, or printer, when it is participating in a network.

noninteractive. The classification given to a virtual machine depending on this virtual machine's processing characteristics. When a virtual machine usually uses all its allocated time slice, it is classified as being noninteractive or compute bound. See *interactive.*

non-IPL processor. In an AP or a MP system, the attached or second processor initialized at system generation time. Note that both the IPL processor and the non-IPL processor in a real MP configuration have I/O capabilities.

nucleus. The part of CP, CMS or GCS resident in main storage.

O

OLTSEP. Online test stand-alone executive program.

online test stand-alone executive program (OLTSEP). A program used by IBM for I/O maintenance.

operand. Information entered with a command name to define the data on which a command processor operates and to control the execution of the command processor.

Operating System/Virtual Storage (OS/VS). A family of operating systems that control IBM System/360 and System/370 computing systems. OS/VS includes VS1, VS2, MVS/370, and MVS/XA.

OS/VS. Operating System/Virtual Storage.

overlay. The technique of repeatedly using the same areas of internal storage during different stages of a program.

P

pack. A set of flat, circular recording surfaces used in a disk storage device. A disk pack.

page. A fixed-length block that has a virtual address and can be transferred between real storage and auxiliary storage.

page frame. A block of 4096 bytes of real storage that holds a page of virtual storage.

page number. The part of a virtual storage address needed to refer to a page.

page table. A table (labeled PAGTABLE) that indicates whether or not a page is in real storage and that correlates virtual addresses with real storage addresses.

paging. The process of transferring pages between real storage and external page storage.

paging area. An area of direct access storage (and an associated area of real storage) used by CP for the temporary storage of pages when paging occurs.

parameter. A variable that is given a constant value for a specified application and that may denote the application.

parameter list (PLIST). In CMS, a string of 8-byte arguments that call a CMS command or function. The first argument must be the name of the command or function to be called. General register 1 points to the beginning of the parameter list.

password. In VM/SP, a one-to-eight character symbol that users are required to supply at the time they log on to identify themselves to VM/SP. The password is usually protected from inadvertent disclosure to unauthorized personnel by not displaying the password or by masking the password as it is keyed in. A password can also be assigned to a virtual disk to control or limit access to that disk.

path. In APPC/VM, any connection between two applications in virtual machines either on the same or different systems.

PLIST. See *parameter list.*

prefix storage area (PSA). A page zero of real storage that contains machine-used data areas and CP global data.

privilege class. One or more classes assigned to a virtual machine user in a VM/SP directory entry; each privilege class specified lets a user access a logical subset of the CP commands. There are eight IBM-defined privilege classes that correspond to specific administrative functions. They are:

Class A - operations
Class B - resource
Class C - programmer
Class D - spooling
Class E - analyst
Class F - service
Class G - general
Class H - reserved for IBM use.

The privilege classes can be changed to meet the needs of an installation. See *class authority* and *user class restructure.*

privileged instruction simulation. The CP-incurred overhead to handle privileged instructions for virtual machine operating systems that execute as if they were in supervisor state but which are executing in problem state under VM/SP. See *virtual machine assist.*

privileged program. A program, called by a Group Control System application, that operates in supervisor state and can use privileged functions. A privileged program is one that meets either of the following requirements:

- It runs in an authorized virtual machine.
- It is called through the AUTHCALL facility.

problem state. A state during which the central processing unit cannot execute I/O and other privileged instructions. VM/SP runs all virtual machines in problem state. See *privileged instruction simulation.* Contrast with *supervisor state.*

process. A systematic sequence of operations to produce a specified result. A process is usually logical, not physical.

product. Any separately installable software program, whether supplied by IBM or otherwise, distinct from others and recognizable by a unique identification code. Common examples of software products include:

5664-167 - Virtual Machine/System Product

5748-F03 - VS/FORTRAN Program Product

5748-RC1 - VM/Pass-Through Product.

The product identification code is unique to a given product, but does not identify the release level of that product.

PROFILE EXEC. A special exec procedure with a filename of PROFILE that can be created by a user. The procedure is usually executed immediately after CMS is loaded into a virtual machine.

program stack. Temporary storage for lines (or files) being exchanged by programs that execute under CMS. See *console stack*.

program status word (PSW). An area in storage that indicates the order in which instructions are executed, and to hold and indicate the status of the computer system.

program temporary fix (PTF). Code changes needed to correct a problem reported in an APAR. The corrected code is included in later releases. It includes element replacements (for object code) or element updates (for source code) for elements changed by the fix. It also defines limitations on which the PTF can be included. Each PTF is unique to a given release of a product. If the same problem occurs in multiple releases of a product, a separate PTF is defined for each release. A PTF defines only one replacement or update for each element, regardless of how many APARs are fixed.

program update tape (PUT). A tape containing a customized collection of service tapes (preventive service) to match the products listed in a customer's ISD (IBM Software Distribution) profile. Each PUT contains cumulative service for the customer's products back to earlier release levels of the product still supported. The tape is distributed to authorized customers of the products at scheduled intervals.

prompting. An interactive technique that lets the program guide the user in supplying information to a program. The program types or displays a request, question, message, or number, and the user enters the desired response. The process is repeated until all the necessary information is supplied.

PSA. Prefix storage area.

PSW. Program status word.

PTF. Program temporary fix.

PUT. Program update tape.

Q

QSAM. Queued sequential access method.

queued sequential access method (QSAM). An extended version of BSAM. When this method is used, a queue is formed of input data blocks awaiting processing or processed output data blocks awaiting transfer to auxiliary storage or to an output device.

R

raddr. The real device address of an I/O device.

read. See *CP read* and *VM read*.

read-only access. An access mode associated with a virtual disk that lets a user read, but not write or update, any file on the disk.

real machine. The actual processor, channels, storage, and I/O devices required for VM/SP operation.

receive. Bringing into the specified buffer data sent to the user's virtual machine from another virtual machine or from the user's own virtual machine.

remote. (1) Two entities (for example, a user and a server) are said to be remote to each other if they belong to different systems within a collection, or to different nodes within a SNA network. (2) In RSCS, a connection through one or more RSCS-defined links. *Remote* describes computers, I/O devices, and virtual machines, to and from which information must pass over an RSCS-defined link. From the perspective of a particular node in an RSCS network, *remote* refers to any other node in the network. Contrast with *local*.

Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS). A licensed program for VM/SP, it is a special-purpose subsystem that supports the reception and transmission of messages, files, commands, and jobs over a computer network.

reply. The answer to a service request that came from the server.

requester. The program that relays a request to another computer through the server-requester programming interface (SRPI). Contrast with *server*.

reserved filetypes. (1) Filetypes recognized by the CMS editors (EDIT and XEDIT) as having specific default attributes that include: record size, tab settings, truncation column, and uppercase or lowercase characters associated with that particular filetype. The CMS Editor creates a file according to these attributes. (2) Filetypes recognized by CMS commands; that is, commands that only search for and use particular filetypes or create one or more files with a particular filetype.

resource. A program, a data file, a specific set of files, a device, or any other entity or a set of entities that the user might want to uniquely identify for application program processing in a VM system. A resource can be identified by up to eight characters.

Restructured Extended Executor (REXX) language. A general-purpose programming language, particularly suitable for exec procedures, XEDIT macros, or

programs for personal computing. Procedures, XEDIT macros, and programs written in this language are interpreted and executed by the System Product Interpreter. Contrast with *CMS EXEC language* and *EXEC 2 language*.

route. A connection to another system via a logical link and many intermediate systems. In TSAF, a number of links and possible intermediate systems that allow the connection of one system to another.

RSCS. Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem.

S

saved system. A special nonrelocatable copy of a virtual machine's virtual storage and associated registers kept on a CP-owned disk and loaded by name instead of by I/O device address. Loading a saved system by name substantially reduces the time it takes to IPL the system in a virtual machine. In addition, a saved system such as CMS can also share one or more 64K segments of reenterable code in real storage between virtual machines. This reduces the cumulative real main storage requirements and paging demands of such virtual machines.

screen. An illuminated display surface; for example, the display surface of a cathode ray tube (CRT).

segment.

1. A contiguous 64K or 1024K area of virtual storage (not necessarily contiguous in real storage) that is allocated to a job or system task.
2. VM/SP does not use 1024K segments, but supports any virtual machine operating system that uses 1024K segments.

segment table. In System/370 virtual storage systems, a table used in dynamic address translation to control user access to virtual storage segments. Each entry indicates the length, location, and availability of a corresponding page table.

server. (1) A program or set of programs executing in a virtual machine and managing access to one or more VM resources; also called a resource manager. (2) The program that responds to a request from another computer through the server-requester programming interface (SRPI). Contrast with *requester*.

server-requester programming interface (SRPI).

1. A protocol between requesters and servers in an enhanced connectivity network. Includes the protocol to define a cooperative processing subsystem.
2. The interface that enables enhanced connectivity between requesters and servers in a network.

service routines. CP or CMS routines used for addressing and updating directories; formatting or initializing disks; or performing disk, tape, or terminal I/O functions.

session. A connection between two stations that lets them communicate.

shared segment. A feature of a saved system or physical saved segment that lets one or more segments of reentrant code or data in real storage be shared among many virtual machines. For example, if a saved CMS system was generated, the CMS nucleus is shared in real storage among all CMS virtual machines loaded by name; that is, every CMS machine's segment of virtual storage maps to the same 64K of real storage. See *saved system* and *discontiguous saved segment*.

SIO. Start I/O.

SNA. Systems Network Architecture.

source code. A program that has not yet been compiled or assembled to produce the corresponding object code.

special variable. A reserved variable name assigned a value during processing by the System Product Interpreter, the EXEC 2 processor or CMS EXEC processor. These variables can be tested within an exec procedure, edit macro, or XEDIT macro.

spool. (1) (Noun) An area of auxiliary storage defined to temporarily hold data during its transfer between peripheral equipment and the processor. (2) (Verb) To use auxiliary storage as a buffer storage to reduce processing delays when transferring data between peripheral equipment and the processing storage of a computer.

spoolid. A spool file identification number that is automatically assigned by CP when the file is closed. The spoolid number can be from 0001 to 9900; it is unique for each spool file. To identify a given spool file, a user must specify the owner's user ID, the virtual device type, and the spool ID.

spooling. The processing of files created by or intended for virtual readers, punches, and printers. The spool files can be sent from one virtual device to another, from one virtual machine to another, and to real devices. See *virtual console spooling*.

stack. See *console stack* and *program stack*.

stand-alone. Pertaining to an operation independent of another device, program, or system.

stand-alone dump. A program that prints the contents of storage that runs in a virtual machine not under control of an operating system such as CMS.

starter system. The starter system is a very basic VM/SP system that the user can use to build a production system.

storage key. A 4-bit control field associated with either 2K or 4K blocks of real storage.

subcommand. The commands of processors such as EDIT or System Product Editor (XEDIT) and DEBUG that run under CMS.

supervisor call instruction (SVC). An instruction that interrupts a program being executed and passes control to the supervisor so that it can perform a specific service indicated by the instruction.

supervisor state. A state during which the central processing unit can execute I/O and other privileged instructions. In VM/SP, only CP can execute in the supervisor state; all virtual machine operating systems execute in problem state. Contrast with *problem state.*

SVC. Supervisor call instruction.

syntax. The rules for the construction of a command or program.

system load. The combination of active devices, programs, and users that use the system resources of the processor and storage.

system name table. In CP, the table that contains the name and location of saved systems, including shared and nonshared segments.

System Product Editor. The CMS facility, comprising the XEDIT command and XEDIT subcommands and macros, that lets a user create, modify, and manipulate CMS disk files.

System Product Interpreter. The language processor of the VM/SP operating system that processes procedures, XEDIT macros, and programs written in the Restructured Extended Executor (REXX) language.

system restart. The restart that allows reuse of previously initialized areas. System restart usually requires less time than IPL. See *warm start.*

Systems Network Architecture (SNA). The description of the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences for transmitting information units through and controlling the configuration and operation of networks.

T

T-disk. See *temporary disk.*

target. One of many ways to identify a line to be searched for by the System Product Editor. A target can be specified as an absolute line number, a relative displacement from the current line, a line name, or a string expression.

task ID. A 2-byte field that uniquely defines a task within a Group Control System virtual machine. Task ID is sometimes combined with machine ID to uniquely identify a task within a virtual machine group.

temporary disk. In VM/SP, an area on a direct access storage device available to the user for newly created or stored files until logoff, at which time the area is released. Temporary disk space is allocated to the user during logon or when entering the CP DEFINE command.

terminal. A device, usually equipped with a keyboard and a display, capable of sending and receiving information over a communications channel. With VM/SP, the terminal communicates with the system.

text library. A CMS file that contains relocatable object modules and a directory that indicates the location of each of these modules within the library.

time-of-day (TOD) clock. A hardware feature that is required by VM/SP. The TOD clock is incremented once every microsecond, and provides a consistent measure of elapsed time suitable for the indication of date and time; it runs regardless of the processor state (running, wait, or stopped).

TOD clock. Time-of-day clock.

tokenized PLIST (parameter list). A string of doubleword aligned parameters occupying successive double words.

trace table. See *CP trace table.*

transparent. An application-to-server interface is said to be transparent if it is identical for local and remote servers.

Transparent Services Access Facility (TSAF). (1) A facility that lets users connect to and communicate with local or remote virtual machines within a collection of systems. With TSAF, a user can connect to a program by specifying a name that the program has made known, instead of specifying a user ID and node ID. (2) A component in VM/SP that handles communication between systems by letting APPC/VM paths span more than one system.

truncation. A valid shortened form of CP, CMS, IPCS, RSCS command names, operands, and options that can be keyed in. When the shortened form is used, the number of key strokes is reduced. For example, the ACCESS command has a minimum allowable truncation of two, so AC, ACC, ACCE, ACCES, and ACCESS are all recognized by CMS as the ACCESS command. Contrast with *command abbreviations.*

TSAF. Transparent Services Access Facility.

U

user. Anyone who requires the services of a computing system.

user class restructure. The extension of the class structure of CP instructions from 8 to 32 classes for each user, command, and diagnose code within the system. This extension allows the installation greater flexibility in authorizing CP instructions.

user ID. User identification.

user-written CMS command. Any CMS file created by a user that has a filetype of MODULE or EXEC. Such a file can be executed as if it were a CMS command by issuing its filename, followed by any operands or options expected by the program or exec procedure.

user ID. A one-to-eight character alphanumeric symbol identifying each virtual machine.

V

V=R. Synonym for *virtual=real.*

vaddr. Virtual address.

virtual address. An address that refers to virtual storage or a virtual I/O device address, and that must, therefore, be translated into a real storage or I/O device address when it is used.

virtual console. A 3210, 3215, 1052, or 3270 system console simulated on a communications terminal (such as a 2741 or 3278) by CP. The virtual device type and I/O address are defined in the VM/SP directory entry for that virtual machine.

virtual console spooling. The writing of console I/O on disk as a printer spool file instead of, or in addition to, having it typed or displayed at the virtual machine console. The console data includes messages, responses, commands, and data from or to CP and the virtual machine operating system. The user can invoke or terminate console spooling at anytime and as often as the user likes. When the console spool file is closed, it becomes a printer spool file.

virtual disk initialization program. See *device support facilities.*

virtual interval timer assist. A hardware assist function, available only on a processor, that has Extended Control Program Support (ECPS). It provides, if desired, a hardware updating of each virtual machine's interval timer at location X'50'.

virtual machine. A functional equivalent of a real machine.

virtual machine assist. A hardware feature available on certain VM/SP-supported System/370 models, that causes a significant reduction in the real supervisor state time used by VM/SP to control the operation of virtual storage systems such as VSE, DOS/VS and OS/VS and, to a lesser extent, CMS, DOS, and OS when executing under VM/SP. VM/SP supervisor state time is reduced because the virtual machine assist feature, instead of VM/SP, intercepts and handles interruptions caused by supervisor call instructions (SVCs), other than SVC 76, and certain privileged instructions. See *Extended Control Program Support, CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist,* and *virtual interval timer assist.*

virtual machine control block (VMBLOK). The CP control block that contains, for each virtual machine, the following types of information: the dispatch and priority level of the virtual machine, the virtual machine's processor registers, preferred virtual machine options currently in effect, and information concerning all other significant activities.

virtual machine group. The concept in the Group Control System of two or more virtual machines associated with each other through the same named system (for example, IPL GCS1). Virtual machines in a group share common read/write storage and can communicate with one another through facilities provided by the Group Control System. Synonymous with *group.*

Virtual Machine/System Product (VM/SP). A program product that manages the resources of a single computing system so that multiple computing systems (virtual machines) appear to exist. VM/SP consists of a Control Program (CP), which manages the real computer, and a Conversational Monitor System (CMS), which is a general-purpose conversational time-sharing system that executes in a virtual machine. Note that former VM/370 users continue to have a Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS), which spools files to and from remote work stations, and the Interactive Problem Control System (IPCS), which provides an online problem management, diagnosis, debugging, and tracking facility.

Note: Because RSCS and IPCS were not modified to support some VM/SP functions, the RSCS Networking Program Product (5748-XP1) and the IPCS Extension Program Product (5748-SA1) are recommended for use with VM/SP.

virtual reserve/release. In VM/SP, a function that lets many operating systems such as MVS, SVS, VS1, and VM/SP itself all run as virtual machines under the same VM/SP operating system and have data protection on a minidisk. It prevents many users of the same data file from simultaneously accessing the same data, particularly when that data is being updated.

virtual screen. A functional simulation of a physical screen. A virtual screen is a *presentation space* where data is maintained. The user can view pieces of the virtual screen through a window on the physical screen.

virtual storage. Storage space that can be regarded as addressable main storage by the user of a computer system in which virtual addresses are mapped into real addresses. The size of virtual storage is limited by the addressing scheme of the computing system and by the amount of auxiliary storage available, and not by the actual number of main storage locations.

virtual storage access method (VSAM). An access method for direct or sequential processing of fixed and variable-length records on direct access devices. The records in a VSAM data set or file can be organized in logical sequence by a key field (key sequence), in the physical sequence in which they are written on the data set or file (entry-sequence), or by relative-record number.

virtual storage extended (VSE). The generalized term that indicates the combination of the DOS/VSE system control program and the VSE/Advanced Functions program product. Note that in certain cases, the term DOS is still used as a generic term; for example, disk packs initialized for use with VSE or any predecessor DOS or DOS/VS system are sometimes called DOS disks. Also note that the DOS-like simulation environment provided under the VM/SP CMS component and CMS/DOS exists on VM/SP and VM/SP High Performance Option program product and continues to be referred to as CMS/DOS.

Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM). A licensed program that controls communication and the flow of data in a computer network. It provides single-domain, multiple-domain, and multiple-network capability. VTAM runs under OS/VS1, MVS, VSE, and VM/SP. Synonymous with *ACF/VTAM* unless otherwise distinguished.

VM read. The situation in which the user's virtual machine is not executing, but is waiting for a response or a request for work from the user. On a typewriter terminal, the keyboard is unlocked; on a display terminal, the screen status area indicates VM READ.

VMBLOK. Virtual machine control block.

VM/SP. Virtual Machine/System Product.

VM/SP directory. A CP disk file that defines each virtual machine's typical configuration; the user ID, password, regular and maximum allowable virtual storage, CP command privilege class or classes allowed, dispatching priority, logical editing symbols to be used, account number, and CP options desired.

volid. The volume identification label for a disk.

VSAM. Virtual storage access method.

VSE. Virtual storage extended.

VTAM. Virtual Telecommunications Access Method.

W

warm start. (1) The result of an IPL that does not erase previous system data. (2) The automatic reinitialization of the VM/SP control program that occurs if the control program cannot continue processing. Closed spool files and the VM/SP accounting information are not lost. Contrast with *cold start, checkpoint start,* and *force start.*

window. In VM/SP, an area on the physical screen where virtual screen data can be displayed. Windowing lets the user do such functions as defining, positioning, and overlaying windows; scrolling backward and forward through data; and writing data into virtual screens.

windowing. In VM/SP, a set of functions that lets the user view and manipulate data in user-defined areas of the physical screen called *windows.* Windowing support lets the user define, position, and overlay windows; scroll backward and forward through data; and write data into virtual screens.

X

XEDIT. See *System Product Editor.*

NUMERICS

2305. Refers to the IBM 2305 Fixed Head Storage, Models 1 and 2.

3081. Refers to the IBM 3081 Processor Unit Model D16.

3270. Refers to a series of display devices, namely the IBM 3275, 3276 Controller Display Station, and 3277, 3278, and 3279 Display Stations, and the 3290 Information Panel. A specific device type is used only when a distinction is required between device types. Information about display terminal usage also refers to the IBM 3138, 3148, and 3158 Display Consoles when used in display mode, unless otherwise noted.

3310. Refers to the IBM 3310 Direct Access Storage Device.

3330. Refers to the IBM 3330 Disk Storage Models 1, 2, and 11, the IBM 3333 Disk Storage and Control Models 1 and 11, and the IBM 3350 Direct Access Storage in 3330 compatibility mode.

3340. Refers to the IBM 3340 Direct Access Storage Facility and the IBM 3344 Direct Access Storage.

3350. Refers to the IBM 3350 Direct Access Storage device when used in native mode.

3370. Refers to the IBM 3370 Direct Access Storage Device, Models A1, A2, B1, and B2.

3375. Refers to the IBM 3375 Direct Access Storage.

3380. Refers to the IBM 3380 Direct Access Storage Device.

3422. Refers to the IBM 3422 Magnetic Tape Subsystem.

3800. Refers to the IBM 3800 Printing Subsystems, Models 1 and 3. A specific device type is used only when a distinction is required between device types.

9313. Refers to the IBM 9313 Direct Access Storage Device.

9332. Refers to the IBM 9332 Direct Access Storage Device.

9335. Refers to the IBM 9335 Direct Access Storage Device.

9347. Refers to the IBM 9347 Tape Drive.

9370. Refers to a series of processors, namely the IBM 9373 Models 20 and 30, the IBM 9375 Models 40, 50, and 60, and the IBM 9377 Models 80 and 90.

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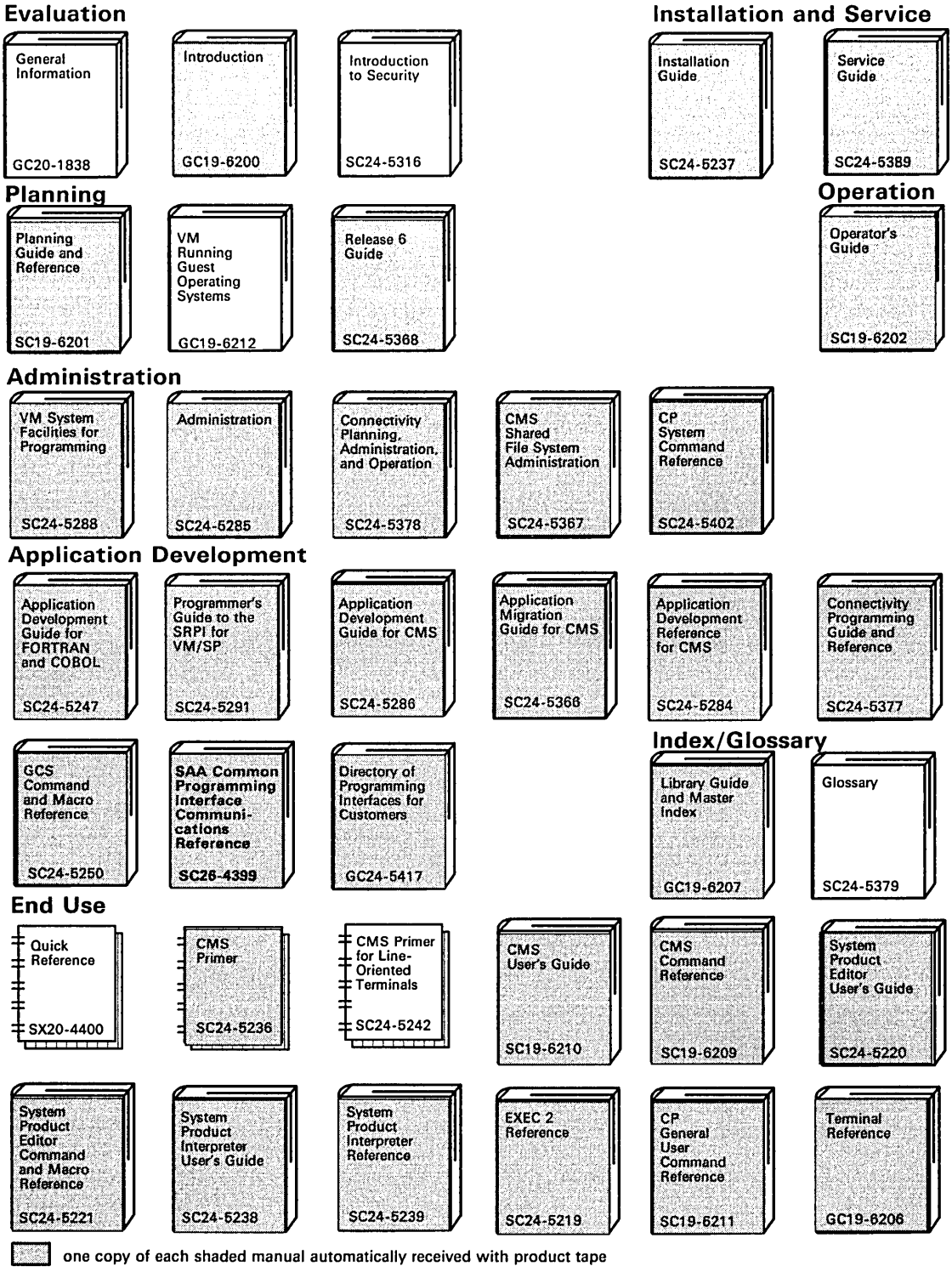

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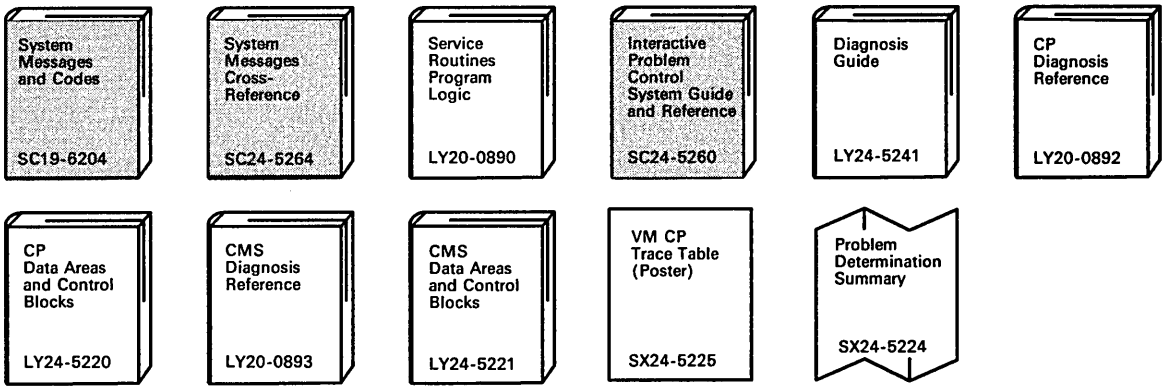

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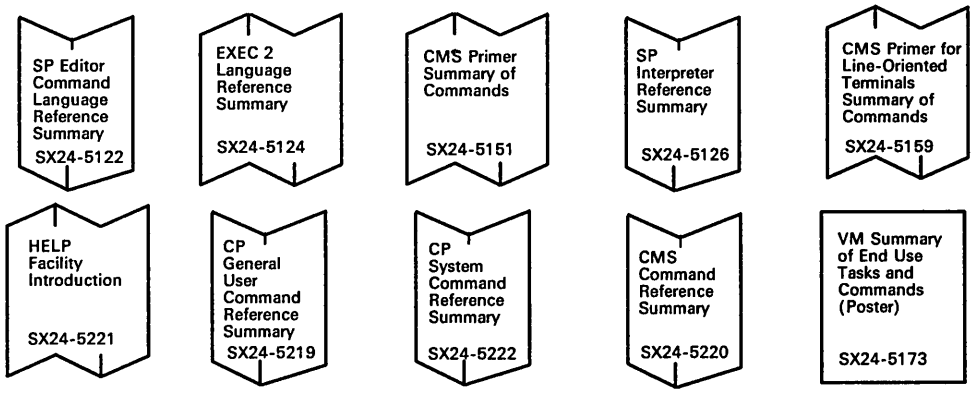

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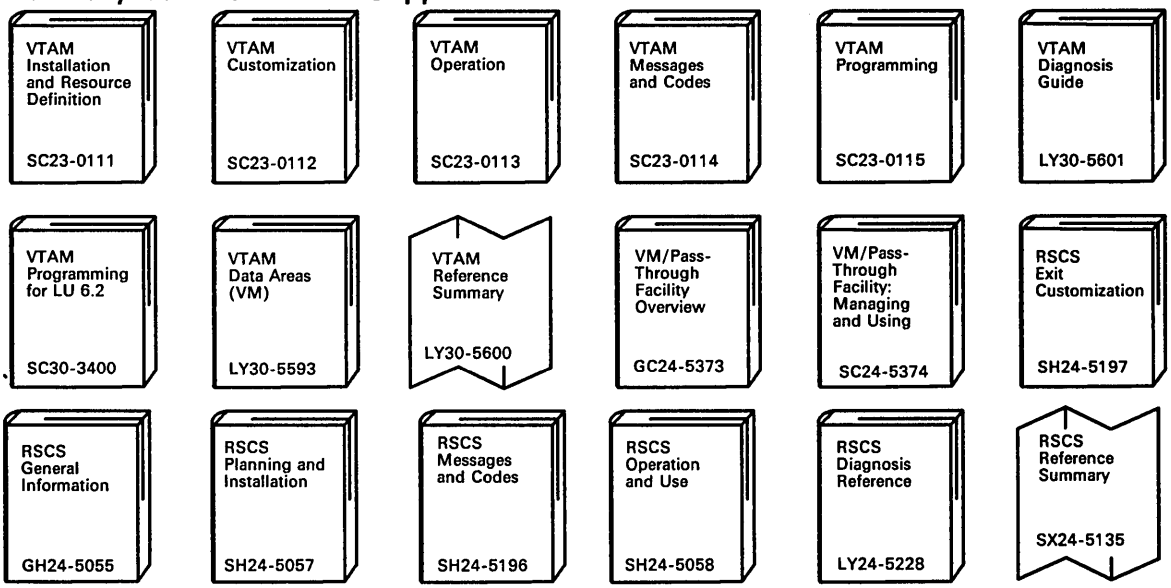

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