IBM

IBM System/34
Displayed Messages Guide
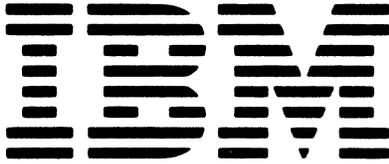
Program Numbers:
5726-SS1
5726-UT1
5726-RG1
5726-AS1
5726-FO1
5726-CB1
5726-BA1
5726-EM1
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This guide lists and explains all messages that can appear on a display screen with message identifiers and that are not normally printed. The information in this guide is intended for display station operators, system console operators, and programmers who are coding control statements and writing programs and procedures to be used on the system. Messages that are normally printed are in their respective reference manuals. Information about how messages appear on display screens and how to operate a display station is in the *IBM System/34 Operator's Guide*, SC21-5158.

Insert tabs are available for this manual to divide sections. This will help you to locate messages quickly. Requests for the insert tabs should be made to your IBM representative or the IBM branch office serving your locality. The title and form number is: *Insert Tabs for the IBM System/34 Displayed Messages Guide*, SX21-7838.

Related Publications

- *IBM System/34 Operator's Guide*, SC21-5158

- *IBM System/34 System Support Reference Manual*, SC21-5155

- *IBM System/34 Installation and Modification Reference Manual: Program Products and Physical Setup*, SC21-7689

- *IBM System/34 Overlay Linkage Editor Reference Manual*, SC21-7707

- *IBM System/34 Data Communications Reference Manual*, SC21-7703

- *IBM System/34 Data File Utility Reference Manual*, SC21-7656

- *IBM System/34 Source Entry Utility Reference Manual*, SC21-7657

- *IBM System/34 Sort Reference Manual*, SC21-7658

- *IBM System/34 Work Station Utility Reference Manual*, SC21-7663

- *IBM System/34 RPG II Reference Manual*, SC21-7667

- *IBM System/34 Basic Assembler and Macro Processor Reference Manual*, SC21-7705

- *IBM System/34 FORTRAN IV Reference Manual*, SC21-7706

- *IBM System/34 1255 Magnetic Character Reader Reference Manual*, SC21-7740

- *IBM System/34 Screen Design Aid Programmer's Guide and Reference*, SC21-7716

- *IBM 5251 Display Station Operator's Guide*, GA21-9248

- *IBM System/34 Display Station Operator's Guide, Model 1 and 2*, GA09-1623, GA09-1626

- *IBM System/34 Bibliography*, GH30-0231

- *IBM System/34 Planning Guide*, GC21-5154

- *IBM System/34 COBOL Reference Manual*, SC21-7741

- *IBM System/34 System Measurement Facility Reference Manual*, SC21-7858

- *IBM System/34 Interactive Communications Feature Reference Manual*, SC21-7751

- *IBM System/34 BASIC Reference Manual*, SC21-7835

- *IBM System/34 Character Generator Utility User's Guide and Reference Manual*, SC21-7845

- *IBM System/34 Ideographic Sort Reference Manual*, SC21-7850

- *IBM System/34 3270 Device Emulation Program Product User's Guide*, SC21-7868

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Contents

COMMON ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADDR	address
A/N	alphanumeric
APAR	Authorized Program Analysis Report
ASM	assembler
ATR	address translation register
BASIC	Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
BSC	binary synchronous communications
BSCEL	binary synchronous communications equivalence link
CCP	communication control program
CICS	customer information control system
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
COMM	communication
CSB	communication specification block
DCL	device control language
DFU	data file utility
DTF	define the file
EBCDIC	extended binary-coded decimal interchange code
EDF	extendable disk file
EDM	extended data management
EMU	emulation
EOJ	end of job
EOT	end of transmission
FDIOS	fixed disk input/output supervisor
FSB	file specification block
ID	identifier
IGC	ideographic character
IMS	information management system
INSTR	instruction
INTRA	task-to-task communications
I/O	input/output
IOB	input/output block
IPL	initial program load
LU	logical unit
MAX	maximum
MLCA	multiline communications adapter
MRJE	MULTI-LEAVING remote job entry
MRT	multiple requestor terminal
MSR	Magnetic Stripe Reader

NEP	never-ending program
NRT	nonrequesting terminal
OCL	operation control language
OLMV	offline multivolume
OP CODE	operation code
OVFL	overflow
PARAM	parameter
PCE	procedure control expression
PGM	program
PTERM	physical terminal
PTF	program temporary fix
RECL	record length
REQ	request
REQDISC	request discontact
RLD	relocation list dictionary
RWS	remote work station support
SDLC	synchronous data link control
SEC	system event counter
SECUR	security
SEG	segment
SMF	system measurement facility
SNA	systems network architecture
SNUF	system network architecture upline facility
SRJE	SNA/SDLC remote job entry
SRT	single requestor terminal
SSCPID	system services control point identification
SSDLC	secondary synchronous data link control
SSP	System Support Program Product
SSP-ICF	system support program product-interactive communications feature
STMT	statement
SVC	supervisor call
SYSCOM	system communication
TUB	terminal unit block
UDT	unit definition table
USS	unformatted system services
VTOC	volume table of contents

How To Use This Guide

This guide lists and describes all messages that are not normally printed and can appear on a display screen with message identifiers. Each message identifier directs you to the message description in this message guide. The message identifier consists of three or four alphabetic characters, followed by a dash and a four-digit number. The alphabetic characters identify the section of this message guide that the message description appears in and the four-digit number identifies where to find the message description within the section. The four-digit numbers are arranged in ascending order within each section. The first part of each message description contains the message identifier and the message text as it appears on the display screen.

The text of some displayed messages contains fields of variable information based on either the files the program is using or the work station at which the error occurred. These fields are identified in the message guide by lowercase letters describing the variable information; for example, file label, work station ID, or whatever the variable information might be. There is also information displayed above some messages which will help determine how to correct an error. This information is identified in the message descriptions. You can record this information, the message identifier, and any variable information in the message text, which can all be helpful when correcting the error. To record these items, press the Print key before selecting a recovery option. The Print key prints the current display on the printer associated with the display station.

When the message text on the display screen ends in three dots (. . .), additional information is available and can be displayed by pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key. The *System/34 Operator's Guide* also explains how to display the additional information and shows an example. The additional information does not appear word-for-word in the message guide. However, the message description in the message guide is an expansion of the additional information.

All message descriptions in this guide are written in the format shown on the next page. Under **Recovery**, each description contains all the options that can apply to the message. However, all of these options might not be available at all times. Only the options shown on the display screen when the error occurs are available. When some other type of response to a message (rather than an option) is required, that response is described under Recovery. Before selecting any option, be sure to consider the effect that option will have on the current job and following jobs. For example, you can select an option that will allow you to continue a job but data might not be updated or new data might not be created. The options list within each message description will help you determine which option is best for the job you are running.

Format of Message Descriptions:

message identifier   message text

Cause

Operator: This part of the message description explains the cause of the error for the operator. This explanation is not detailed and is intended to be read by operators when the error occurs.

Programmer: This part of the message description explains the cause of the error in detail. When the cause is an operating error or the cause is not complicated, this part is omitted. When the cause is a programming error or a complicated operating error, this part is included. This part is intended to be read by both operators and programmers; however, it is titled *Programmer* to identify the location of more complex information.

Recovery

Option 0: When you select this option, generally the error is ignored and the job continues. Always refer to the **Recovery** part of each message description for specific details before selecting this option.

Option 1: When you select this option, generally you can retry the operation causing the error and continue the job. Always refer to the **Recovery** part of each message description for specific details before selecting this option.

Option 2: Select this option to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: Select this option to cancel the job. Any new data created or work done by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created or work done by the current job step is lost.

Option D: This option is available for messages displayed at the system console whenever an option 3 is shown on the display screen; however, option D is never shown on the display and is not described in the message description. When you select option D, the contents of main storage and control storage are copied to the dump area on disk, unless the dump area is protected. The system actions described for option 3 occur. After a dump is taken, you should save the dump information by using the APAR procedure or the DUMP procedure. For more information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Note: Notes may appear at the end of some message descriptions. They are generally information to help you complete a full recovery from the error after you do the immediate recovery such as selecting an option.

SYS-0001 MODULE ID NOT FOUND IN CONTROL STORAGE LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The system has diagnosed an error which might cause the system support program product to be unusable. A dump is taken unless the dump area is protected.

Programmer: If the program running is not an IBM-supplied program or is not an RPG II compiled program, check the dump for the cause of the error.

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk remain deleted. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Option 0: This option is available when a previous dump was taken and that dump is protected so the current dump cannot be taken. If the current dump must be saved, see the *System/34 Operator's Guide* for more information before selecting this option.

Option 1: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will protect the dump until it is copied by either the DUMP or APAR procedure, or the system is re-IPLed. For more information about the DUMP and APAR procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Option 2: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will *not* protect the dump and if another dump is taken, the current dump will be lost.

Note: If you have determined this error is not in your program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump and contact your source of program support. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS-0002 ATTEMPT TO RELOCATE A MODULE THAT HAS NO RLD'S

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0003 CONTROL STORAGE MODULE LINK, LOAD ADDRS UNEQUAL

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0005 QUIESCE COUNTER HAS NEGATIVE VALUE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0006 PRIVILEGED OPERATION ISSUED IN NONPRIVILEGED MODE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0008 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR LOGGING COMM LINE DATA

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0009 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR RELOCATING M.S. MODULE

MS stands for main storage. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0010 INVALID DISK IOB PARAMETERS

IOB stands for input/output block. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS – 0011 PERMANENT DISK READ ERROR

Cause

A disk I/O error has occurred. An alternative sector has been assigned, but the data in the new sector may be incorrect.

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk remain deleted. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the error continues to occur, select option 0 or 1 and call your service representative.

Option 0: This option is available when a previous dump was taken and that dump is protected so the current dump cannot be taken. If the current dump must be saved, see the *System/34 Operator's Guide* for more information before selecting this option.

Option 1: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will protect the dump until it is copied by either the DUMP or APAR procedure, or the system is re-IPLed. For more information about the DUMP and APAR procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Option 2: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will *not* protect the dump and if another dump is taken, the current dump will be lost.

Note: You can use the BUILD procedure to display and correct data on disk. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the BUILD procedure.

SYS – 0014 INVALID MAIN STORAGE ADDR OR NON PRIV PGM ISSUED LPMR

Cause

Operator: Either an invalid main storage address has been encountered, or a program in nonprivileged mode attempted to execute an LPMR instruction.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS – 0015 INVALID MAIN STORAGE OP CODE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS – 0016 STORAGE DUMP HAS BEEN REQUESTED . . .

Cause

Operator: A storage dump has been requested for one of the following reasons:

- You have canceled a job with the CANCEL command and requested a dump
- You have selected the D option in response to a message
- A program has branched to zero

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Option 0: This option is available when a previous dump was taken and that dump is protected so the current dump cannot be taken. If the current dump must be saved, see the *System/34 Operator's Guide* for more information before selecting this option.

Option 1: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will protect the dump until it is copied by either the DUMP or APAR procedure, or the system is re-IPLed. For more information about the DUMP and APAR procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Option 2: A dump has been taken. Selecting this option will *not* protect the dump and if another dump is taken, the current dump will be lost.

Note: If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

SYS – 0017 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR--STORAGE NOT ASSIGNED

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0019 ERROR

Cause

Operator: One or more system errors occurred during initial program load. An eight-character value is shown on the display screen for each one of these errors. The first two characters of this value indicate the area in which the error occurred:

Control processor	01
Main storage processor	02
MLCA controller	10
Attachment controller 2 (work station control expansion C)	10
Magnetic character reader	52
Communications	80
MLCA	82
Disk drive A and B (62EH)	A0
Disk drive A, B, C, and D (62PC)	A1
Local display station (5251, 5252, or 5255)	C0
Attachment controller 1 (work station)	CA
Diskette (33FD or 53FD)	D0
Diskette (72MD)	D1
Line printer (5211)	E0
Line printer (3262)	E2

Recovery

Record the entire eight-character value for each error shown on the display screen and save this information for your customer engineer. You can continue by either pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key or performing IPL on the system again. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

Note: Line printer (E0 and E2) errors can be caused by operator setup problems such as no forms in the printer.

SYS-0021 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR ON $TRB PARAMETER LIST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0022 INVALID SYSTEM DATE FLAG FOUND IN SYSCOM

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0023 NONPRIVILEGED PROGRAM ISSUED TIMER LOAD REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0024 INVALID TYPE SPECIFIED WITH TIMER REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0025 NONPRIVILEGED PGM ISSUED MULTIPLE WAIT TIMER REQ

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0026 INVALID ITYPE SPECIFIED WITH TIMER REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0027 NEGATIVE TIME VALUE SPECIFIED WITH TIMER REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0028 INVALID INLINE PARAM SPECIFIED WITH TIMER REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0030 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR ON DISK IOB ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0032 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR MOVING MAIN STORAGE PGM

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0033 DISK ERROR--UNRECOVERABLE DISK OPERATION

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0034 DISK ERROR--UNRECOVERABLE HARDWARE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred. A dump is taken unless the dump area is protected.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

Note: If you suspect the error is caused by a program that is not supplied by IBM, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-0035 DISK ERROR--UNRECOVERABLE OR INVALID SECTOR

Cause

Operator: Either an invalid sector address has been used, or a disk I/O error occurred while the system was accessing a sector located on a guaranteed track. Guaranteed tracks must remain defect free.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

SYS-0036 DISK ERROR--NO ALTERNATIVE SECTORS AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: A defective disk sector has been detected; however, no alternative sectors are available to assign to the defective sector.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

Note: Customer engineering services are required; however the system may continue to be used. Any subsequent disk I/O access to the defective sector will result in this message being displayed.

SYS-0038 DISK ERROR--DATA ACCESSED MAY BE INVALID

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred. An alternative sector has been assigned but the data in the new sector may be incorrect.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can use the BUILD procedure to display and correct data on the disk. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the BUILD procedure. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-0039 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR ON DISKETTE IOB ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0040 INVALID DISKETTE DATA BUFFER ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0044 PROGRAM SIZE LARGER THAN MAIN STORAGE USER AREA

Cause

Operator: A main storage hardware failure has reduced the size of the main storage user area. The program you are running cannot continue to run in the amount of main storage now available. Try rerunning the program after the next system IPL or after the hardware failure is fixed.

Recovery

Option 0: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-0047 MAIN STORAGE 2 K SEGMENT ERROR

Cause

Operator: A hardware failure has occurred in one or more of the 2 K main storage segments that were assigned to the job. The defective main storage segments have been removed from the system for the remainder of this IPL, thus reducing the size of the user area. The new user area size can be displayed by issuing a STATUS SESSION control command.

Recovery

Option 0: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. No storage dump was attempted.

Note: The defective segments, along with the rest of main storage, will be retested for failures during the next IPL sequence. If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

SYS-0048 UNRECOVERABLE MAIN STORAGE PROCESSOR ERROR

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0049 DISK ERROR--MAIN STORAGE DUMP NOT COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while a dump was in process. The dump was not completed.

Recovery

Option 0: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-0050 DISK ERROR--LOADING CONTROL STORAGE MODULE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while loading a control storage module. A dump is taken unless the dump area is protected.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

SYS-0051 INVALID DISK DATA BUFFER ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0052 INVALID ASSIGN SVC OR FREE SVC PARAMETERS

SVC stands for supervisor call. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0053 DISK ERROR--LOADING CONTROL STORAGE TRANSIENT

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred. A dump is taken unless the dump area is protected.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

SYS-0054 INVALID SECTOR ADDRESS CALCULATED ON TWA REQUEST

TWA stands for task work area. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0055 NONPRIVILEGED PGM ACCESSING PRIVILEGED TRANSIENT

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0058 INVALID I/O DEVICE ADDRESS IN A WORKSTATION IOB

IOB stands for input/output block. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0061 INVALID XFER INSTRUCTION

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0062 INVALID MICR READER/SORTER IOB PARAMETER

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0063 ATR LOAD ERROR ON MICR READER/SORTER IOB ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0064 ATR LOAD ERROR ON READER/SORTER IOB BUFFER ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0065 ATR LOAD ERROR LOGGING MICR READER/SORTER DATA

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0066 MICR READER/SORTER ERROR RECOVERY BLOCK NOT FOUND IN SYS QUEUE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0067 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR--LOGGING REMOTE WS DATA

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0068 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR--EXECUTING MOVEI SVC

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0069 INVALID ID USED ON MOVEI SVC

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0070 INVALID DISKETTE SECTOR ADDRESS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0071 MACHINE CHECK DURING
SCIENTIFIC OR BASIC
EXECUTION

Cause

Operator: The system has diagnosed an error
which might cause the system support program
product to be unusable. A dump is taken unless
the dump area is protected.

Programmer: If this is not an IBM-supplied
program, contact your source of program
support; there is an error in the user-written
program. This error might have occurred
because you are trying to access an area
outside of an array (address indexing error)
within your program.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–0001.

SYS-0075 DISK ERROR, BUT NO DISK
ERROR RECOVERY BLOCK
FOUND

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0300 INVALID INITIATOR ERROR CODE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0301 FORMAT OF INSERTED DISKETTE
NOT DETERMINED

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0302 SYSTEM ERROR ENCOUNTERED
BY KEYSORT FUNCTION

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0303 INVALID RETURN CODE
RECEIVED FROM KEYSORT
FUNCTION

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0304 BSC USE COUNT IN SYSCOM IS
LESS THAN ZERO

SYSCOM stands for system communications
area. The cause and recovery for this message
are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0305 INVALID RETURN CODE
RECEIVED FROM FDIOS ON READ

FDIOS stands for disk input/output supervisor.
The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0306 FSB NOT FOUND--INCREASING
OR BUILDING A LIBRARY

FSB stands for file specification block. The
cause and recovery for this message are the
same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0307 INVALID FUNCTION BYTE
PASSED TO SYSLOG

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0308 INVALID FUNCTION BYTE
PASSED TO SYSLIST

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0309 DISKETTE VTOC FORMAT 1
COULD NOT BE DELETED

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0310 CANNOT REREAD DISKETTE
VTOC FORMAT 1

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0311 CANNOT READ UNUSED
DISKETTE VTOC FORMAT 1

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0312 INVALID CALL OF SYSTEM
MODULE #CAPS

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0313 NO DISKETTE DTF FOUND IN
DTF CHAIN TO DO ALLOCATE

The cause and recovery for this for message
are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0314 INVALID RETURN CODE FROM
DISKETTE VTOC READ/WRITE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0315 DISKETTE PREPARE FUNCTION
COULD NOT BE DONE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0316 DISK VTOC R/W ERROR WHEN
UPDATING VTOC FORMAT 1

R/W stands for read or write. The cause and
recovery for this message are the same as for
message SYS–0001.

SYS—0317 ENQUEUE ON PRINTER FAILED

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0318 INVALID RETAIN CODE FOUND
IN AFA FORMAT 1

AFA stands for active format 1 area. The cause
and recovery for this message are the same as
for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0319 ATTEMPT TO ALLOCATE DISK
FILE WITH ZERO SPACE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0320 DTF ERROR FOUND BY SPECIAL
ALLOCATE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0321 SECOND SPECIAL ALLOCATE
WITHOUT DEALLOCATE/CLOSE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0322 ALLOCATE CANNOT FIND
PROPER MIC TO ISSUE AN
ERROR

MIC stands for message identification code.
The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0323 UNABLE TO ATTACH
COMMUNICATION TASK

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0324 PERMANENT I/O ERROR IN
DISKETTE VTOC AREA ON DISK

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0325 ENQUEUE ON NONACTIVE
FORMAT 1 FAILED

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0326 DEALLOCATE USER ERROR

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0327 INVALID RETURN CODE
RECEIVED FROM DISKETTE IOS

IOS stands for input/output supervisor. The
cause and recovery for this message are the
same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0328 INVALID RETURN CODE
RECEIVED FROM FDIOS

FDIOS stands for disk input/output supervisor.
The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0329   SYSTEM INTERLOCK ON--NORMAL TERMINATION OCCURRED

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0331   UNABLE TO WRITE DISKETTE VTOC

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0332   SYSTEM ERROR ON DISKETTE OR DISK DTF

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0333   A MIC IN ##MSG2 OR THE MEMBER ##MSG2 WAS NOT FOUND

MIC stands for message identification code. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0334   REQUIRED SSP MODULE NOT FOUND IN SYSTEM LIBRARY

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

Note: This message can be issued if an optional SSP module that is currently not configured on the system is called.

SYS-0335   INVALID RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM SPECIAL ALLOCATE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0336   INVALID RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM DEALLOCATE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0337   INVALID RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM DISK PUT

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0338   COMPLETED IOB ON QUEUE OTHER THAN COMPLETED QUEUE

IOB stands for input/output block. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0339   A COMMUNICATION PGM USED SETEX AFTER TERMINATION

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0340   TUB IN SYSLOG PARAM LIST NOT OWNED BY THIS TASK

TUB stands for terminal unit block. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0341   SYSLOG DISPLAY STATION I/O ERROR--TASK TERMINATED

Cause

Operator: A second I/O error occurred at a display station while the SYSLOG function was attempting to display a message. Two attempts were made to recover from the I/O error, but both attempts were unsuccessful.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-0011.

Note: Verify that the display station on which the program is running is turned on. If it is, and the displayed station is functioning properly, call your customer engineer.

SYS-0342   ERROR WHILE ALLOCATING CONTROL STORAGE FOR DEVICE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS-0343 $BICR CALLED #CSAF WITH INVALID COMMAND CODE PARAM

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS-0001.

SYS—0344 DISKETTE MAGAZINE DRIVE
ORIENT FUNCTION NOT DONE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0345 EXIT ADDRESS NOT SPECIFIED
IN SETEX OR RETEX MACRO

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0348 INVALID DEVICE CODE FOUND
WHILE PROCESSING CSB

CSB stands for communication specification
block. The cause and recovery for this message
are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0349 A FILE BEING ALLOCATED IS
NOT ON A BLOCK BOUNDARY

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0350 ERROR WHILE LOCATING
DISKETTE MAGAZINE DRIVE FILE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

If present, the characters to the right of the
message text identify the diskette magazine
drive location.

SYS—0351 FORMAT TABLE IN $HELP
MODULE IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: A program error has been encountered
in the HELP format table.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0352 NO FSB FOUND TO MATCH THE
ACTIVE FORMAT 1

FSB stands for File Specification Block. The
cause and recovery for this message are the
same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0353 UNABLE TO RESTART THE
CHECKPOINT JOB STEP

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0354 $HELP RECEIVED UNDEFINED
RETURN CODE FROM #CPIN

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0355 ERROR WHILE SEARCHING AQE
CHAIN

AQE stands for allocation queue element. The
cause and recovery for this message are the
same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0356 ERROR WHILE SEARCHING
DEVICE ALLOCATE TABLE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0357 PERMANENT I/O ERROR IN DISK
VTOC

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0358 SSP-ICF--UNEXPECTED DATA
FROM EXTERNAL INTERFACE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0359 SSP-ICF--NONRECOVERABLE
RESOURCE FAILURE

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0360 UNABLE TO RECORD THE
CHECKPOINT REQUEST

The cause and recovery for this message are
the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS—0361 SYSTEM ERROR WHILE
ENABLING A SUBSYSTEM

The cause and recovery for this message is the
same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0362 SUBSYSTEM PROTOCOL VIOLATION HAS OCCURRED

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0363 PROGRAM ERROR IN 3270 EMULATION PROGRAM PRODUCT

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0364 SMF DATA FILE CONTAINS INVALID RECORDS

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0365 $COPRT RECEIVED INVALID RETURN CODE FROM #CSBT

Cause

Operator: $COPRT received an invalid return code from #CSBT in answer to a request for the print image of the SYSLIST device.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0366 ALLOCATE FOUND INDEXED FILE WITH INVALID INDEX

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0367 INVALID RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM #CAIC

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0368 INVALID RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM AFA READ/WRITE

AFA stands for active format 1 area. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0369 DISKETTE MAGAZINE SEARCH RTNE RETURN CODE INVALID

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0370 SYSTEM ERROR WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RUN $SLFL UTILITY

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0371 UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE RECEIVED FROM DISK VTOC R/W

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0372 UNABLE TO COPY CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0373 PROGRAM ERROR IN SNA 3270 SUBSYSTEM

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0374 SEVERE SDLC ERROR

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0375 TRYING TO ISSUE 2 OPTION ONLY MSG WHEN NOT ALLOWED

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS-0376 SOURCE DATA MANAGEMENT USE COUNT HAS GONE NEGATIVE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS–0377 UNABLE TO FIND THE PSB FOR THE SYSLIST PRINTER

PSB stands for printer specification block. The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS–0379 UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE FROM REMOTE FILE ALLOCATE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS–0380 TERMINAL PROGRAM ERROR IN SRJE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001. If SRJE is operating in unattended mode, no operator intervention is required. When the system is in unattended mode, SRJE will automatically select option 1 to protect the dump.

SYS–0381 BSC–UNEXPECTED DATA FROM EXTERNAL INTERFACE

The cause and recovery for this message are the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS–1030 OFF OCL STATEMENT INVALID IN INQUIRY MODE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure value or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid OFF OCL statement.

Programmer: You cannot attempt to process an OFF OCL statement while in inquiry mode.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step is lost.

SYS–1031 OFF OCL STMT INVALID WITH SESSION OR NO REQUESTOR

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the OFF statement you entered is invalid becaues this job uses SSP–ICF.

Programmer: The OFF statement cannot be used in a job that was initiated by SSP–ICF or by a job that does not have a requestor, such as a job on the input job queue or a job that has released its requestor.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1032 INVALID OFF OCL STATEMENT PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter for the OFF statement is invalid.

Programmer: An invalid parameter was entered for the OFF statement. Valid parameters are HOLD or DROP.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed, only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1033 OFF OCL STATEMENT INVALID IN AN MRT PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure currently running.

Programmer: An OFF OCL statement was encountered while running an MRT procedure. The OFF statement cannot be specified in an MRT procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1034 PAUSE--USER SUPPLIED TEXT IN PAUSE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: This message does not indicate an error. A PAUSE statement containing user-supplied text has been encountered. The first 65 bytes of the user-supplied text are displayed. If the text is longer than 65 bytes, it can be accessed by printing the history file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job.

SYS – 1035 INVALID EXTN PARAMETER--MUST BE ON OR OFF

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the EXTN parameter in the PRINTER or WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid EXTN parameter was specified in either the PRINTER or the WORKSTN statement. If EXTN is specified, it must be EXTN-ON or EXTN-OFF.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1036 INVALID TYPE PARAMETER--MUST BE ANY OR IGC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the TYPE parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid TYPE parameter was specified in the PRINTER statement. If TYPE is specified, it must be TYPE-ANY or TYPE-IGC.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1037 INVALID CPI PARAMETER--MUST BE 10 OR 15

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the CPI parameter in either the FORMS statement or the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The CPI parameter in both the FORMS statement and the PRINTER statement must be two decimal digits with a value of 10 or 15. In the PRINTER statement the default value of CPI is the value specified in the FORMS statement. In the FORMS statement, if the CPI parameter is not specified and the characters per inch was not previously set during the session, the system uses a default value of 10.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1038 INVALID PARAMETER 2 IN SYSLIST STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the second parameter of a SYSLIST OCL statement must be EXTN or NOEXTN.

Programmer: An invalid second parameter was specified in the SYSLIST statement. If you specify the second parameter it must be EXTN or NOEXTN.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1039 IGC DATA NOT ALLOWED IN OCL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered a statement or a parameter using ideographic characters (IGC); however, ideographic characters are not allowed in the statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1040 INVALID IFILE PARAMETER IN FILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the IFILE parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid IFILE parameter was specified in the FILE statement. If IFILE is specified, it must be IFILE-YES or IFILE-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1041 INVALID BYPASS PARAMETER IN FILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the BYPASS parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid BYPASS parameter was specified in the FILE statement. If BYPASS is specified, it must be BYPASS-YES or BYPASS-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1042 INVALID PHONE PARAMETER IN SESSION OR COMM STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PHONE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PHONE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement must be eight characters or less and must begin with a valid alphabetic character.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1043 INVALID RESTORE PARAMETER IN SESSION OR COMM STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RESTORE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid RESTORE parameter was specified in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement. If RESTORE is specified, it must be RESTORE-YES or RESTORE-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 2: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1044 PHONE PARAMETER REQUIRED WITH RESTORE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you specified the RESTORE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement, but did not specify the PHONE parameter. The PHONE parameter is required with the RESTORE parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 2: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1045 PHONE LIST SPECIFIED BY PHONE PARAMETER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the PHONE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement is incorrect, or the library member does not exist, or the specified member is not a valid list. The member must be a valid phone list object module. To create a valid object module, do the following:

- If you are using the Autocall feature, use the DEFINEPN utility.

- If you are using the X.21 feature, use the DEFINX21 utility.

Programmer: The PHONE parameter in the SESSION or COMM OCL statement must contain the name of an existing library member.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1046 SYS RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO PROCESS PHONE LIST

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of either not enough main storage available or not enough disk space available to evoke the job at this time. However, these conditions change rapidly and you should attempt to evoke the job again.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries to evoke the job again. If the same conditions still exist, this message will occur again; otherwise the job is evoked.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1047 INVALID UPSI PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: The UPSI parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1048 ERROR WHILE PROCESSING MSG STMT--SEE message identifier

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while processing the MSG OCL statement. The system message identified in the message text describes this error. See the description of the message in the *System Displayed Messages* section of this manual.

Recovery

Option 0: The MSG statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you can enter either another MSG statement to try again or a different OCL statement.

Option 1: Select this option and the system will retry the statement if the message identified in the message text is one of the following:

SYS–5623
SYS–5629
SYS–5630
SYS–5631
SYS–5702

If the same condition still exists after the retry, the error will occur again.

If the message identified in the message text is not one of the above messages, the statement entered from the keyboard is ignored. Enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1049 ERROR WHILE PROCESSING MENU STMT--SEE message identifier

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while processing the MENU OCL statement. The system message identified in the message text describes this error. See the description of the message in the *System Displayed Messages* section of this manual.

Recovery

Option 0: The MENU statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you can enter either another MENU statement to try again or a different OCL statement.

Option 1: Select this option and the system retries the statement if the message identified in the message text is SYS–5702.

If the same condition still exists after the retry, the error will occur again.

If the message identified in the message text is not SYS–5702, the statement entered from the keyboard is ignored. Enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1050 ERROR WHILE PROCESSING JOBQ STMT--SEE message identifier

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while processing the JOBQ OCL statement. The system message identified in the message text describes this error. See the description of the message in the *System Displayed Messages* section of this manual.

Recovery

Option 0: The JOBQ statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you can enter either another JOBQ statement to try again or a different OCL statement.

Option 1: Select this option and the system retries the statement if the message identified in the message text is one of the following:

    SYS–5683
    SYS–5684
    SYS–5702

If the same condition still exists after the retry, the error occurs again.

If the message identified in the message text is not one of the above messages, the statement entered from the keyboard is ignored. Enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1051 INVALID LPI PARAMETER–MUST BE 4, 6, OR 8

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LPI parameter in the PRINTER or FORMS statement is invalid.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the corrected OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1052 INVALID REFRESH PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the REFRESH parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid REFRESH parameter was specified in the SESSION statement. If REFRESH is specified, it must be REFRESH-YES or REFRESH-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1053 INVALID LWSID PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LWSID parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect. Valid entries for the LWSID parameter are 1 through 31.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1054 INVALID RECSEP PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RECSEP parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid RECSEP parameter was specified in the SESSION statement. The RECSEP parameter can be any one-byte hexadecimal number except the following:

ASCII	EBCDIC
01	01
02	02
03	03
04	10
05	1F
10	26
15	2D
16	32
17	37
1F	3D

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1055 INVALID BLKL PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the BLKL parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The BLKL parameter in the SESSION statement must be four numeric digits or less in length and in the range of 0000 through 4075.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1056 INVALID ITB PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the ITB parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid ITB parameter was specified in the SESSION statement. If the ITB parameter is specified, it must be ITB-YES or ITB-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1057 INVALID BLANK PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the BLANK parameter in the SESSION statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid BLANK parameter was specified in the SESSION statement. The BLANK parameter must be C, T, or N.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1058 PHONE PARAMETER REQUIRED WITH REFRESH PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you specified the REFRESH parameter in the SESSION statement , but did not specify the PHONE parameter. The PHONE parameter is required with the REFRESH parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1070 INVALID SESSION PARAMETER IN LIBRARY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SESSION parameter in the LIBRARY OCL statement is invalid.

Programmer: The SESSION parameter in the LIBRARY statement is invalid. If specified, valid entries are YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1071 REQUIRED LIBRARY NAME PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter is missing in the LIBRARY OCL statement.

Programmer: The NAME parameter is missing in the LIBRARY statement. NAME is required in all LIBRARY statements.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1073 INVALID AUTO PARAMETER-MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the AUTO parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid AUTO parameter was specified in the FILE statement. If AUTO is specified, it must be AUTO-YES, or AUTO-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1074 REQUEST CANCELED--PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: You are running in inquiry mode and attaching to an MRT (multiple requesting terminal) program. However, the MRT program is waiting for resources, for example, disk files or work stations. You are not allowed to wait for resources in inquiry mode.

Recovery

Press enter to continue and return to either a command display or a menu display.

Note: When you are not in inquiry mode, you can attach to an MRT program even though the MRT program is waiting for resources.

SYS–1075 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN SYSLIST STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the first parameter of the SYSLIST statement must be CRT, PRINTER, OFF, or the work station identification of a printer.

Programmer: An invalid first parameter was specified in the SYSLIST statement. The first parameter must be CRT, PRINTER, OFF, or the work station identification of a printer.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1076 INVALID SIZE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SIZE parameter in the REGION OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The SIZE parameter in the REGION OCL statement must be either one or two digits, and can be any decimal number from 1 through 64, but must not be greater than the size of the user's area of main storage.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1077 INVALID ALIGN PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the ALIGN parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The ALIGN parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1078 INVALID SPOOL PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SPOOL parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The SPOOL parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1079 INVALID PRIORITY PARAMETER . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PRIORITY parameter in either the PRINTER or ATTR OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PRIORITY parameter in the ATTR OCL statement must be either YES or NO. The PRIORITY parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement must be 0-5. 1 is the lowest priority and 5 is the highest priority. 0 means the job is held on the output queue until specifically released by the system operator.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1080 FILE IN USE AND WILL BE SCRATCHED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- A file required by a program in this procedure cannot be used.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file described in the FILE statement cannot be used.

Programmer: The file described in the FILE statement is already in use by another job that is changing the retain attribute from T to S. Since the file will be scratched when that job is finished, this job cannot use the file.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running in inquiry mode, the other job might be the job you inquired out of.

SYS–1081 FILE IN USE BY ANOTHER JOB--CANNOT BE SCRATCHED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- A file required by a program in this procedure cannot be used at this time.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file described in the FILE statement cannot be scratched at this time.

Programmer: The file described in the FILE statement is already in use by another job. Since your job is changing the retain attribute from T to S, which would scratch the file when your job is finished, your job cannot use the file at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running in inquiry mode, the other job might be the job you inquired out of.

SYS–1082 FILE UNAVAILABLE NOW--BEING CREATED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- A file required by a program in this procedure cannot be used at this time.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file described in the FILE statement cannot be used at this time.

Programmer: The file described in the FILE statement is being created by another job. If that job should terminate abnormally, the file would be lost. Therefore, this job cannot use the file until that job has finished creating it.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running in inquiry mode, the other job might be the job you inquired out of.

SYS–1083 INVALID FIRST PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the first parameter in the LOG OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The first parameter in the LOG OCL statement must be either CRT or PRINTER.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1084 INVALID SECOND PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the second parameter in the LOG OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The second parameter in the LOG OCL statement must be either EJECT or NOEJECT.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1085 INVALID MRTMAX PARAMETER . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the MRTMAX parameter in the COMPILE or ATTR OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The MRTMAX parameter in the COMPILE OCL statement must be one to three digits and a decimal number from 0 to 255. The MRTMAX parameter in the ATTR OCL statement must be one to three digits and a decimal number from 1 to 255.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1086 INVALID NEP PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the NEP parameter in the COMPILE or ATTR OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The NEP parameter in the COMPILE or ATTR OCL statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1087 INVALID PROGRAM NAME

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, the program name parameter in the LOAD OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The program name parameter in the LOAD OCL statement must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or dashes.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1088 STATEMENT ALREADY SPECIFIED IN THIS JOB STEP

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, this statement has already been entered in this job step.

Programmer: The LOAD, DATE, COMPILE, and SWITCH statements can be specified only once within a job step.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1089   INVALID FORMSNO PARAM--MUST BE 4 CHARS OR LESS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the FORMSNO (forms number) parameter in either the PRINTER statement or FORMS statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The FORMSNO parameter in both the PRINTER and FORMS statements can be up to four characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1090   INVALID COPIES PARAMETER--MUST BE 1-99

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the COPIES parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The COPIES parameter in the PRINTER OCL statement must be either one or two digits and a decimal number from 1 to 99.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1091   INVALID SWITCH STMT PARAM--MORE THAN 8 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement must be exactly eight characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1092   INVALID SWITCH STMT PARAM--FEWER THAN 8 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement must be exactly eight characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1093 INVALID CHARACTER IN SWITCH STATEMENT PARAMETER . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the indicator settings parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in the SWITCH OCL statement must contain eight characters that are 0 (zero), 1 (one), or X.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1094 REQUIRED OFFSET PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the OFFSET parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement is missing.

Programmer: The OFFSET parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement is a required parameter that must contain a one to three digit decimal number from 1 to 256.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1095 REQUIRED DATA PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DATA parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement is missing.

Programmer: The DATA parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement is missing. The DATA parameter is a required parameter. Data characters must be enclosed in single quotes (') and all characters except (/), (?), (-), and (') can be used.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1096 INVALID OFFSET PARAM--MUST BE 1-256, 3 DIGITS MAX

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the OFFSET parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The OFFSET parameter in the LOCAL OCL statement must contain a one to three digit decimal number from 1 to 256.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1097 INVALID DATA PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DATA parameter in the LOCAL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The DATA parameter in the LOCAL statement must be enclosed in single quotes and cannot contain any quotes. Question marks, slashes, and dashes should not be used in the DATA parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1098 DATA DOES NOT FIT STARTING AT SPECIFIED OFFSET

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the OFFSET or the DATA parameter in the LOCAL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The data specified in the LOCAL statement must fit in the local area starting at the specified offset. For example, if the OFFSET parameter is 256, the DATA parameter can only be one character excluding the single quotes.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1099 REQUIRED SOURCE PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SOURCE parameter in the COMPILE statement is missing.

Programmer: The SOURCE parameter in the COMPILE statement is required.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1100 PROGRAM SIZE LARGER THAN MAIN STORAGE USER AREA

Cause

Operator: The program you are trying to run cannot be run in the amount of main storage available.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the program entered in the LOAD statement cannot fit into the amount of main storage that is available.

Programmer: You are attempting to load a program larger than the region size for this step. The system would increase the region size so the program could still be loaded but this program is so large there is not enough room in the entire user area to load the program. You must decrease the size of the program by reducing the buffers and storage area to run this program.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The LOAD statement is ignored; enter another OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the LISTLIBR procedure to determine how large the program is. The program size is given in sectors and four sectors is equal to one K of storage.

SYS—1101 SIZE PARAMETER GREATER THAN MAIN STORAGE USER AREA

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SIZE parameter in the REGION statement is too large.

Programmer: The SIZE parameter in the REGION statement must not be greater than the size of the user's area of main storage.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The size of the user's area in main storage can be determined by running the STATUS command. If the REGION statement is in a procedure, the procedure can be displayed using the LISTLIBR procedure. For more information about the STATUS command and the LISTLIBR procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1102 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE AVAILABLE FOR RESERVE AREA

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the number of blocks specified in the RESERVE statement is too large.

Programmer: The number of blocks specified in the RESERVE statement must not be larger than the size of the disk minus the size of the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SYS–1103 USER LIBRARY, SPECIFIED BY NAME PARAM, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the NAME parameter in the LIBRARY OCL statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The NAME parameter in the LIBRARY OCL statement must contain either the name of an existing user library or 0 (zero). 0 indicates the system library and should be used when #LIBRARY is desired. A NAME parameter that specifies #LIBRARY will cause this error.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the correct library name is not known, use the CATALOG procedure to list the contents of the disk. For further information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-1104 SAME NAME PARAMETER AS IN A PREVIOUS FILE STMT . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, there is a previous FILE statement with the same NAME parameter and UNIT parameter (either specified or defaulted) as this FILE statement.

Programmer: Two FILE statements in the same job step cannot have both the same NAME parameter and the same UNIT parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1106 SPECIFIED FILE IS A LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file referenced by the LABEL parameter (or NAME parameter if the LABEL parameter is not entered) in the FILE statement is a library.

Programmer: The file specified in the FILE statement is a library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1107 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED BY INLIB PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the INLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The INLIB parameter in the COMPILE OCL statement must contain the name of an existing library. If the INLIB parameter is not specified, the default is the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3 The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the correct library name is not known, use the CATALOG procedure to list the contents of the disk. For further information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1108 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED BY OUTLIB PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the OUTLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The OUTLIB parameter in the COMPILE OCL statement must contain the name of an existing library. If the OUTLIB parameter is not specified, the default is the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the correct library name is not known, use the CATALOG procedure to list the contents of the disk. For further information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1110 FILE STMT CANNOT HAVE BOTH DISP AND RETAIN-J PARAMS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the DISP parameter should be removed or RETAIN-J should be S, T, or P in the FILE statement.

Programmer: The FILE statement cannot have both RETAIN-J and DISP parameters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1111 INVALID STMT--KEYWORD MUST BE FOLLOWED BY A HYPHEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a keyword was entered followed by a blank or some character other than a hyphen, where a hyphen is required.

Programmer: Keyword parameters must contain the keyword first followed by a hyphen and then the parameter value.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1112 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON THE DISK . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LABEL parameter in the FILE OCL statement and the program date are the same as the label and creation date of an existing file already on the disk.

Programmer: You cannot have two files on disk with the same labels and creation dates. If you are creating a file, change either the LABEL parameter in the FILE statement or the program date. If you are accessing an existing file, the LOCATION, BLOCKS, or RECORDS parameter might be incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the date of the file on the disk is not known, run the CATALOG procedure to list the contents of the disk. For further information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1113 MRT PROCEDURE BETWEEN LOAD AND RUN STATEMENTS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, the statement entered is not allowed between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement.

Programmer: You cannot call an MRT procedure between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1114 MRT PROCEDURE CANNOT CALL ANOTHER PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: While running an MRT procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: An MRT procedure cannot call another procedure. MRT procedures are created either by SEU or by the MRT-YES parameter in the COPY utility control statement used to load the procedure into the library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1115 LOAD STMT IN MRT PROCEDURE IS FOR NON−MRT PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: The program specified in the LOAD statement in the MRT procedure is not an MRT program and cannot be loaded by the procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1116 SPECIFIED PRINTER NOT FOUND ON SYSTEM . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the printer ID in the NAME parameter in the SYSLIST statement or the DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The NAME parameter in the SYSLIST statement or the DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement must be a valid ID of a printer on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1117 SPECIFIED DEVICE MUST BE A PRINTER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the device ID in the name parameter in the SYSLIST statement or the DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The name parameter in the SYSLIST statement or the DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement is a valid work station ID but the work station is not a printer.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1118 Information Message For System Operator From Display Station

Cause

Operator: The text in this message is sent to the system console from another display station either by the display station operator or by a procedure that is running at the display station. The display station sending the message is identified on the format line.

If a procedure contains a // ** statement and the procedure is called by the system console in work station mode, the message will appear in work station mode.

Recovery

Option 0: This option indicates the system operator acknowledges the message.

SYS−1119 PROGRAM CANNOT BE LOADED NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The program you are attempting to load cannot be loaded now because a dedicated program is running. No other programs can be loaded while a dedicated program is running.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try to load the program again for you. If the dedicated program is still running, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error occurred during IPL, the REBUILD or COMPRESS program may be running.

SYS−1120 DEDICATED PROGRAM CANNOT BE LOADED NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: A dedicated program cannot be loaded now because another program is running. No other programs can be running when loading a dedicated program. Also, some dedicated programs require that the input job queue and the spool writer be inactive.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try to load the dedicated program again for you. If another program is still running, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1121 PROGRAM CAN ONLY BE LOADED FROM THE SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, this error is caused by one of the following:

- You have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- You have attempted to run an MRT (multiple requestor terminal) program that has not been loaded. The MRT procedure must be run from the system console to load the MRT program before other display stations can run the MRT procedure.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the program name in the LOAD OCL statement is a program that can only be run from the system console by the system operator.

Programmer: The program name in the LOAD OCL statement specifies a program that can be run only from the system console by the system operator. If the program is an MRT program, only the system console can be used to run the MRT procedure that loads the MRT program. After this is done, other display stations running the procedure will attach directly to the executing MRT program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue wtih the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1122 CONFIGURED PRINTER FOR THIS DISPLAY STN NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The ID of the printer configured with this display station is not the ID of any device on the system.

Programmer: One of the following was specified:

- A SYSLIST statement specifying PRINTER.

- A PRINTER statement not specifying DEVICE.

- A WORKSTN statement not specifying PRINT.

In all of these cases, the printer configured for the display station would be used; however, the device with that ID cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The printer configured for a display station can be changed by the set utility program ($SETCF). For information about $SETCF, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-1123 CONFIGURED DEVICE FOR THIS DISPLAY STN NOT PRINTER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the statement just entered specifies that printing is to be done on the printer configured for the display station but the device with that ID is not a printer.

Programmer: One of the following OCL statements was specified:

- A SYSLIST statement specifying PRINTER.

- A PRINTER statement without the DEVICE parameter.

- A WORKSTN statement without the PRINT parameter.

In all of these cases, the printer used would be the printer configured for the display station. However, the device with that ID is not a printer.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The printer configured for a display station can be changed by the set utility program ($SETCF). For information about the $SETCF, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1124 REQUIRED UNIT PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN OCL statement is missing.

Programmer: The UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN OCL statement is required. It must contain a valid two-character identifier or ?WS?.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1125 ABNORMAL END OF STMT--KEYWORD FOLLOWED BY BLANK

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, an OCL statement was entered which contains a keyword without any value specified, or a keyword and a dash followed by a blank and then the value.

Programmer: All keyword parameters must contain the keyword followed by a hyphen, followed by the parameter value. There must not be any imbedded blanks.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1126 SAME KEYWORD SPECIFIED MORE THAN ONCE IN OCL STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a keyword has been specified more than once in the last OCL statement you entered.

Programmer: The same keyword was used more than once in an OCL statement. A specific keyword can appear only once in a statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1127 STATEMENT INCOMPLETE--NO PARAMETERS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a statement identifier was entered but no parameters were entered.

Programmer: At least one parameter must be specified on all OCL statements.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1128 INVALID PUNCTUATION IN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, an OCL statement contains invalid punctuation.

Programmer: Check for a possible misplaced or extra comma or hyphen in the OCL statement. For further information about the OCL statement, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1129 INVALID KEYWORD IN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a keyword is either misspelled or is invalid for this OCL statement.

Programmer: For information about the valid keywords for this OCL statement, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1130 MESSAGE, IDENTIFIED BY // ** STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the message associated with the MIC (message identification code) entered in the // ** statement was not found.

Programmer: The message associated with the MIC specified in a // ** statement was not found. Either the message is not in the current USER1 message member or no USER1 message member was specified before the // ** statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1131 INVALID NAME PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter in the OCL statement just before this error occurred is incorrect.

Programmer: The NAME parameter in the FILE, PRINTER, COMM, and LIBRARY OCL statements must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1132 INVALID LABEL PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LABEL parameter in the FILE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The LABEL parameter in the FILE statement must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1133 INVALID DATE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DATE parameter in the FILE OCL statement or the parameter in the DATE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: See the FILE OCL statement or the DATE OCL statement description in the *System Support Reference Manual* for the correct format and content of this parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1134 INVALID RETAIN PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RETAIN parameter in the FILE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The RETAIN parameter in the FILE OCL statement must be S, T, P, or J for a disk file. For a diskette file, the RETAIN parameter must be from 0 through 999. 0 through 998 indicate a temporary file and 999 indicates a permanent file.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1135 INVALID UNIT PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the UNIT parameter in the FILE or WORKSTN OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The UNIT parameter in the FILE OCL statement must be either F1 or I1. The UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN OCL statement must be a valid two-character identifier or ?WS?.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1136 INVALID LOCATION PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LOCATION parameter in the FILE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter in the FILE OCL statement for disk must be A1, A2, or the number of the block where a file begins. The number of the block cannot be more than five digits long or a value less than the beginning block number for the system library.

The LOCATION parameter in the FILE OCL statement for the diskette magazine drive must be S1, S2, or S3 to identify the diskette slot, or M1.nn or M2.nn to identify the location of the first diskette to be processed in a magazine. M1 indicates the first magazine and M2 indicates the second magazine. nn is a decimal value from 01 through 10 that identifies the location within the magazine.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1137 INVALID RECORDS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RECORDS parameter in the FILE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The RECORDS parameter you keyed in the FILE OCL statement must be one through eight decimal digits.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1138 INVALID BLOCKS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the BLOCKS parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The BLOCKS parameter in the FILE statement must be eight numeric digits or less.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1139 SAME UNIT PARAM AS IN A PREVIOUS WORKSTN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN OCL statement is incorrect or you have previously entered the same WORKSTN statement.

Programmer: Two WORKSTN OCL statements with the same UNIT parameter were entered. This message is issued when the second WORKSTN statement is entered.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statements.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1140 REQUIRED NAME PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter in either the FILE, PRINTER, or COMM OCL statement is missing.

Programmer: The NAME parameter in the FILE, PRINTER, or COMM OCL statements is required. It must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1141 FILE STMT CANNOT HAVE BOTH BLOCKS & RECORDS PARAMS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, both BLOCKS and RECORDS parameters have been entered. Use either but not both.

Programmer: Both the BLOCKS and RECORDS parameters were specified in a FILE OCL statement. Use either but not both.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1143 INVALID DISP PARAMETER--MUST BE NEW, OLD, OR SHR

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DISP parameter in the FILE OCL statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The DISP parameter in the FILE OCL statement must be NEW, OLD, or SHR.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1147 DISP-NEW GIVEN--FILE EXISTS AT SPECIFIED LOCATION . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, DISP-NEW was entered in the FILE statement indicating this is a new file, but the file already exists at the location specified in the FILE statement.

Programmer: DISP-NEW was specified in the FILE statement along with the LOCATION parameter, indicating you want to create a new file at that location. However, the file you are trying to create already exists at that location. If you were referencing an existing file, change the DISP parameter to DISP-OLD or DISP-SHR. If you were creating a new file, change the LOCATION parameter value or do not specify a LOCATION parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statements.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1148 DISP-OLD OR DISP-SHR GIVEN, BUT FILE NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the DISP parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect or the file is not on disk.

Programmer: The DISP-OLD or DISP-SHR parameter in the FILE statement indicates this is an existing file on the disk; but the file, as described in the FILE statement, is not on the disk.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are sure this file is on the disk, run the CATALOG procedure to list the contents of the disk. Verify that the LABEL parameter in the FILE statement is the same as the file label on the disk. If BLOCKS, RECORDS, or DATE are specified in the FILE statement, verify that these are correct for the file on the disk.

SYS–1149 UNIT PARAMETER MUST BE THE ID OF A DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN statement does not contain the ID of a valid display station (for example, it might be the ID of a printer). The UNIT parameter must be the ID of a display station.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1150 INVALID REQD PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the REQD parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The REQD parameter in the WORKSTN statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1151 RETAIN VALUE CONFLICTS WITH A PREVIOUS FILE STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RETAIN parameter in this FILE statement conflicts with the RETAIN parameter in a previous FILE statement.

Programmer: Two FILE statements in the same step refer to the same file. For one FILE statement, either RETAIN-T or RETAIN-P was specified, or the file exists as a temporary or permanent file. The other FILE statement refers to the same file with RETAIN-J. Changing the retention value from T or P to J is invalid. Changing the retention value from J to T or P is also invalid.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1152 INVALID RESTORE PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RESTORE parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The RESTORE parameter in the WORKSTN statement must be either YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1153 INVALID SOURCE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SOURCE parameter in the COMPILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: A source member name must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not contain commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1154 INVALID SYMID PARAMETER--MUST BE TWO CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SYMID parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The SYMID parameter in the WORKSTN statement must be two characters in length.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1155 STATEMENT MUST BE BETWEEN LOAD AND RUN STATEMENTS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the last statement you entered is out of sequence; it must be between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement.

Programmer: When any of the following statements are specified, they must be between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement: COMPILE, DATE, FILE, PRINTER, COMM, and WORKSTN. The DATE statement can be specified to set the session date when it is before the first LOAD statement; otherwise, it sets the program date and must be placed between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1156 STATEMENT MUST BEGIN WITH // FOLLOWED BY A BLANK

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered a statement that does not begin with a // followed by a blank followed by the statement identifier.

Programmer: All OCL statements except for the INCLUDE statement must begin with a // followed by a blank followed by the statement identifier. Check for a possible missing blank between the // and the statement identifier.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1157 PREVIOUS STMT ENDED BY COMMA--INVALID CONTINUATION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the next-to-last statement ended with a comma indicating continuation; however, the last statement is not a continuation.

Programmer: The next-to-last statement ended with a comma indicating continuation; however, the last statement is not a continuation. It probably is a procedure call or another OCL statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. Both statements are ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1158 RUN STATEMENT MUST BE PRECEDED BY A LOAD STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a required LOAD statement is missing.

Programmer: A RUN statement must always be preceded by a LOAD statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1161 SAME NAME PARAM AS IN A PREVIOUS PRINTER STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter in either this PRINTER statement or a previous PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: Two PRINTER statements were specified in the same job step and the NAME parameter in each PRINTER statement is the same. This message is issued when the second PRINTER statement is entered.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1162 PAUSE--WHEN READY, ENTER 0 TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: This message does *not* indicate an error. The programmer used it to give you time to prepare some part of the job. A message from the program, which tells you what to do next, usually precedes this message. Refer to your installation procedures or job setup instruction for the correct procedures and perform any of the required actions.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job.

SYS—1164 INVALID DEFER PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DEFER parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid DEFER parameter was specified in the PRINTER statement. If DEFER is specified, it must be DEFER-YES, or DEFER-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1165 INVALID DEVICE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The DEVICE parameter in the PRINTER statement must be either two characters long or SYSTEM.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statements.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1166   RESERVE STATEMENT ALREADY SPECIFIED IN THIS JOB

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a RESERVE statement has already been entered in this job.

Programmer: Only one RESERVE statement is allowed in each job.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The RESERVE statement just entered is ignored; enter a different statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SYS-1167   work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN CURRENTLY NOT AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or the display station (identified in the message text) required for this job step is currently not available.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the REQD parameter or the UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect, or the display station identified in the UNIT parameter is currently not available.

Programmer: The REQD-YES parameter was specified on the WORKSTN statement but the display station identified in the UNIT parameter is currently not available.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try to acquire the display station again. If it is still unavailable, this message will be issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1168   INVALID MIC--MUST BE FOUR DIGITS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter in the // * or the // ** message statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in a // * or a // ** message statement must be either four decimal digits without any quotes, or a message enclosed in single quotes.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1169 ONLY ENDING QUOTE SPECIFIED--QUOTES MUST BE PAIRED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter in the // * or // ** message statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in a // * or a // ** message statement must be either four decimal digits without any quotes, or a message with both a single quote at the beginning of the message and a single quote at the end of the message.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1170 ONLY BEGINNING QUOTE GIVEN--QUOTES MUST BE PAIRED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the parameter in the // * or // ** message statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The parameter in a // * or a // ** message statement must be either four decimal digits without any quotes, or a message with both a single quote at the beginning of the message and a single quote at the end of the message.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1171 SYSTEM RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO INITIATE STEP NOW

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of either not enough main storage available or not enough disk space available to initiate the job step at this time. However, these conditions change rapidly and you should attempt to initiate the job step again.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try to initiate the job step again for you. If the same conditions still exist, this error will occur again. Otherwise, the job step will be initiated.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current job step is not started.

SYS–1172 file label--THIS FILE CURRENTLY NOT AVAILABLE . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- A file required by a program in this procedure cannot be used at this time.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file shown in the error message is currently not available.

Programmer: The file identified in the message text is currently being used by a never ending program (NEP), a multiple requestor terminal (MRT) program, a program that is stopped by the system operator, or a program that is interrupted by the inquiry function. Since the file is not sharable, the file cannot be used at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will attempt to acquire the file again. If the file is still unavailable, this message will be issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Contact your system operator for information on when this file will be available.

SYS–1173 INVALID LINE PARAM IN COMM STMT--MUST BE 1, 2, 3, 4

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LINE parameter in the COMM statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An invalid LINE parameter (parameter 1) was entered on an OCL statement or procedure.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1174 STATEMENT CANNOT BE BETWEEN LOAD AND RUN STATEMENTS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the statement you have just entered must not be between a LOAD statement and a RUN statement.

Programmer: The following statements cannot be specified between the LOAD and RUN statements:

- ATTR
- LIBRARY
- REGION
- OFF
- EVOKE

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statements.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1176 NEP PARAM PREVIOUSLY SPECIFIED IN THIS JOB STEP

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, an ATTR statement with a NEP parameter has already been specified in this job step.

Programmer: An ATTR statement with a NEP parameter can only be specified once in a job step.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1178 MRTMAX PARAM PREVIOUSLY SPECIFIED IN THIS JOB STEP

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, an ATTR statement with a MRTMAX parameter has already been entered in this job step.

Programmer: An ATTR statement with a MRTMAX parameter can only be specified once within a job step.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1179 INVALID PROGRAM1 PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PROGRAM1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: A message member name must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not contain commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1180 INVALID PROGRAM2 PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PROGRAM2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: A message member name must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not contain commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1181 INVALID USER1 PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the USER1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: A message member name must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not contain commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1182 INVALID USER2 PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the USER2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: A message member name must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not contain commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1183 MEMBER, SPECIFIED BY PROGRAM1 PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the PROGRAM1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect or the message member does not exist.

Programmer: The message member specified by the PROGRAM1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is not in the library. Either the member name was specified incorrectly, or the message member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1184 MEMBER, SPECIFIED BY PROGRAM2 PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the PROGRAM2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect or the message member does not exist.

Programmer: The message member specified by the PROGRAM2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is not in the library. Either the member name was specified incorrectly, or the message member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1185 MEMBER, SPECIFIED BY USER1 PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the USER1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect or the message member does not exist.

Programmer: The message member specified by the USER1 parameter in the MEMBER statement is not in the library. Either the member name was specified incorrectly, or the message member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1186 MEMBER, SPECIFIED BY USER2 PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the USER2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is incorrect or the message member does not exist.

Programmer: The message member specified by the USER2 parameter in the MEMBER statement is not in the library. Either the member name was specified incorrectly, or the message member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1188 INVALID PACK PARAM--MUST BE 1-6 ALPHAMERIC CHARS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PACK parameter in the FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PACK parameter in the FILE statement can contain a maximum of six alphameric characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1192 IMAGE OR XLATE DATA LESS THAN DATA LENGTH PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you have entered an IMAGE OCL statement from the keyboard specifying a source member that contains the print-image data, either the source member or the IMAGE statement contains an error.

If you are entering print-image data from the keyboard, either you have not entered enough print-image data or the IMAGE statement DATA LENGTH parameter is incorrect.

Programmer: The number of characters in the print-image data must be the same as the number specified in the IMAGE statement's DATA LENGTH parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement and image data entered is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1193 REQUIRED DATA LENGTH PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the data-length parameter in the IMAGE statement is missing. The IMAGE statement in error is either the one you entered from the keyboard if the print image data was to be entered from the keyboard, or the IMAGE statement was from the source member if a source member was specified.

Programmer: If the first parameter in an IMAGE statement is CHAR or HEX, the second parameter must be the data-length parameter specifying the number of characters following the IMAGE statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering the IMAGE statement from the keyboard and the first parameter is either HEX or CHAR. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the print-image data was being read from a source member, the first record is the invalid IMAGE statement, which you can correct and replace by using the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) or source entry utility (SEU). For further information about $MAINT, see the *System Support Reference Manual*. For information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual*.

SYS−1194 INVALID IMAGE STATEMENT READ FROM SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the source member name in the IMAGE statement is incorrect or the source member's first record is not a valid IMAGE statement.

Programmer: When the print-image data is to be read from a source member, the first record in the source member must be a valid IMAGE statement specifying either HEX or CHAR as the first parameter and data length as the second parameter. This error can also result from specifying the wrong source member.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The IMAGE statement entered from the keyboard is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the source member's first record is an invalid IMAGE statement, you can correct and replace it by using the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) or source entry utility (SEU). For further information about $MAINT, see the *System Support Reference Manual*. For further information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual*.

SYS–1195 INVALID HEX CHARACTER IN PRINT IMAGE OR XLATE DATA

Cause

Operator: If you are *not* entering print image data (data statements that follow an IMAGE statement) from the keyboard, this message indicates an error in a source member.

If you are entering print-image data from the keyboard, either the first parameter in the IMAGE statement should be CHAR instead of HEX, or there is an invalid hexadecimal character in the print-image data. (Valid hexadecimal characters are 0 through 9 and A through F.)

Programmer: A nonhexadecimal character was in the print-image data. If the first parameter in an IMAGE statement is HEX, the print-image data that follows must contain only valid hexadecimal characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct IMAGE statement and print-image data.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the print-image data was being read from a source member, you can correct and replace it by using the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) or source entry utility (SEU). For further information about $MAINT, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* For information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual.*

SYS–1196 INVALID DATA LENGTH PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If the print-image data would have been entered from the keyboard, the data-length parameter in the IMAGE statement entered from the keyboard is incorrect.

If the print-image data would have been read from the source member, the data-length parameter in the IMAGE statement read from the source member is incorrect.

Programmer: If the first parameter in the IMAGE statement is CHAR, the data-length parameter must be three decimal digits or less with a value from 1 to 192. If the first parameter is HEX, the data-length parameter must be three decimal digits or less with a value from 1 to 384.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the invalid IMAGE statement is in a source member, correct and replace the source member by using the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) or source entry utility (SEU). For further information about $MAINT, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* For information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual.*

SYS–1197 INQUIRY ACTIVE--UNABLE TO WAIT FOR RESOURCES

Cause

Operator: The inquiry program cannot be run at this time.

Programmer: The inquiry program requires either disk files or display stations that are unavailable at this time. Since the disk files or the display stations may be in use by the interrupted program, this would deadlock the system. Therefore, the inquiry program is not allowed to be loaded at this time.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1198 UNPAIRED QUOTE--QUOTES MUST BE PAIRED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has an odd number of single quotes in it. Either there should not be any single quotes or they should be in pairs.

Programmer: The DATA parameter in the LOCAL statement must have a single quote at the beginning and end of the data. All other OCL statements except / / * and / / ** must not contain any single quotes.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1199 INVALID PRINT PARAMETER--MUST BE TWO CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement must be either the two-character ID of a printer or NO. If NO is specified, then the Prnt (Print) key will be ignored for this display station. If the PRINT parameter is not specified, the default is the printer configured for the display station that submitted the job.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1200 INVALID IMAGE OR XLATE DATA RECORD--BEGINS WITH //

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the data length parameter in an IMAGE statement is too long or a print-image-data record started with a //. The IMAGE statement and print-image-data record may have been either entered from the keyboard or read from a source member.

Programmer: A print-image-data record begins with a // and appears to be another OCL statement instead of print image data.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1201 MRT PROGRAM IN NON-MRT PROCEDURE . . .

Cause

Operator: A multiple requesting terminal (MRT) program was found in a non-MRT procedure. It can still be loaded, but it will be loaded as a single requesting terminal (SRT) program. This means the program will be loaded separately rather than attaching to an existing copy.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The MRT program will be loaded as an SRT program.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The procedure can be changed to an MRT procedure by using either SEU or $MAINT. For more information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual.* For more information about $MAINT, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1202 MRT PROGRAM MUST BE LOADED FROM A PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: A multiple requesting terminal (MRT) program cannot be loaded by entering the LOAD OCL statement from the keyboard. It can only be loaded from a procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the MRT program is not loaded.

SYS–1203 PRINTER, SPECIFIED BY PRINT PARAM, NOT ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement must be PRINT-ID, PRINT-NO, or not specified. ID must be the two-character identifier of a printer on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1204 DISPLAY STN, GIVEN BY UNIT PARAM, NOT ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The UNIT parameter in the WORKSTN statement must contain either the two-character identifier of a display station that is on the system or ?WS? if the statement is in a procedure. The ?WS? is automatically replaced by the ID of the display station submitting the job.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1205 DEVICE, SPECIFIED BY PRINT PARAM, NOT A PRINTER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The PRINT parameter in the WORKSTN statement contains a valid device ID, but the device is not a printer. When PRINT-ID is specified, ID must be the two-character identifier of a printer on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1206 INVALID RELEASE PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the RELEASE parameter in the ATTR statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The RELEASE parameter in the ATTR statement must be YES, NO, or not specified. When not specified, RELEASE-NO is the default.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1207 file label--THIS FILE BEING CREATED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: Another job is creating a file with the same label and date as this job would use. This job cannot use the file until the other job has finished creating it.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1208 INVALID STATEMENT--TOO MUCH PARAM DATA SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, there are more parameters entered on this statement than there should be or there is an unpaired quote used on an OCL statement.

Programmer: This error occurs when an invalid OCL statement with too many parameters is specified. This error will not occur when an OCL statement is correct.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1209 DATA LENGTH PARAM MUST BE EVEN NUMBER FOR HEX DATA

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the IMAGE statement's data length parameter that was either entered from the keyboard or read from a source member is incorrect.

Programmer: The data length parameter in the IMAGE statement must be an even number when the first parameter is HEX. It takes two hexadecimal characters to make a printable character. (For example, hex C1 is the character A.)

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1210 SAME SYMID PARAMETER AS IN A PREVIOUS WORKSTN STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SYMID parameter in the WORKSTN statement is the same as in a previous WORKSTN statement.

Programmer: Within the same job step, the SYMID parameter in each WORKSTN statement must contain a different ID.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1211 INCORRECT SYMID PARAMETER IN WORKSTN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SYMID parameter in the WORKSTN statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The SYMID parameter in the WORKSTN statement cannot be the same as the work station ID assigned to any other display station or printer on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1212 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE WORK FILES

Cause

Operator: The program you are trying to load requires work files but there is not enough space on the disk for the work files.

Programmer: The program (which uses a source member) was not loaded because the work files could not be allocated. This probably is due to insufficient space on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can make space available on the disk by doing the following:

- Use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files you are going to delete.

- Use the DELETE procedure to delete files from the disk.

- Use the COMPRESS procedure to place all unused space in one continuous area on the disk.

You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the contents of the disk. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1213 INVALID LINES PARAM--MUST BE 1-112, 3 DIGITS MAX

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the LINES parameter in either the FORMS statement or the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The LINES parameter in both the FORMS statement and the PRINTER statement must be one to three decimal digits with a value from 1 to 112. In the PRINTER statement, the default value of the LINES parameter is the value specified in the FORMS statement. In the FORMS statement, the default value of the LINES parameter is the lines per page configured for the display station.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1214 INVALID INLIB PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the INLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The optional INLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1215 INVALID OUTLIB PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the OUTLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The optional OUTLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement must not exceed eight characters and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $). Characters two through eight should not include commas, single quotes, blanks, question marks, slashes, or hyphens.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1216 SPECIFIED PGM/MEMBER CANNOT BE LOADED BY LOAD STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the load member specified in the LOAD statement cannot be loaded by an OCL statement.

Programmer: An existence test has determined that the program or load member is a valid member. However, it cannot be loaded by an OCL LOAD statement for one of the following reasons:

- It is a program that can only be called by another program.

- It is a message load member.

- It is a screen format load member.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1217 NO REQUESTOR FOR MRT PROGRAM OR MRT PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to execute a multiple requestor terminal (MRT) program or MRT procedure that does not have a requesting display station or session. MRT programs and MRT procedures must have been initiated from a display station or a session.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1218 RELEASE PARAM ALREADY SPECIFIED IN THIS JOB STEP

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, an ATTR statement with a RELEASE parameter has previously been entered in this job step.

Programmer: An ATTR statement containing a RELEASE parameter can be specified only once within each job step.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1220 file label--THIS RETAIN J FILE CANNOT BE USED . . .

Cause

Operator: A previous step in the job you are running has created a retain J file; however, it cannot be used by this job step.

Programmer: This job step contains an ATTR statement with a RELEASE-YES parameter. This causes the program in this step to release the requesting display station. The step also contains a file statement for the program to access the retain J file created in a previous step; however, a program that releases the requesting display station is not allowed to access existing retain J files. The retain J file will still exist until the end of the job and can be used by any following job steps that do not release the requesting display station.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. Select this option only if the job step containing the program releasing the requesting display station will not use the retain J file. If the program does try to use the retain J file, message SYS—1499 will be issued to the system operator who will cancel the program.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1221 INQUIRY MODE--CANNOT CALL INTERRUPTED MRT PROC . . .

Cause

Operator: You have interrupted a multiple requestor terminal (MRT) procedure and entered inquiry mode. While in inquiry mode, you are trying to call the same procedure you interrupted. This is not allowed since it could cause a deadlock in the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job in inquiry mode is canceled.

SYS–1222 INVALID BEGINNING POSITION IN TRANSLATION TABLE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the IMAGE statement has an invalid parameter.

Programmer: The beginning position for a replacement record of the source member in a translation table must be a hexadecimal value between 40 and FE for the first record and between 40 and FF for all other requests in the source members.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1227 FILE NOT USABLE--DISK MUST BE REORGANIZED

Cause

Operator: The program you are running is referencing a file that has not been completely moved by the previous disk reorganization. The file was not completely moved because an I/O error occurred during the previous disk reorganization.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The system operator must run the previous disk reorganization again to finish moving the file; then you can rerun the job. The disk can be reorganized by running the COMPRESS procedure, the $FREE utility, or your own procedure that reorganizes the disk.

SYS–1228 DEDICATED PROGRAM CANNOT BE LOADED NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to load a program that must run without any other display stations signed on; however, there is another display station signed on at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try again to load the dedicated program for you. If another display station is still running this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1229 NAME PARAMETER VALID ONLY WITH PROTOCOL-SSDLC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the NAME parameter or the PROTOCOL parameter in the COMM statement is incorrect.

Programmer: When the PROTOCOL parameter contains BSC or the parameter is not specified, the NAME parameter must not be specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1230 $SOURCE WORK FILE FULL

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: The $SOURCE work file is full, but there is still input remaining. Resubmit this job with a FILE statement that defines $SOURCE to be larger. The default size for $SOURCE is 24 blocks (except the RPG procedure, which is 20 blocks).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1231 INVALID PROTOCOL PARAMETER--MUST BE BSC OR SSDLC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PROTOCOL parameter in the COMM statement is invalid.

Programmer: The PROTOCOL parameter in the COMM statement must be either PROTOCOL-BSC or PROTOCOL-SSDLC, or not specified. The default is PROTOCOL-BSC.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1232 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, one of the following conditions exists:

- The source member was specified incorrectly.

- The source member does not exist in the library.

- The wrong library was searched for the source member.

Programmer: If the error occurred on a COMPILE statement, either the INLIB parameter does not specify the library the source member is in or the member is not in the system library.

If the error occurred on an IMAGE statement, the source member is not in the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1233 COMPILE STATEMENT REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a COMPILE statement is required between the LOAD and RUN statements for this program.

Programmer: Specify a COMPILE statement between the LOAD and RUN statements for this program.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1235 PROGRAM, SPECIFIED IN LOAD STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, either the program name in the LOAD statement is incorrect or the program is not on the disk.

Programmer: The program name in the LOAD statement must be the valid name of a program on the disk.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1237 COMPILE STATEMENT SPECIFIED, BUT NOT REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the COMPILE statement is not needed for the program specified in the LOAD statement.

Programmer: The LOAD statement preceding the COMPILE statement specifies a program that does not require source input. The COMPILE statement should not be specified for this program.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The COMPILE statement is ignored.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1238 INVALID REQDISC PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the REQDISC parameter in the COMM statement must contain either YES or NO, or the parameter must not be specified.

Progammer: When the PROTOCOL parameter in the COMM statement contains SSDLC, the REQDISC parameter can be specified. The REQDISC parameter must contain either REQDISC-YES or REQDISC-NO, or the parameter must not be specified. If the parameter is not specified and the PROTOCOL parameter contains SSDLC, the default is YES.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1239 REQDISC PARAMETER VALID ONLY WITH PROTOCOL-SSDLC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the REQDISC parameter is not allowed unless the PROTOCOL parameter contains SSDLC.

Programmer: The REQDISC parameter is not allowed when the PROTOCOL parameter contains BSC or the PROTOCOL parameter is not specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1240 INVALID CONTROL RECORD FORMAT IN TRANSLATION TABLE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the IMAGE statement has an invalid control record format.

Programmer: The control record format for a translation table is PP,LLL (PP=beginning position; LLL=length).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1247   PROMPT STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED FROM INPUT JOB QUEUE

Cause

Operator: A job on the input job queue contains a procedure that cannot be run from the input job queue.

Programmer: A procedure on the input job queue contains a PROMPT OCL statement. PROMPT statements are not allowed from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1248   PROMPT STATEMENT INVALID FOR EVOKED PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: An invalid PROMPT statement has been encountered in the procedure that is running.

Programmer: A PROMPT OCL statement has been encountered in a procedure that was evoked by either an EVOKE OCL statement or by the SSP-ICF function. In either case, the PROMPT statement is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1249   PROMPT STATEMENT ALLOWED ONLY FROM A PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a PROMPT OCL statement; however, PROMPT statements are allowed only from a procedure.

Recovery

Option 1: The PROMPT statement is ignored; enter a different OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1250   INVALID MEMBER PARAMETER IN PROMPT STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The MEMBER parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement is invalid. Member names cannot be more than eight characters and the first character must be A through Z, @, #, or $.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1251   INVALID FORMAT PARAMETER IN PROMPT STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The FORMAT parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement is invalid. Format names cannot be more than eight characters and the first character must be A through Z, @, #, or $.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1252   PROMPT STMT SCREEN FORMAT HAS TOO MUCH INPUT DATA

Cause

Operator: The screen format you are trying to display contains too many input fields.

Programmer: The screen format, specified by the FORMAT parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement, contains more than 88 bytes of input.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1253 INVALID HOLD PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the HOLD parameter in the PRINTER statement is incorrect.

Programmer: When the HOLD parameter is specified in the PRINTER statement, the parameter must be either HOLD-YES or HOLD-NO. If the HOLD parameter is not specified, the default is HOLD-NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1254 SIGNED-ON USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The program you are running is attempting to acquire a display station, but the person signed on to that display station is not authorized to use the program.

Programmer: The display station the program is attempting to acquire is specified in the WORKSTN OCL statement. The REQD parameter contains YES.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1255 INVALID PDATA PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The PDATA parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement is invalid. The PDATA parameter must be PDATA-YES, PDATA-NO, or not specified. If the PDATA parameter is not specified, PDATA-NO is the default.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1256 REQUIRED MEMBER PARAM IN PROMPT STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The MEMBER parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement is required.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1257 REQUIRED FORMAT PARAM IN PROMPT STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The FORMAT parameter in the PROMPT OCL statement is required.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1258 PROGRAM, SPECIFIED IN LOAD STMT, IS A S/32 PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The program you are attempting to run is a System/32 program. It might not execute properly on this system without first compiling the program on this system.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues; however, other errors might occur later while the program is executing.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1260 CANNOT LOG TO PRINTER NOW--SYSTEM PRINTER OFFLINE . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a LOG statement has been entered that cannot be processed at this time.

Programmer: A LOG statement with the PRINTER parameter specified has been read. However, the system printer is currently offline.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The LOG statement is ignored. Processing continues with the next statement.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the LOG statement. The system printer may be online now.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step is lost.

Note: You may place the printer online by using the VARY command prior to selecting option 1.

SYS–1265 UNAUTHORIZED REQUEST FOR USER LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You are not authorized to use the library specified in either the procedure you are running or the OCL statement you have entered from the keyboard.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter another OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You cannot use the secured library until either a security officer or the owner of the library adds your user ID to the list of authorized users in the resource security file.

SYS–1266 REQUIRED LOCATION PARAM MISSING IN SESSION STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a SESSION statement parameter is missing.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter in the SESSION OCL statement is missing. The location parameter is required on all SESSION statements regardless of what SSP-ICF subsystem is running.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1267 INVALID LOCATION PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter in the SESSION statement is invalid. The location parameter cannot exceed eight characters, and the first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, #, $, or @).

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1268 SYMID PARAMETER SAME AS IN A PREVIOUS SESSION STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a SYMID parameter specified in SESSION statement has already been specified on a previous SESSION statement.

Programmer: The SYMID parameter specified in the SESSION statement has already been specified in a previous SESSION statement for this job step. This parameter cannot be the same as that on a previous statement if multiple SESSION statements are within the same job step.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1269 INVALID SYMID PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SYMID parameter in the SESSION statement is invalid.

Programmer: The SYMID parameter in the SESSION statement is invalid. The first character must be numeric (0 through 9), and the second character must be alphabetic (A through Z, #, $, or @). You cannot specify more than two characters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1270 INVALID APPLID PARAMETER--LONGER THAN 8 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the APPLID parameter you entered in the SESSION statement is invalid.

Programmer: The APPLID parameter in the SESSION OCL statement is longer than the maximum eight characters. The entry can be any combination of numeric, alphabetic, and special characters except commas, single quotes, and blanks. The first character must be alphabetic (A through Z, #, or @).

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1271 INVALID HOSTNAME PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements form the keyboard, you entered an invalid HOSTNAME parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The HOSTNAME parameter in the SESSION OCL statement must be CICS, IMS, or OTHER. If the HOSTNAME is not specified, OTHER is assumed.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1273 INVALID MSGPSROT PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid MSGPROT parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The MSGPROT parameter is specified in the SESSION statement, this parameter must be either YES or NO. If this parameter is not specified, NO is assumed.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. This statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1274 INVALID RECL PARAM IN SESSION STMT--MUST BE 1-4075

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid RECL parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The RECL parameter in the SESSION statement is not within the range of 1 through 4075.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1275 INVALID SESNADDR PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid SESNADDR parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The SESNADDR parameter in the SESSION statement must be an alphabetic character A through O. If this parameter not specified, the address is assigned by the SSP-ICF subsystem.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1276 INVALID SWTYP PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid SWTYP parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The SWTYP parameter in a SESSION statement is invalid. Valid entries are:

- SWTYP-AA   System/34 answers the call automatically.

- SWTYP-MA   System/34 operator answers the call manually.

- SWTYP-MC   System/34 operator initiates the call manually.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1277 INVALID TRANSP PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid TRANSP parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: An invalid TRANSP parameter was entered in a SESSION statement. The TRANSP parameter must be YES (data will be transmitted in transparent mode) or NO (data will not be transmitted in transparent mode).

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1278 INVALID PARTNER PARAMETER--MUST BE NORM OR ATTR

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid PARTNER parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: An invalid PARTNER parameter was entered in a SESSION statement. The PARTNER parameter must be specified as ATTR or NORM.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new date created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1279 INVALID BATCH PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid BATCH parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: An invalid BATCH parameter was entered in a SESSION statement. Valid parameters are YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1280 REQUIRED SYMID PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a required SYMID keyword parameter is missing in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The SYMID parameter is missing in the SESSION statement being processed. The parameter is required in all SESSION statements regardless of what SSP-ICF subsystem is running.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1281 INVALID DATAID PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SESSION statement contains an invalid DATAID parameter.

Programmer: The DATAID parameter must be two displayable characters. They will be the first two data characters of all data records for which operations will be formatted.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1282 INVALID MAXMSG PARAMETER--MUST BE 1-9999

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid MAXMSG parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The MAXMSG parameter in a SESSION statement is not within the maximum length allowed for all messages that will be accumulated before transmission. The allowable range is from 1 to 9999.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1283 INVALID FMHI PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid FMHI parameter in a SESSION statement.

Programmer: The FMHI parameter in a SESSION statement is invalid. Valid entries are YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1284 INVALID FLDLTH PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SESSION statement contains an invalid FLDLTH parameter.

Programmer: The FLDLTH parameter must be within the range of 0 to 1919.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1285 SYSTEM RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO EVOKE JOB NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of either not enough main storage available or not enough disk space available to evoke the job at this time. However, these conditions change rapidly, and you should attempt to evoke the job again.

Recovery

Option 1: The system will try to evoke the job again. If the same conditions still exist, this message will occur again; otherwise, the job will be evoked.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current job is not started.

SYS-1286 INVALID DEVADDR PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DEVADDR parameter in the SESSION statement is invalid.

Programmer: The DEVADDR parameter in the SESSION statement is invalid. The address must be a two-character value in hexadecimal if specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1296 MENU STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED FROM INPUT JOB QUEUE

Cause

Operator: A job on the input job queue contains a procedure that cannot be run from the input job queue.

Programmer: A procedure on the input job queue contains a MENU OCL statement. MENU statements are not allowed from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1297 FIRST CHARACTER OF SYMID PARAM MUST BE ALPHABETIC . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you incorrectly entered the SYMID parameter in a WORKSTN statement.

Programmer: The first character of the SYMID parameter in WORKSTN statement must be A through Z, #, $, or @.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1298 INVALID EXTEND PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the EXTEND parameter in the FILE statement is invalid.

Programmer: The EXTEND parameter in the FILE statement is invalid. The EXTEND parameter must be a numeric entry from 1 to 5 digits.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter another OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1299   INVALID DFILE PARAMETER--MUST BE YES OR NO

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the DFILE parameter in the FILE statement is invalid.

Programmer: The DFILE parameter in the FILE statement is invalid. Valid entries are YES or NO.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter another OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1300   PROCEDURE NAME NOT SPECIFIED OR INVALID STATEMENT . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered one of the following:

- A blank line

- // (followed by blanks)

- // INCLUDE (followed by blanks)

These entries are invalid.

Programmer: A procedure can be called by any of the following INCLUDE statement formats:

- // INCLUDE procedure-name parameters

- // procedure-name parameters

- Procedure-name parameters

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1301 INVALID PROCEDURE NAME

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, either the procedure name or OCL statement you keyed is incorrect.

Programmer: This message is the result of either a format error in any OCL statement or an invalid procedure name in a JOBQ or INCLUDE OCL statement. A procedure can be called using the INCLUDE statement in any of the following formats:

- // INCLUDE procedure-name parameters

- // procedure-name parameters

- Procedure-name parameters

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1302 INVALID PTERM PARAMETER IN SESSION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PTERM keyword parameter in a SESSION statement is invalid.

Programmer: The BSC IMS subsystem is running. The PTERM parameter in a SESSION statement is invalid because of at least one of the following conditions:

- The parameter value contains invalid hexadecimal characters.

- The parameter value is not between hexadecimal 0001 and FFFF.

- The parameter is not a four-digit number.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1303 INVALID PROCEDURE PARAM--MORE THAN 8 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, a procedure parameter contains more than eight characters.

Programmer: Procedure parameters cannot be more than eight characters long.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1304 TOO MANY PROCEDURE PARAMETERS--MUST BE 11 OR FEWER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, more than 11 procedure parameters have been entered in the last statement.

Programmer: More than 11 parameters were specified in a procedure call. The number of positional parameters must not exceed 11.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1305 PROCEDURE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, one of the following conditions exists:

- The procedure is not in the current user or system library.

- The procedure name was entered incorrectly.

- An OCL statement identifier was entered incorrectly.

Programmer: The procedure specified in the INCLUDE OCL statement cannot be found in the current user or system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1307 TOO MANY PROCEDURE LEVELS--16 LEVELS MAXIMUM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: More than 16 procedure levels (levels of INCLUDE statements) are in this job step. The number of procedure levels cannot exceed 16.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1310 PROGRAM CANCELED--PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: The system operator has canceled the MRT program you are attached to.

Recovery

Press enter to continue and return to either a command display or a menu display. For information about why the program was canceled, see the system operator.

SYS-1311 AUTOCALL TASK WAS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED

Cause

Operator: The autocall task is terminating abnormally.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-1314 file label--CKPT JOB TERMINATING--DATA CAN BE SAVED . . .

Cause

Operator: This message is issued as the result of either a 2 option that does not return control to the user program, a 3 option response to a previous message, a 2 or 3 response to an inquiry interrupt, or a system operator CANCEL command. The checkpoint record file identified in the message text is terminating.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to save the checkpoint data. The job may be restarted at a later time, by using the CRESTART procedure and the file label specified in the message text.

Option 1: Select this option to delete all checkpoint data from files, libraries, and the checkpoint record. The resources used by this job are freed, and the job cannot be restarted.

Notes:
1. If the checkpoint job is to be restarted, see the CRESTART command in the *System Support Reference Manual*.
2. If a 2 option was selected to a previous message and the 0 option was selected for this message, the remaining job steps will be run twice. They will be run immediately and again when the job is restarted and the checkpointed job step completes normally.

SYS-1315 PROGRAM CANCELED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. Either the system operator canceled the program that was communicating through SSP-ICF, or the work station operator inquired out of the program that was communicating through SSP-ICF.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-1316 printer id--PRINTER ERROR--SYSLIST DATA MAY HAVE BEEN LOST

Cause

Operator: A printer error has been encountered while printing SYSLIST data. The printer on which the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The printer identified in the message text is terminating due to an error. The last line of data that was to be printed may have been lost.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the termination.

SYS-1320 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The program is attempting to allocate the printer identified in the message text. The printer is currently not available.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. The printer might be available now for allocation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1321 DISKETTE DRIVE NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette drive is in use by another program at this time. Only one utility program can access the diskette at a time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the diskette drive is still unavailable, this error will reoccur.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1322 device--THIS DEVICE NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The device identified in the message text is in use by another program at this time. Only one program can access the device at a time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the device is still unavailable, this error will reoccur.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1323 CONTROL STORAGE FOR FORTRAN NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to initiate a FORTRAN program requiring the scientific instruction set to be loaded into control storage. The control storage needed is not available at this time.

FORTRAN and BASIC microcode share the same control storage area and cannot run concurrently on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the control storage is still not available, this error will reoccur.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1324 file label--DELETE CAPABLE FILE REQUEST UNSUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the FILE statement for the file identified in the message text is incorrect.

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate a delete-capable file as a new file or to reuse disk space from an existing file. DFILE-YES was specified in a FILE statement on a system currently not configured for that support.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: For information on configuring your system for delete-capable file processing, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

SYS−1326 line number--THIS COMM LINE IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The program is attempting to allocate the communication line identified in the message text. This line is currently not available.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. The communication line might be available now for allocation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS−1327 CONTROL STORAGE FOR A DEVICE NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The system is attempting to allocate control storage for the device; however, there is not enough control storage available now.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the control storage is still not available, this error will reoccur.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS−1328 CONTROL STORAGE FOR BASIC NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to initiate a BASIC program requiring the BASIC microcode to be loaded into control storage. The control storage area needed to load the scientific instruction set is currently being used by FORTRAN microcode.

BASIC and FORTRAN cannot run concurrently on the system.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the request. If space is still not available, this message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1343 FORTRAN SUPPORT IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THIS SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to invoke the FORTRAN program product. However, FORTRAN is not supported on the current system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1344 BASIC SUPPORT IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THIS SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to invoke the BASIC program product. However, BASIC is not supported on the current system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1349 filename--UNSUPPORTED DEVICE USED FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is being allocated by the executing program. The device that the program uses for this file is not supported.

Programmer: The program is allocating this file with an unsupported device code. Either the device is not on the system or the device code specified in the program DTF (define the file) for this filename is invalid.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1350 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON DISK, SIZE NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a FILE statement was entered with a LABEL parameter (or NAME parameter if no LABEL parameter was specified) the same as the file label identified in the message text. This file is not on disk, so it cannot be processed as an existing file. A size parameter (BLOCKS or RECORDS) was not specified in the FILE statement, so the file cannot be processed as a new file.

Programmer: If the file is to be processed as an existing file, it must be on the disk specified. If it is to be processed as a new file, either a BLOCKS parameter or a RECORDS parameter must be specified in the FILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1351 FILE WITH SPECIFIED DATE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file described in the preceding FILE statement cannot be found on the disk.

Programmer: The file described in the FILE statement cannot be found on the disk for one or more of the following reasons:

- The FILE statement LABEL parameter is incorrect.

- The FILE statement DATE parameter is incorrect.

- The file is not on the disk.

If you are creating a new file, do *not* specify the DATE parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1352 FILE ON DISK, BUT NOT AT SPECIFIED LOCATION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the file described in the previous FILE statement exists, but not at the specified location.

Programmer: A specified file exists on the disk, but not at the specified location.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the CATALOG procedure to determine the correct location of the file. For information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS–1353 FILE ON DISK, BUT NOT WITH GIVEN BLOCKS OR RECORDS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a file with the same label (and date if specified) exists, but not with the blocks or records specified in the FILE statement.

Programmer: The file described in the FILE statement exists with the same label (and date if specified). However, the specified number of either blocks or records does not match the actual number of blocks or records for that file.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct OCL statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the CATALOG procedure to determine the actual number of blocks or records for the file. For information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS–1354 PERMANENT DISK FILE REFERENCED WITH RETAIN-S

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a permanent disk file was referenced with a FILE statement containing a RETAIN-S parameter.

Programmer: The RETAIN-S parameter was specified in a FILE statement for a permanent file. RETAIN-S cannot be used when the file you want to access is permanent. To scratch a permanent file, use the DELETE procedure. For information about the DELETE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 0: The RETAIN-S is ignored; continue the job.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1356 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is required by the program as an input, add, or update file. However, either the file has been incorrectly specified or the file does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1357 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR ALL NEW FILES

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space on disk to create all the new files requested by the executing program.

Programmer: The system cannot allocate all the new disk files requested by the executing program. If the LOCATION parameter was specified as any of the FILE statements for the executing program, there might not be enough disk space for the file at that location. If the LOCATION parameter is not specified on any FILE statements, there is not enough disk space to allocate all of the new files requested.

Recovery

Option 1: Use this option only when in inquiry mode. The system will attempt to allocate the new disk files again. If disk space is still not available, this message will appear again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1358 file label--SIZE OF THIS NEW DISK FILE IS TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a parameter or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the FILE statement for the file identified in the message text is incorrect.

Programmer: The size of this file is determined by the BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter on the FILE statement. The size given exceeds the maximum size for a file on disk with the current system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: You can use the CATALOG ALL,F1 procedure command to determine the file space available on disk.

SYS—1359 file label--CANNOT OUTPUT TO THIS EXISTING DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: The program is attempting to use an existing file as an output file but the parameters required on the FILE OCL statement were not given or did not match those of the existing file. The label of the file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: If you want to use an existing file as an output file, you must specify one of the following in the FILE statement:

- DISP-OLD parameter.

- LOCATION parameter and either BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter; these must match the values for the existing file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1360 file label--CANNOT OUTPUT TO THIS P OR SHARED FILE

Cause

Operator: The executing program is trying to use an existing permanent file or an existing shared file as an output file. The label of the file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An existing permanent file cannot be used as an output file. An existing shared file cannot be used as an output file; however, it can be used as an input, update, or add file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1361 file label--PGM WILL OUTPUT TO THIS EXISTING FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: This is a warning message. The program is attempting to put new data into an existing temporary data area. The label of the file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: LOCATION and BLOCKS or RECORDS was specified on the FILE OCL statement. To avoid this message, specify DISP-OLD.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing; the existing data will be replaced by the new data.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1365 file label--THIS INDEXED FILE CONTAINS DUPLICATE KEY . . .

Cause

Operator: The same index key is used more than once in this indexed file. The duplicate key is displayed in message SYS-1366 after you select one of the options below.

Recovery

Option 0: The duplicate key will be displayed in EBCDIC. Any nondisplayable characters will be displayed as blanks.

Option 1: The duplicate key will be displayed in hexadecimal.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1366 duplicate key in indexed file is displayed here . . .

Cause

Operator: The duplicate key in the indexed file identified in message SYS-1365 is displayed in this message.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue reporting all duplicate keys. After the file has been sorted, message SYS-1367 will be issued.

Option 1: Do not report any more duplicate keys. After the file has been sorted, message SYS-1367 will be issued.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1367 file label--THIS FILE HAS AT LEAST ONE DUPLICATE KEY . . .

Cause

Operator: All requested reporting of duplicate keys has been done, and the key sort for the file is complete.

Programmer: The same index key is used more than once in this indexed file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue on with the job step. This file will contain duplicate keys.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1368 MUST REORGANIZE DISK BEFORE CREATING NEW FILES

Cause

Operator: The executing program is trying to create new disk files. New disk files cannot be created because an error occurred in the previous disk reorganization that prevents new files from being created. The previous disk reorganization must be run again before any new disk files can be created.

Programmer: The previous disk reorganization had an error which caused the disk space available for new files to be unusable. New files cannot be allocated until the disk problem is corrected by rerunning the disk reorganization that had the error occur.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The disk can be reorganized by running the COMPRESS procedure, the $FREE utility or your own procedure that reorganizes the disk.

If you wish to reorganize the disk differently than the previous disk reorganization, do the following:

- Rerun the previous disk reorganization to allow the system to correct the disk problem.

- Reorganize the disk again the way you want it.

SYS-1369 file label--THIS FILE UNUSABLE, HAS UNREADABLE DATA

Cause

Operator: The executing program is trying to use the file identified in the message text. This file is unreadable and cannot be used because a disk read error occurred while a system program was accessing the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the BUILD procedure to display and correct the unreadable data in this file.

SYS-1370 file label--THIS FILE HAS AN UNUSABLE INDEX AREA

Cause

Operator: The disk file identified in the message text has an unusable index area. This file cannot be used as an indexed file.

Programmer: The program is trying to access this file using the indexed access method. However, the index area contains errors and cannot be sorted. You might be able to access this file as a sequential file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1371 DISKETTE ALLOCATE CALLED--CURRENT FILE NOT CLOSED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: An attempt is being made to allocate a diskette file and the program already has a diskette file allocated that has not been closed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If the program executing is an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative.

SYS-1372 KEYSORT CANNOT BE DONE FOR THE EXECUTING PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The executing progam is processing files that require keysorting but the keysort function cannot be done. This might be caused by a programming error.

Programmer: This executing program is allocating a file that must be keysorted before it is processed. Keysorting cannot be done when the amount of swappable user main storage is less than 14 K. This condition occurred because BSC was already allocated and the available user main storage area is 18 K or less.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If the available user main storage area cannot be increased, the program must be changed. This problem will not occur if all disk files are allocated before or at the same time BSC is allocated.

SYS–1373 file label--LOCATION FOR THIS FILE IS IN SYSTEM LIB . . .

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text has an incorrect location. The location is within the disk area containing the system library.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter in the FILE statement for this file is a block number that is within the disk area containing the system library.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The LOCATION parameter in the FILE statement is ignored and the file is located on the disk as if a LOCATION parameter was not specified.

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the system library size has not been decreased and the location is still not available for files, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1374 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: One of the following occurred:

- The executing program tried to allocate a new disk file that has the same label and creation date as a file already allocated.

- The executing program tried to allocate a file with the same label and date as a file allocated by a program that was rolled out as the result of an inquiry request.

The file label is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1375 file label--CANNOT ALLOCATE THIS CHECKPOINT FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The program encountered a FILE OCL statement that tried to allocate the checkpoint active file identified in the message text. You cannot specify a FILE OCL statement to access checkpoint active files from other jobs. Instead, you must do one of the following:

- Wait until the job taking checkpoints completes

- If the job currently taking checkpoints failed while taking a checkpoint, you must run the CRESTART procedure to restart the job before the requested job can use the specified file.

- Use the file rebuild function and delete all checkpoint status from the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1376 file label--IFILE FILE REQUEST UNSUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the FILE statement for the file identified in the message text is incorrect.

Programmer: You attempted to allocate the file identifed in the message text as an IFILE by specifying IFILE-YES on the FILE OCL statement. Because the system is not currently configured for IFILE processing, IFILE-YES is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: For information on configuring your system for IFILE file processing, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

SYS–1377 file label--INVALID FILE LABEL

Cause

Operator: The file label you specified for a file is invalid because it is a reserved word for System/34.

Programmer: The LABEL parameter in the FILE OCL statement is invalid because it is a word reserved for system use.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, select option 2 or 3 and enter the OCL statements for this job step again. When you reenter the FILE statement that caused this error, specify a valid file label using the LABEL parameter.

SYS–1378 filename--INVALID KEY/RECORD LENGTH FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The filename is given in the first eight characters of the message text.

Programmer: The program is trying to allocate a new or existing output file (load-to-old) with a key length of 0 or greater than 29, or a record length of 0 or greater than 4096.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If the program executing is an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS–1379 filename--THIS FILE ALLOCATED AGAIN BUT NOT CLOSED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The filename of the file being allocated again is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate a disk file a second time without closing it the first time.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If the program executing is an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS–1380 file label--I/O ERROR, THIS FILE HAS UNUSABLE INDEX

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during keysorting of the file identified in the message text. This file cannot be used as an indexed file.

Programmer: You might be able to access this file as a sequential file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1383 filename--TOO MANY FILES SPOOLED IN THIS STEP

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have entered a parameter incorrectly in the procedure command statement.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you have entered more than 8 PRINTER statements for different print files.

Programmer: The printer file, identified in the message text, is to be spooled; but the maximum number of files (8) is already being spooled to work station printers.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1384 work station id--THIS PRINTER UNSUPPORTED--NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The program running is attempting to allocate the printer identified in the message text; however, this printer is not supported by the system.

Programmer: This error can be caused by a work station identifier that is incorrect, a work station identifier that is for a display station and not for a printer, or a work station identifier for a printer that is not part of the system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1385 printer id--PGM ALLOCATED 2 FILES TO THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have entered a parameter incorrectly in the procedure command statement.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you have entered printer statements for two files that are not being spooled but the same printer is used by each file. The printer is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The program is trying to allocate two nonspooled printer files but they are assigned to the same printer. One of the files must be allocated to another printer or spooled to the system printer if no other print file is being spooled in this job step.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1386　printer id--THIS PRINTER IS OFFLINE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is offline. The job cannot be run until the system operator varies the printer online.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the system operator has varied the printer online, the job will continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1387　printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS ERROR--CANNOT ALLOCATE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inquiry program running is attempting to allocate the printer identified in the message text. However, the printer was in use by the interrupted program when an error occurred. The error has not been responded to.

Recovery

Option 1: Correct the error on the printer and respond to the message. Then select this option for the inquiry program to use the printer.

Option 2: The inquiry program job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point in the inquiry program is preserved and the inquiry program can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1388　printer id--PRINTER CANNOT PRINT IGC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to print data that contains ideographic characters (IGC). The printer identified in the message does not support the printing of ideographic characters.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. All ideographic data will be printed as blanks.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1391　line number--THIS LINE HAS BSC AUTO MONITOR ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to allocate a communications line failed.

Programmer: A non-BSC task attempted to allocate a communications line while the BSC auto monitor was active.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: You can use the STOPM procedure to stop the automatic monitoring function for the line number identified in the message text. For additional information about the STOPM procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-1392 SPECIFIED PHONE LIST MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error. Either the PHONE parameter was incorrectly specified in the COMM OCL statement, or the library member does not exist, or the specified member is not a valid list.

Programmer: The PHONE parameter in the COMM OCL statement must specify the name of an existing library member and the member must be a valid phone list object module. To create a valid object module, do the following:

- If you are using the Autocall feature, use the DEFINEPN utility.

- If you are using the X.21 feature, use the DEFINX21 utility.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1393 SYS RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO PROCESS PHONE LIST

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of either not enough main storage available or not enough disk space available to evoke the job at this time. However, these conditions change rapidly and you should attempt to initiate the job step again.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries to initiate the job step again for you. If the same conditions still exist, this error occurs again. Otherwise, the job step is initiated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1394 number--THIS COMM LINE UNSUPPORTED--NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The program running is attempting to allocate a file that uses the communications line identified in the message text; however, the communications line is not supported by the system.

Programmer: Either the communications line was specified incorrectly or the communications line is not part of the system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1395 file label--NOT ENOUGH RESERVE AREA FOR THIS FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: The program running is attempting to allocate the file identified in the message text; however, there is currently not enough room for the file in the reserve area specified by the RESERVE OCL statement.

Programmer: The number of blocks specified in the RESERVE OCL statement is too small to contain the file.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The file will be allocated outside of the reserve area.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1396 filename--COMM STATEMENT NOT GIVEN FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The program is trying to use the communications file identified in the message text, but a COMM OCL statement was not given for the file.

Programmer: A COMM statement is required; specifying the filename the program is using.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1397 NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE SPACE FOR COMM SUPPORT NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The executing program is allocating a communications file but the communication support function is currently not in main storage.

Programmer: One of the following conditions might have caused this error:

- There might not be enough assign/free space available now.

- If this is the only task active, there might be less than 16 K of user main storage available.

- If multiple tasks are active, there might be less than 20 K swappable main storage available.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If enough main storage space is available for the communication support function, the file is allocated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1398 file label--THIS FILE USED BY INTERRUPTED PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is being used by the interrupted program that was executing before you entered the inquiry function. This file cannot be shared with the executing inquiry program while in single-program mode.

Programmer: The executing inquiry program is attempting to allocate this file with an access method that is incompatible with the access method used by the program that originally allocated the file. For more information on file sharing in single-program mode, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1399 file label--NUM OF RECORDS FOR THIS FILE EXCEEDS MAX

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text cannot be created because it will contain more records than the system can support for a disk file.

Programmer: The executing program is attempting to allocate a file that will contain too many records. The BLOCKS parameter was specified on the FILE statement for this file, but the number of blocks specified would create more records than the system can support for a disk file (maximum is 16,777,214). The number of records is determined by dividing the total number of blocks requested for the file by the record length specified in the program. Decrease the BLOCKS parameter so the number of records for the file is less than the maximum allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1400 DISK SPACE AVAILABLE BUT UNUSABLE--TOO FRAGMENTED . . .

Cause

Operator: The system supports up to 212 areas for available disk space, but there are more than 212 available areas on the disk. The disk must be reorganized to make full use of all available disk space.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. The current job step is unaffected.

Note: The disk can be reorganized by running the COMPRESS procedure, the $FREE utility, or your own procedure that reorganizes the disk.

SYS – 1403 ON PRINTER printer id MOUNT
PRINTER BELT member name . . .

Cause

Operator: The print IMAGE statement for this job
is specifying a print image member name that
may be identified in the message text and that
is different than the image you have been using
for the printer identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job using the same print
belt and print image you have used for the
preceding job and ignore the request for a
different print belt and print image.

Option 1: Continue the job after changing the print
belt according to the program operating
instructions and then selecting this option. The
print image is changed according to the IMAGE
statement already read.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer for the specified
printer. This option is available only if the
message is issued by the spool writer.

SYS – 1404 ON PRINTER printer id CHANGE
TO FORMS NUMBER number . . .

Cause

Operator: The four characters to the right of the
message text identify the forms that are
specified. The printer id identified in the
message text identifies the printer to mount
these forms on.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job without changing the
forms. The printer does not change back to the
default forms.

Option 1: Continue the job after changing to the
specified forms and selecting this option.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer for the specified
printer. This option is available only if the
message is issued by the spool writer.

Note: If you select option 0 or 1 and specify forms
alignment, another message will follow this
message, prompting you to align the forms.

SYS – 1405 DO YOU WANT SPOOL
SEPARATOR PAGES ON PRINTER
printer id . . .

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message on
the display screen can print with or without
separator pages between jobs. Select your
choice with the options below.

Recovery

Option 0: The jobs will be printed without
separator pages.

Option 1: The jobs will be printed with separator
pages.

Optione 2: Stop the spool writer for the specified
printer.

SYS – 1406 ERROR IN IMAGE OR
TRANSLATION TABLE SOURCE
MEMBER

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during
an attempt to read either an image source
member or a translation table source member.

Programmer: The source member (Image or
Translation Table) was not found or it contained
invalid data. The source member was valid
when it was originally specified. Therefore, this
error indicates that the source member was
modified after it was originally specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous job step is preserved;
however, any new data created by this job step
may be lost. Updated records already written to
disk remain updated, and records already
deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files
are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic,
new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: For information about modifying the print
belt image, see the IMAGE OCL statement in
the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1407 printer id--INVALID CPI VALUE FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text cannot print the specified number of characters per inch (CPI).

Programmer: The FORMS statement or the LINES procedure for the display station session, or the PRINTER statement for the printer file, specifies the output is to be printed at 15 characters per inch. The printer receiving this output does not print at that density.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. The output is sent to the printer. The results might be undesirable if you are printing lines of more than 132 characters. You could lose data because of overprinting or you could receive message SYS–2864 or SYS–6329.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1408 printer id--I/O ERROR WHILE ALLOCATING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A printer error occurred on the printer identified in the message text while allocating the printer.

Recovery

Option 1: If the printer power switch is on, turn it off and back on, then ready the printer. If the identified printer is not powered on, power it on and make it ready. Then select this option and try again to allocate the printer.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1451 file label--INCORRECT ACCESS METHOD FOR REMOTE FILE

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while the file identified in the message text was being allocated.

Programmer: An incorrect access method was specified while attempting to access a remote file. The following access methods are not allowed for remote files: OUTPUT, ISRI, PTAM, and ZPAM.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1452 NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE TO INITIATE SDDM TASK NOW
. . .

Cause

Operator: The executing program is attempting to allocate a remote file that requires the disk data management (SDDM) task to exist in user main storage. The error might have been caused by one of the following:

- There is not enough assign/free space available now.

- If this is the only active task, there might be less than 16 K bytes of user main storage available.

- If multiple tasks are active, there might be less than 20 K bytes swappable main storage available.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If enough user main storage is available for the disk data management task, the remote file will be allocated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1470 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 1024 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette does not contain 1024 bytes per sector. The program running requires a diskette with 1024 bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1471 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 256 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette does not contain 256 bytes per sector. The program running requires a diskette with 256 bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1472 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 512 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette does not contain 512 bytes per sector. The program running requires a diskette with 512 bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1473 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 128 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette does not contain 128 bytes per sector. The program running requires a diskette with 128 bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1474 INCORRECT DISKETTE--PHYSICAL FORMAT DIFFERENT . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette's format is not the same as on the previous diskette. A diskette with the same number of bytes per sector must be used to continue with this program. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to continue the job.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job or on a previous diskette is preserved.

Note: Diskettes are formatted by the INIT procedure in either 128 bytes per sector or 512 bytes per sector for a diskette 1 and either 256 bytes per sector or 1024 bytes per sector for a diskette 2D. To determine the format of the diskette, run the CATALOG procedure. For further information about the INIT procedure and the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS−1476 INCORRECT DISKETTE--MUST ALLOW BASIC DATA EXCHANGE . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette's format is incorrect. The format must be for basic data exchange files, because that type of file is being processed. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to continue the job.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is processed and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Diskettes can be formatted with the INIT procedure. For basic data exchange files, the format must be 128 bytes per sector for a diskette 1 and 256 bytes per sector for a diskette 2D.

SYS−1477 NO SPACE AVAILABLE FOR BASIC DATA EXCHANGE FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette has no space for the data the program is generating. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate a basic-data-exchange diskette file on a 128 bytes per sector diskette, but the first available sector is in track 74. Track 74 cannot be allocated for a basic data exchange file.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1478 INVALID DAY OR MONTH IN PROGRAM DATE . . .

Cause

Operator: Either an incorrect date format was used or the date is invalid. Invalid dates occur when the specified day is more than the number of days in the specified month or the month is larger than 12. If a program date was not entered, the session date is in error. If neither a program date nor session date was entered, the system date is in error.

Programmer: This condition is detected when the system is trying to calculate the expiration date for a diskette file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The file-creation date and the file-expiration date are set to the invalid program date.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1479 NOT ENOUGH ROOM IN VTOC TO CREATE ALL P, T FILES

Cause

Operator: There are too many permanent and temporary files on disk at this time for the executing program to allocate all of its files.

Programmer: The number of permanent and temporary files currently on disk plus the number of new permanent and temporary files being created exceed the maximum number of files allowed on disk.

Recovery

Option 1: Try again. If another program has deleted some files, there may be enough space in the VTOC.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1481 file label--THIS IS AN INVALID BASIC EXCHANGE FILE

Cause

Operator: An invalid basic data exchange file has been encountered. The file identified in the message text contains data that extends beyond track 73 on a diskette 1 basic exchange file. Track 74 cannot be allocated for a basic data exchange file. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1482 INCORRECT DISKETTE--MUST BE LAST VOLUME OF MVF . . .

Cause

Operator: This job requires that the last volume of a multivolume file be inserted to continue. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: An add operation was specified. Data can only be added to the last volume of a multivolume file.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1483 REQUIRED PACK PARAMETER WAS NOT GIVEN IN FILE STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the PACK parameter is missing from the FILE statement.

Programmer: The PACK parameter was not specified for creating or adding to output diskette files. The PACK parameter is required when you are creating or adding to a diskette file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1484 DISKETTE NOT FIRST VOLUME OF MULTIVOLUME FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette is not the first diskette of a multivolume file. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the delete operation if you are sure that the information on the inserted diskette should be deleted.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files already processed by $DELET have been deleted.

SYS-1485 END OF DISKETTE VOLUME--INSERT NEXT DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The end of this diskette was reached and another volume is needed to continue processing the file. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue after inserting the next diskette to be processed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Under certain circumstances (for example, when running the RESTORE procedure), you can select option 2 to execute the next step in the job. If you do so, the status of the index is unpredictable because the number of keys actually written depends on the space available for the keys. The main storage buffer space available depends on the region size, the diskette format, the record size, the diskette device, and so on. Under these circumstances, option 2 is not intended to close the files as if a normal end of job occurred.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job or on a previous diskette is preserved. Any new data created on this diskette is lost.

SYS–1486 INCORRECT DISKETTE--DISKETTE OUT OF SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette is out of sequence; it is not the next sequential volume of the multivolume file being processed. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1487 NO SPACE AVAILABLE ON DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: Either this diskette does not have any space for the file or the diskette already contains the maximum number of files. The maximum number of files is 19 for a diskette 1 and 71 for a diskette 2D. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to continue the job.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1488 CANNOT OUTPUT OR ADD TO EXTENDED VTOC DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: You attempted to write a new file onto a diskette 2D or add to an existing file already on a diskette 2D. However, the diskette 2D has an extended VTOC. An extended VTOC is not compatible with the System/34. If characters are present to the right of the message text, they identify the location of the diskette in the diskette magazine drive.

Programmer: You attempted to use one of the following methods to address a diskette 2D with an extended VTOC:

- Allocate for output or add.

- End-of-volume for output or add.

An extended VTOC indicator is on in the volume label of the diskette 2D to indicate there are additional entries. The System/34 cannot process the additional entries.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1489 INCORRECT DISKETTE--CONTAINS AN ACTIVE FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: This diskette contains an active file, but the program requires a diskette that contains no active files. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The system determines if a file is active by comparing its expiration date to the program date. This message can be issued if the program date is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert a correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1490 CANNOT WRITE OR ADD TO THIS DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The physical sectors on the diskette are not in sequential order. System/34 supports only diskettes with sequential physical sectors. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Initialize the diskette for use on the System/34 or return it for use on the system that created it.

SYS–1491 file label--CAUTION, THIS FILE IS WRITE PROTECTED . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette file you are trying to add records to is write protected. Write protected files can only be read. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This is a basic data exchange file and position 43 of the data set label contains a P, which specifies write protect. This field must be blank to allow both reading and writing.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the job and add records to the file. Write protection is ignored.

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1492 CANNOT CHANGE RETAIN ON PERMANENT DISKETTE FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to change the retention period of an input file on a diskette, but the file is already defined as a permanent file.

Programmer: Only the DELETE procedure can change the retention period of a permanent file. For further information about the DELETE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The diskette file remains as a permanent file.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1493 volume id--THIS VOL ID NOT EQUAL TO PACK PARAMETER

. . .

Cause

Operator: Either the inserted diskette identified in the message text is not the one required for this job or there is a programming error. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The volume ID of this diskette does not match the FILE statement's PACK parameter.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job with the inserted diskette. The PACK parameter is set to the volume ID of the inserted diskette.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–1494 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON INSERTED DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is required by this program and cannot be found on the inserted diskette. Either the file is not on this diskette (possibly the wrong diskette is inserted) or the FILE statement is incorrect. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate an input or add file on a diskette but there is not a file with the specified label (and date if specified).

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1495 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY ON THE DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette contains a file (identified in the message text) with either the same label and different creation date, or the same label and same creation date as the file to be written to diskette. The expiration date for the file on the inserted diskette has not been reached. If a file with the same label and same creation date causes this error, then the diskette cannot be used to contain this new diskette file. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available only when the files have duplicate labels but the creation dates are different. Continue the job. The new file is created on the diskette and the existing file remains unchanged.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—1496 DATE PARAM IN FILE STMT FOR OUTPUT DISKETTE FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate an output file on a diskette, but the DATE parameter was specified in the FILE statement for that file. Do not use the DATE parameter when creating an output file on a diskette. The creation date of the file is the program date.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The specified date parameter is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1498 ADD SPECIFIED, BUT FILE NOT LAST ON DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The program is attempting to add data to a file that is not the last active file on the diskette.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: You can only add records to the last active file on a diskette.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1499 filename--NO FILE STMT GIVEN WITH THIS NAME PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the executing program is processing a file that requires a FILE statement. The name of the file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The executing program is allocating a file that does not have a FILE statement. A FILE statement must be given with the same NAME and UNIT parameters as required by the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-1500 REQUIRED MEMBER NOT IN SYSTEM LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: This message was issued by the backup library utility ($BACK), which might have been invoked by the BACKUP procedure. Either the $LOAD load member or the ##MSG2 message load member is missing and must be in the system library before $BACK can be executed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Perform an IPL from diskette to replace these members in the system library.

SYS-1519 PARAMETER 5 MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter was specified in the fifth parameter position of the BACKUP command statement. The only valid entries are AUTO, NOAUTO, or no entry.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1520 DISKETTE I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: This message is issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. A diskette I/O error occurred while reading from or writing to the diskette.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1521 file label--THIS FILE LABEL ALREADY EXISTS ON DISK

Cause

Operator: This message is issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. A file already exists on the disk with the same label as the diskette file you are transferring to disk and the file creation date is the same as the current program date.

Programmer: If you want to add records to the existing file on disk, an add operation must be specified. If you want to create a new file on disk, the new file must have a different label or date than the existing file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1522 DISPLAY START VALUE GREATER THAN END VALUE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DISPLAY statement's FROM parameter or TO parameter is incorrect, or both parameters are incorrect.

Programmer: The value (relative record number) specified in the TO parameter of the DISPLAY utility control statement is less than the value specified in the FROM parameter. The FROM value must be equal to or less than the TO value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1523 PERIOD NOT ALLOWED IN DISKETTE LABEL . . .

Cause

Operator: You are creating a basic or I-exchange diskette file label that contains a period. If the label contains a period, the file cannot be processed by most IBM systems.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The exchange file is created with a period; however, other systems might not be able to process the diskette file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1524 DISK FILE RECORDS TOO LONG FOR TRANSFER . . .

Cause

Operator: The record length of the disk file you are transfering to diskette is longer than the maximum record length allowed on the diskette.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. All diskette files created by $BICR or $POST have a maximum length of 128-byte (for Diskette 1) or the 256-byte (for Diskette 2D) basic data exchange format.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. Disk file records transferred to diskette are truncated to either 128 bytes for a Diskette 1 or 256 bytes for a Diskette 2D.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1525 KEY INFORMATION INVALID WHEN OUTPUT IS TO DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the FILE statement's UNIT parameter (either specified or defaulted) might be incorrect.

Programmer: Either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST) issued this message. $BICR or $POST received invalid key information. Key information is not allowed when the output file is on a diskette.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1526 OUTPUT FILE LABEL REQUIRED FOR ADD OPERATION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is a programming error.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a required FILE statement might be either missing or entered incorrectly.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. The label of the consecutive file on disk to which basic data exchange records are to be added was not specified. The label 2 parameter in the TRANSFER or POST command statement must be specified, or if the $BICR or $POST control statements were specified, the COPYO FILE statement is required.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1527 CANNOT ADD TO BASIC DATA EXCHANGE DISKETTE FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, a FILE statement might be incorrect.

Programmer: Either the basic data exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST) issued this message. You specified that data be added to an existing diskette file, but $BICR or $POST can add data only to existing sequential disk files. The UNIT parameters specified in the COPYIN and COPYO FILE statements might be incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1528 DISKETTE REC SIZE MUST EQUAL DISK REC SIZE FOR ADD

Cause

Operator: This message is issued by the data exchange utility ($BICR), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER procedure. A diskette file was to be added to a disk file, but the record lengths of the two files are not equal.

Programmer: If you want to add an I-exchange file located on diskette to an existing disk file, the record lengths of the two files must be equal.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1530 ADD INVALID FOR DIRECT OR INDEXED DISK FILES

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, a FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. An attempt was made to add data to a direct or indexed file on disk. Data can be added only to a sequential file on disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1531 NOT ENOUGH UNUSED SPACE EXISTS ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: Not enough unused space exists on the disk to contain the output file from this job.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. Not enough space exists on the disk for the new file that $BICR or $POST is creating. For a description of how to determine the size of the output file, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To transfer the basic data exchange file from diskette to disk, space must be available on the disk for the file. You can make space available by deleting any unnecessary files and then reorganizing the disk. Use the SAVE procedure to save copies of the file before using the DELETE procedure to delete them. To reorganize the disk, use the COMPRESS procedure to place all unused space in one continuous area on the disk. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the contents of the disk VTOC. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS-1532 SPECIFIED OUTPUT FILE SIZE IS TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, a FILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: Either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST) issued this message. The BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter was specified in the COPYO FILE statement of the OCL sequence for $BICR or $POST, but the size specified in that parameter was not enough to contain the transferred file on disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1533 OUTPUT FILE SIZE REQUIRED TO TRANSFER INPUT MVF

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, a required FILE statement was either not entered or entered incorrectly.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. A multivolume diskette file was being transferred, and either the disk file size was not specified in the TRANSFER or POST command statement or the COPYO FILE statement was not specified as one of the control statements for $BICR or $POST.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1534 SUM OF KEY LOCATION AND LENGTH TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, the TRANSFER or POST statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. An attempt was made to create an indexed file on disk from a diskette file in basic data exchange format, but the sum of the key length and key location was greater than 129. The sum of the key length (KEYLEN parameter in the TRANSFER or POST utility control statement or the value-1 parameter in the TRANSFER or POST command statement) and the key location (KEYLOC parameter in the TRANSFER or POST utility control statement or the value-2 parameter in the TRANSFER or POST command statement) cannot exceed 129.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1535 DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: This message is issued by either the basic data exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR) or the data exchange utility ($POST), which might have been invoked by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. A disk I/O error occurred while reading from or writing to the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the error occurred while writing to the disk, run the job again. If the error occurred while reading from the disk, you might be able to correct the disk sector in error using the BUILD procedure. The job can then be run again.

SYS-1536 TRYING TO BUILD INDEXED FILE WITH DUPLICATE KEYS

Cause

Operator: The disk file you are trying to build would contain duplicate keys. Duplicate keys are not allowed for indexed files.

Programmer: The field you have specified as the key field contains identical data for at least two records in the diskette file. This field cannot be used as the key field for the indexed file on disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created and records copied up to this point are preserved. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you select option 2 in response to this message, only part of the file exists on the disk. To transfer the entire file to disk, you must eliminate the duplicate keys in the diskette file, delete the partial file on disk, and perform the transfer operation again.

SYS–1537 KEYS OUT OF SEQUENCE IN INDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to build would contain keys out of sequence. Keys must be in ascending sequence.

Programmer: If you are creating an indexed file from a diskette file, the field you have selected for the record keys in the diskette file will not produce keys in ascending sequence.

If you are reading an indexed file on disk, the index keys are not in ascending sequence. This should not occur. Contact your program support representative for assistance.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created and records copied up to this point are preserved. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you select option 2 in response to this message, only part of the file has been transferred. To transfer the entire file, you must correct the keys that are not in ascending sequence, delete the partial file already created, and perform the transfer operation again.

SYS–1538 FILE ON DISK IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The disk file is not large enough to contain all the records in the multivolume diskette file you are copying.

Programmer: The number of records or blocks specified in either the TRANSFER command or the POST command, or the COPYO FILE statement is too small.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1540 MAIN STORAGE NOT AVAILABLE FOR $BICR UTILITY

Cause

Operator: There is not enough main storage available to run the basic exchange and I exchange utility ($BICR). $BICR is called by the TRANSFER procedure.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1541 SYSTEM DOES NOT HAVE DISKETTE I-EXHANGE SUPPORT

Cause

Operator: You attempted to process an I-exchange diskette file that the system is not configured to process.

Programmer: To process I-exchange files, you specified IFORMAT in a FILE statement. However, the system was not configured for I-exchange files. Before specifying IFORMAT, you must configure the system to process I-exchange files.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For information about configuring your system for I-exchange diskettes, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

SYS–1560 SAVE ALL REQUEST MUST BE FROM SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have requested that all files on disk be saved on diskette, but this can only be done from the system console with no other jobs running on the system at the same time.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1561 file group label--NO DISK FILES FOUND IN THIS FILE GROUP

Cause

Operator: All files with the file group label shown in the message text were to be copied, but there are no files on the disk with this file group label.

Programmer: This message is issued by the $COPY utility. There are no files on the disk with the file group label specified in the GROUP parameter of the COPYALL utility control statement. If the SAVE procedure is used, the file group is specified in the fifth parameter.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created and copy operations performed up to this point are preserved. The job can continue wtih the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1562 NO FILES ON DISK FOR SPECIFIED COPY OPERATION

Cause

Operator: There are no files on the disk that can be copied by the copy operation specified.

Programmer: This message is issued by the $COPY utility. The COPYALL utility control statement did not contain a GROUP parameter, so the $COPY utility attempted to copy all files on the disk that do not belong to a file group. However, either there are no files on the disk or all files on the disk belong to file groups.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1563 FILE filename IS INVALID FOR S/34

Cause

Operator: The program is attempting to copy or use the file (identified in the message text) from the diskette, but the file is not in a format that can be used by this system.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1564 NO FILES ON DISKETTE FOR RESTORE ALL OPERATION . . .

Cause

Operator: There are no files on the diskette for the specified restore all operation. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message is issued by the $COPY utility, which might have been invoked by the RESTORE procedure. The diskette does not contain any files.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1565 DELETE PARAM NEEDED TO REORG SEQ FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE statement is missing.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the ORGANIZE procedure. A request was made that the sequential file identified in the message text be reorganized, but neither the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE utility control statement nor the parameters in the ORGANIZE command statement that described the records to be deleted were specified.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The sequential file is reorganized; however, no records are deleted.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1566 CANNOT DELETE RECORDS FROM DIRECT FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DELETE parameter must not be entered in the COPYFILE statement when copying a direct file.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the ORGANIZE procedure. An attempt was made to delete records from the direct file (identified in the message text) during a file copy, but records cannot be deleted from a direct file. Records can be omitted when displaying a direct file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1567 KEY STMT NEEDED TO REORGANIZE DIRECT FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the KEY utility control statement is missing.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. An attempt was made to reorganize the records in the direct file identified in the message text, but a KEY statement was not specified in the control statements for $COPY. A direct file can be reorganized only when an indexed file is the result.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1568 DELETE POSITION EXCEEDS RECORD FOR FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DELETE position parameter in the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the ORGANIZE procedure. An attempt was made to delete records whenever the specified character is in the specified record position, but the specified record position is larger than the size of the record for the file identified in the message text. Check the DELETE position parameter in the COPYFILE utility control statement or the position parameter in the ORGANIZE command statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1569 KEY OR PKY INVALID FOR NONINDEXED FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the COPYIN file statement is specifying the wrong file or the KEY or PKY parameter in the SELECT statement should not be entered.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. KEY or PKY was specified in the SELECT utility control statement, but the file specified in the message text as the input file (COPYIN) is not an indexed file. Use the KEY or PKY parameter only when the input file is an indexed file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1570 SELECT STMT KEY LONGER THAN KEY IN FILE filename

Cause

> *Operator:* If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.
>
> If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the key in either the FROM or TO parameter in the SELECT statement contains more characters than the keys in the input file identified in the message text.
>
> *Programmer:* An attempt was made to copy or display only a portion of the input file identified in the message text, but too many characters were specified in the TO or FROM keyword parameter of the SELECT utility control statement.

Recovery

> *Option 2:* The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.
>
> *Option 3:* The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1571 FILE KEY POSITION OR LGTH INVALID FOR FILE filename

Cause

> *Operator:* If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.
>
> If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the KEY statement's POSITION parameter or LENGTH parameter is incorrect.
>
> *Programmer:* Either the copy utility ($COPY) or the file build utility ($FBLD) issued this message. An attempt was made to organize the indexed file identified in the message text, but the key position in the POSITION parameter or the key length in the LENGTH parameter of the KEY utility control statement is larger than the records in the input file.

Recovery

> *Option 2:* The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.
>
> *Option 3:* The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1572 COPYIN OR COPYO FILE STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the COPYIN file statement, the COPYO file statement, or both file statements are missing.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by one of the following procedures:

- DISPLAY

- ORGANIZE

- RESTORE

- SAVE

Either the COPYIN or COPYO file statement was missing from the utility control statements for the $COPY. The COPYIN file statement is always required. The COPYO file statement is required except when displaying a file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1573 DISKETTE FILE file label NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the $COPY utility program, or the diskette file label identified in the message text is not currently at the magazine drive location specified. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The $COPY utility is running. The specified diskette file label was located by the transient #COMS when initializing the magazine drive. However, $COPY could not locate the file label when it tried to allocate it. Either the file has been removed since initialization, or there is an error in the $COPY utility program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–1574 DISKETTE FILE filename NOT CREATED BY $COPY

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette identified in the message text cannot be processed by the utility program running. If the wrong diskette is inserted, rerun the job with the correct diskette.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by either the ORGANIZE or RESTORE procedure. The input file specified in the COPYIN file statement is not in the format of a file created by $COPY. Files specified as input files for $COPY must be in this format.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To copy a basic data exchange file, use the TRANSFER procedure. For further information about the TRANSFER procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1575 LAST VOLUME OF FILE file label NOT FOUND FOR COPYADD

Cause

Operator: The diskette file label identified in the message text could not be found. The requested COPYADD statement cannot be processed.

Programmer: This message was issued by copy add ($COADD). A request was issued to add a disk file to the specified diskette file. However, the last volume of the multivolume file is not mounted in the diskette magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1576 FILE SET setname NOT REQUESTED . . .

Cause

Operator: The set of files requested are not on the inserted diskette. The setname identified in the message text identifies the set of files that are on the inserted diskette.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The name specified for the restore all operation is not the same as the name associated with the entire set of files on the inserted diskette. Either an incorrect diskette is inserted or the name specified for the restore all operation is not the same as the name specified for the save all operation when the diskette was created.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1577 SELECT STMT KEY VALUE ERROR--TO LESS THAN FROM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the SELECT statement's FROM parameter, TO parameter, or both parameters are incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. An attempt was made to copy or display a portion of an indexed file, but the key value specified in the TO parameter of the SELECT utility control statement was less than the value specified in the FROM parameter. The FROM value must be equal to or less then the TO value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1578 DISKETTE FOR SETNAME setname OUT OF SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: The set of diskettes with the setname identified in the message text is out of sequence; it is not the next sequential volume being processed. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. New data is not created on this diskette.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job or on a previous diskette is preserved. New data is not created on this diskette.

SYS–1579 SELECT STMT RECORD VALUE ERROR--TO LESS THAN FROM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the SELECT statement's FROM parameter, TO parameter, or both parameters are incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the DISPLAY procedure. An attempt was made to copy or display a portion of a file, but the relative record number specified in the TO parameter of the SELECT utility control statement was less than the value specified in the FROM parameter. The FROM value must be equal to or less than the TO value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1580 SELECT PKY STMT FROM OR TO KEY MORE THAN 57 DIGITS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the key in either the FROM or TO parameter in the SELECT PKY statement contains more than 57 digits.

Programmer: An attempt was made to copy or display only a portion of the input file, but more than 57 digits were specified in the FROM or TO parameter in the SELECT PKY utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1581 CANNOT DO SAVE ALL OPERATION--OTHER JOBS RUNNING . . .

Cause

Operator: You have requested that all files on disk be saved on diskette but there is at least one other job running at this time. No other jobs can be running when you save all files.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If another job is still active, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1582 INVALID CHAR VALUE IN COPYFILE STMT DELETE PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the character portion of the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. An attempt was made to delete records from a file whenever the specified character is in the specified record position, but the specified character is invalid. Check the character portion of the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE utility control statement or the character parameter in the ORGANIZE command statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1583 VTOC READ/WRITE ERROR--DISKETTE FILE file label

Cause

Operator: A diskette read/write error occurred while the system was running the $COPY utility on the file identified in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The COPYADD function encountered an error while trying to read or write the specified diskette VTOC.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1584 INVALID DELETE PARAM POSITION NUMBER--EXCEEDS 999

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the position portion of the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the ORGANIZE procedure. An attempt was made to delete records from a file whenever the specified character is in the specified record position, but the specified record position exceeds 999. Check the position portion of the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE utility control statement or the position parameter in the ORGANIZE command statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1585 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE RUNNING $COPY UTILITY

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while running the $COPY utility. The error occurred while reading a disk file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the BUILD procedure to display and correct the error in the disk file. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1586 DISKETTE I/O ERROR ON FILE filename

Cause

Operator: A permanent diskette I/O error has occurred on the filename identified in the message text while running the $COPY utility. This error can occur on either an input or an output file.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Depending on whether this is a read error or a write error do one of the following:

- If this is a write error, initialize the diskette using the INIT procedure. If the file containing the error is an output file, copy the file again. If the file containing the error is an input file, you must either create the file again or copy the file from a backup diskette.

- If this is a read error on the input diskette, run the COPYI1 procedure to display the bad sector. You may correct the bad data in the sector or copy it to the output diskette as is. Use the RESTORE procedure to copy the new output diskette to disk.

SYS–1587 ERROR IN $COPY UTILITY--ACCESSING DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the $COPY utility program.

Programmer: The $COPY utility program has called the disk VTOC processing routines with an invalid parameter list.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any diskette files created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–1588 ERROR IN $COPY UTILITY--ACCESSING DISKETTE VTOC

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the $COPY utility. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The $COPY utility has called the diskette VTOC processing routines with an invalid parameter list.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any disk files created up to this point are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-1589 number BYTES PER SECTOR DISKETTE NEEDED . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette contains a different number of bytes per sector than what is required by the program running. The correct number of bytes per sector required by the program is shown in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1590 DISP-SHR INVALID FOR $COPY OUTPUT FILE file label

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered an invalid parameter on a COPYO file statement.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY). The DISP-SHR parameter was specified on a COPYO file statement for an output disk file. DISP-SHR is valid only for input, update, and add.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1591 DELETE PARAM POSITION NUMBER IS 0--MUST BE 1-999

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DELETE position parameter in the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the ORGANIZE procedure. An attempt was made to delete records from a file whenever the specified character is in the specified position in the record, but the specified position is zero. The position must be from 1 through 999. Check the position portion of the DELETE parameter in the COPYFILE utility control statement or the position parameter of the ORGANIZE command statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1592 INVALID SELECT STMT FROM PARAM--KEY NOT IN QUOTES

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the FROM parameter in the SELECT statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. The key values in both the FROM and TO parameters in the SELECT statement must be enclosed in single quotes.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1593 INVALID SELECT STMT TO PARAM--KEY NOT IN QUOTES

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the TO parameter in the SELECT statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. The key values in both the FROM and TO parameters in the SELECT statement must be enclosed in single quotes.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1594 INVALID SELECT PKY/RECORD NUMBER--MUST BE NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, both the FROM and TO parameters in the SELECT statement must contain numeric values.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the DISPLAY procedure. An attempt was made to copy or display a portion of the input file. However, the packed key (PKY) or relative record number (specified in either the TO or FROM parameter in the SELECT utility control statement) contains a nonnumeric character. The packed key or relative record number must contain only numeric characters. Check the TO and FROM parameters in the SELECT utility control statement or, if relative record number, the value-1 and value-2 parameters in the DISPLAY command statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1595 NO UTILITY CONTROL STMTS GIVEN FOR $COPY UTILITY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, at least one utility control statement is missing between the RUN and END statements.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. No utility control statements were specified between the RUN and END statements. The COPYFILE utility control statement is always required.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1596 INVALID COPYFILE STMT DELETE PARAM--NOT IN QUOTES

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DELETE procedure in the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. A single quote did not precede the position specified in the DELETE parameter. The DELETE parameter, which is used in the COPYFILE utility control statement, has the following format:

DELETE-'position,character'

OR

DELETE-'position,xdd'

where:

dd is the hexadecimal value of the character.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1597 file label--THIS FILE IS BEING USED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is to be processed by the $COPY utility but another program is using the file now.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available only for a SAVE ALL operation. Select this option to ignore this file and get the next file.

Option 1: This option is available only when the other program is using the file as an input file. The operation is retried. The file being copied might be available now. If the file is still in use by another program, this message will appear again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1598 file label--THIS FILE IS NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text either cannot be processed by the $COPY utility because it is not on the disk, or because the dump utility is running and the extended trace file cannot be found on disk.

Programmer: This file might have been deleted by another program while the $COPY utility was running.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1599 SELECT AND COPYFILE STMTS CONFLICT--FILE file label

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you cannot enter both a COPYFILE statement with the REORG-YES parameter and the SELECT RECORD statement.

Programmer: REORG-YES was specified in the COPYFILE utility control statement for the indexed file identified in the message text, but a SELECT RECORD utility control statement was also specified. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1600 filename--THIS FILE IS
UNAUTHORIZED FOR USER

Cause

Operator: An unauthorized user has attempted to allocate an input file.

Programmer: The $COPY utility issued this message. An attempt has been made to allocate the file (identified in the message text) from disk, but the user is not authorized to access the file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing this job step. However, this file is ignored and processing continues with the next file found on the disk VTOC (SAVE ALL operations only).

Option 1: The operation will be tried again on the same file (RESTORE ALL operations only).

Note: Before you can select option 1, the owner of the file or the security officer must give you *change access* or higher authorization.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1601 MAIN STORAGE NOT AVAILABLE
FOR $COPY UTILITY

Cause

Operator: There is not enough main storage available to run the $COPY utility. $COPY is called by the following procedures:

- DISPLAY
- ORGANIZE
- RESTORE
- SAVE

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1602 FILE file label INVALID FOR $COPY

Cause

Operator: The file whose label appears in the message text cannot be processed by $COPY. The $COPY utility might have been invoked by one of the following procedures:

- DISPLAY
- ORGANIZE
- RESTORE
- SAVE

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The records in the input file have a length of zero bytes. $COPY cannot process these records. If the input file is a user library, use $MAINT (library maintenance utility) to process the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1603 INVALID DELETE CHARACTER POSITION--MUST BE NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the character position designated by the DELETE parameter must be numeric.

Programmer: The character position in the DELETE parameter is not numeric.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1604 FILE file label IS FULL BUT MORE DATA EXISTS

Cause

Operator: The copy operation you are doing cannot be completed because the output file is full. A larger output file is needed.

Programmer: The COPYO file statement must have a larger number specified in either the RECORDS or BLOCKS parameter.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and you can continue with the next job step.

Only the sectors of data written before the halt occurred are preserved. However, unpredictable results will probably occur when you attempt to process the file later. The last record in the file will probably be truncated. Also, the number of records in this file displayed by the CATALOG procedure could be in error.

The job should be run again with more records or blocks specified on the COPYO file statement. Otherwise, use the // SELECT utility control statement for the $COPY utility program to restrict the number of records that will be copied.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are deleted from the disk in this step.

Note: For information about determining the number of blocks in an indexed file, see Appendix A in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS–1605 file label--INDEX FOR THIS INDEXED FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The copy operation you are doing cannot be completed because the index for the file is full. A larger index is needed.

Programmer: The index area of the file must be increased. This can be done by reallocating the file to a larger size.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: See Appendix A in the *System Support Reference Manual* for determining the number of blocks in an indexed file.

SYS–1606 file label--THIS FILE HAS INCORRECT INDEX OR DATA

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text cannot be processed by the $COPY utility. The index area and/or the data area for this file are incorrect.

Recovery

Option 0: Valid for a SAVE ALL operation only. Select this option to ignore this file in the operation being performed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The file should be deleted and rebuilt.

SYS-1607 KEY STATEMENT CONFLICTS WITH COPYFILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the KEY statement should not be entered or the COPYFILE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. The OUTPUT-PRINT or OUTPUTX-PRINT parameter was specified in the COPYFILE statement, but a KEY control statement was also specified. Do not specify the KEY control statement when you specify OUTPUT-PRINT or OUTPUTX-PRINT in the COPYFILE control statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1608 FILE file label HAS KEY LENGTH OF 0, MUST BE 1-29

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by one of the following procedures:

- DISPLAY
- ORGANIZE
- RESTORE
- SAVE

The format 1 for the input indicates that the keys for the file label identified in the message text have a length of zero bytes. Therefore, the copy utility cannot read from this file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1609 FILE file label RECORD LENGTHS NOT EQUAL FOR $COPY

Cause

Operator: The record length in the diskette file label identified in the message text is different than the record length of the file when saved. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The copy utility ($COPY) issued this message. The record length recorded within the diskette file is different than the record length in the diskette header label. At least one of these record lengths have been altered.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1610 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON DISK TO COPY FILE file label NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: There is either not enough space anywhere on disk to copy the file identified in the message text or there is not enough space on disk at the specified location to copy the file now.

Programmer: If a block location was specified in the COPYO file statement, there is not enough space starting at that block location to contain the file. If a block location was not specified, there is not enough space anywhere on the disk to contain the file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation. If the disk space is still not available, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1611 file label−−THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON THE DISK . . .

Cause

Operator: A file exists on the disk with the same label and date as the file you are trying to create.

Programmer: You cannot have two files on disk with the same labels and creation dates. For the file that is being created, change either the LABEL parameter in the COPYO file statement or the program date.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation. If the file on disk has been deleted or renamed, your new file will be created. If the file on disk has not been deleted, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1612 file label−−THIS FILE CANNOT BE COPIED, SIZES DIFFER

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text cannot be copied by the $COPY utility. The output file exists on the disk but the size (the BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter) of the file on disk is not the same as specified to $COPY.

Programmer: The output file you are creating on the disk by $COPY already exists on the disk. The BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter specified to $COPY (in either the COPYFILE statement or the FILE statement) must be the same size as for the existing file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation. If the file on disk has been deleted or renamed, your new file will be created.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1613 file label−−NO SPACE IN DISK VTOC FOR THIS FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: There is no space in the disk VTOC (volume table of contents) for the file whose label appears in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation. If space in the disk VTOC is still not available, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1614 INSERT NEXT DISKETTE IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: All of the files on the inserted diskette were read. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue after inserting the next sequential diskette.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1615 INSERT NEXT MAGAZINE IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: All of the files in the inserted magazine were read. The diskette magazine drive location is identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue after inserting the next sequential magazine.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1616 EMPTY SLOT--INSERT DISKETTE IN SPECIFIED LOCATION . . .

Cause

Operator: An empty slot has been encountered in the diskette magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text. Empty slots are not permitted after this function has started processing diskettes in a magazine.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the diskettes correctly and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1617 NO FILES EXIST ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: This message was issued by the copy utility ($COPY), which might have been invoked by the SAVE procedure. No entries are in the disk VTOC (volume table of contents).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1618 DISKETTE IS FULL--INSERT ANOTHER DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette is full. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. The data on the diskette is also preserved.

SYS—1619 CANNOT REORGANIZE FILE file label FROM DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: Diskette files cannot be reorganized.

Programmer: REORG-YES was specified in the COPYFILE utility control statement but the input file identified in the message text is a diskette file. Only disk files can be reorganized. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1620 UNAUTH TO DELETE THIS SECURED FILE/LIB--file label

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statement.

Programmer: This message is issued by the file delete utility ($DELET). An attempt was made to delete a secured file or library that the user does not have the authority to delete.

Recovery

Option 0: If this message is issued to the system console and the user is at a display station other than the system console, the system console operator should select this option to display this message at the user's display station. Otherwise, an attempt was made to delete a secured file by specifying LABEL-ALL or GROUP-ALL. Select this option to continue with the next file. The secured file is not deleted. Processing will continue with the next file. This message will only be issued for the first secured file encountered during a LABEL-ALL or GROUP-ALL operation. Any other secured files encountered during the operation will be skipped and not deleted. Processing will continue with the next file.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SCRATCH or REMOVE statement is ignored. Enter another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files already processed by $DELET have been deleted.

SYS–1621 FILE LABEL OCCURS MORE THAN ONCE . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt is being made to delete a file from the disk, but there is more than one file with the file label specified.

Programmer: This message was issued by the delete utility ($DELET), which might have been invoked by the DELETE procedure. More than one file on the disk has the file label of the file you want deleted. To delete a specific file with that label, you must also specify the date.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. All files with that label will be deleted. Use this option only if you are sure that all files with the specified label should be deleted.

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and no files are deleted. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–1622 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN DELETE COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter was specified in the third parameter position of the DELETE command statement. The only valid entries are SCRATCH, REMOVE, ERASE, or no entry.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled and the delete operation is not performed. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–1623 filename--THIS FILE NOT FOUND ON DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to delete cannot be found on the diskette. If you are using a diskette magazine drive, the diskette location is identified by the characters to the right of the message text. Check that the correct diskette is in the diskette location shown.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the files already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1624 END OF DISKETTE--INSERT NEXT ONE TO BE DELETED . . .

Cause

Operator: All files have been deleted from the diskette in the location identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues after you insert another diskette (with the same volume ID) into the specified location.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any files deleted up to this point are lost, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the volumes already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1625 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to delete cannot be found on the disk. Either the file is not on the disk or the file label was specified incorrectly.

Programmer: If you are running the DELETE procedure, the first parameter in the DELETE command statement does not contain the label of a file on the disk. If you are running the $DELET utility, the LABEL parameter in either a SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statement does not contain the label of a file on disk.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are running a procedure. The job continues but the current DELETE operation is not performed. The next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SCRATCH or REMOVE statement is ignored; enter another control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are deleted from the disk in this step.

SYS–1627 DATA AREA ZEROED AS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: The requested delete operation is complete. All the bytes within the deleted files were set to zeros.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues.

SYS–1628 END OF DISKETTE--INSERT NEXT ONE TO BE DELETED . . .

Cause

Operator: All files have been deleted from this diskette.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues after you insert the next diskette (with the same volume ID) to be deleted.

Option 2: All files on the diskette are deleted. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another statement after selecting this option.

SYS–1629 DISKETTE DRIVE NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette drive is in use by another program at this time. Only one program can access the diskette at a time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the diskette drive is still unavailable, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are deleted by this step.

SYS–1630 FILE LABEL AND USER LIBRARY PARAMETERS CONFLICT . . .

Cause

Operator: The file or library specified for deletion in the procedure or utility program you are running is not defined as such. Either, a file that was to be deleted has been specified as a user library, or a user library that was to be deleted was not specified as a user library.

Programmer: If the DELETE procedure was used either the fifth parameter (LIBR) was not specified, and the first parameter (file label) is the name of a library, or LIBR was specified and the first parameter is the name of a data file.

If the $DELET utility was used and the statement does not contain the USERLIBS parameter, or it contains USERLIBS-NO, the specified LABEL parameter has been found as a user library, not as a file. If the statement contains USERLIBS-YES, the specified LABEL parameter has been found as a file, not as a user library.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the file or user library is deleted.

Option 1: The job continues. The file or user library is not deleted and the last utility control statement read is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another statement after selecting this option.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files or user libraries are deleted by this step.

SYS–1631 SPECIFIED LOCATION IS EMPTY--INSERT DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: A delete operation is specified for a diskette in the location identified by the characters to the right of the message text, but the diskette magazine drive does not contain a diskette at that location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette in the specified location and select this option to retry the delete operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the files already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1632 END OF DISKETTE VOLUME--INSERT NEXT DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The offline multivolume file is deleted from the diskettes inserted in the specified starting location up through and including location S3. The location of the last diskette processed is identified by the characters to the right of the message text. This message appears because at least one more volume remains to be deleted.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues after you insert the next volume in location S3 and select this option.

Option 1: The delete operation continues after you insert the next volume in location S1 and select this option. If you insert any following volumes in locations S2 and S3, the delete operation will continue through these volumes also.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any volumes deleted up to this point are lost, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the volumes already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1633 file label--THIS FILE IN USE, CANNOT BE DELETED NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to delete is in use by another program and cannot be deleted at this time.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The file is not deleted and the last utility control statement read is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another statement after selecting this option.

Option 1: The operation is retried; the file might be available now. If the file is still in use by another program, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files already processed by $DELET have been deleted.

SYS–1634 file label--ANOTHER PROGRAM DELETING THIS FILE NOW

Cause

Operator: The file on disk you are trying to delete is being deleted by another program now.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues but the current delete operation is not performed by the program or procedure you are running. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files already processed by $DELET have been deleted.

SYS–1635 MULTIVOLUME FILE AT END OF MAGAZINE . . .

Cause

Operator: The multivolume file has been deleted from the diskettes in the magazine from the specified starting location up through and including the last diskette in the magazine. The location of the last diskette in the magazine is identified by the characters to the right of the message text. This message appears because there is at least one more volume remaining to be deleted.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues with the other magazine location when you select this option.

Option 1: The delete operation continues after you insert another magazine in the same magazine location and select this option.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any volumes deleted up to this point are lost, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the volumes already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1636 END OF DISKETTES DURING DELETE ALL OPERATION . . .

Cause

Operator: The delete all operation you are doing is complete from the starting location specified up through and including location S3. The location of the last diskette processed is identified by the characters to the right of the message text. This message appears because at least one more volume remains to be deleted.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues after you insert the next diskette (with the same volume ID) in location S1 and select this option. If you insert diskettes with the same volume ID in locations S2 and S3, files on these diskettes will also be deleted.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any files deleted up to this point are lost, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the files already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1637 END OF MAGAZINE DURING DELETE ALL OPERATION . . .

Cause

Operator: The delete all operation you are doing is complete from the starting location specified up through and including the last slot in the magazine. The location of the last diskette processed is identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The delete operation continues starting with the first slot of the same magazine location when you select this option. Any diskettes you want to delete files from must have the same volume ID.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any files deleted up to this point are lost, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the files already deleted by this job step are lost.

SYS–1639 CANNOT DELETE ACTIVE CKPT FILE OR LIBRARY file label

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered an invalid parameter in the SCRATCH or REMOVE statement.

Programmer: This error message is issued by the file delete utility ($DELET). You have attempted to delete the active checkpoint file identified in the message text. An active checkpoint file cannot be deleted by $DELET until one of the following occurs:

- The job taking checkpoints completes.

- If the job currently taking checkpoints failed while taking checkpoints, you must run the CRESTART procedure to restart that job first.

- Run the file rebuild function to remove all checkpoint status from the system.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SCRATCH or REMOVE statement is ignored. Enter another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files already processed by $DELET have been deleted.

SYS–1640 PERMANENT I/O ERROR ON DISKETTE--NO DATA COPIED

. . .

Cause

Operator: A file on the diskette contains an error and the file cannot be copied.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure. At least one permanent diskette error is on the diskette and the data was not corrected when the error was detected. The file with the error cannot be copied.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The copy operation is not performed; enter another statement.

Option 1: If you have a backup diskette, insert the backup diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

SYS–1641 PERMANENT I/O ERROR ON DISKETTE CYLINDER 0

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while reading or writing.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure. A diskette error occurred during an attempt to read or write the diskette labels.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

Note: Attempt to copy the diskette again. If the error recurs, the diskette cannot be used.

SYS–1642 NOT ENOUGH FILE SPACE ON DISK TO COPY DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: Not enough space exists on disk for the specified copy operation.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure. The diskette copy utility requires enough unused space on the disk to contain the data being copied.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this job step.

Note: You can make space available on the disk for the data being copied from the diskette by doing the following:

- Use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files you are going to delete.

- Use the DELETE procedure to delete files.

- Use the COMPRESS procedure to place all unused space in one continuous area on the disk.

You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk VTOC. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–1643 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE COPYING A DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: A disk read error or a disk write error has occurred while copying one diskette to another diskette.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS–1644 DISKETTE FILE STATEMENT WITH NAME-COPYI1 MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, a FILE statement with NAME-COPYI1 is either missing or incorrect.

Programmer: The diskette copy utility ($DUPRD) issued this message. A FILE statement was not specified for the COPYI1 file. The following FILE statement is always required between the LOAD $DUPRD and the RUN statements:

    // FILE NAME-COPYI1,UNIT-I1

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

SYS–1645 LOCATION PARAM MUST BE S1 TO COPY A SINGLE FILE

Cause

Operator: A single file copy operation was specified with a location for the input diskette other than S1. The only location allowed for an input diskette is S1.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The copy operation is not performed; enter another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no more files are copied in this step.

SYS–1646 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON INSERTED DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: Either the file identified in the message text was not specified correctly or the file to be copied is not on the inserted diskette. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The copy operation is not performed; enter another statement.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

SYS–1647 INSERT DISKETTE THAT IS TO RECEIVE COPY . . .

Cause

Operator: Data is being copied from one diskette to another. The data to be copied was read. Insert the diskette to which data is to be copied. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: The job contines after you insert the diskette to which data is to be copied.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

SYS–1648 INSERTED DISKETTE CONTAINS NO FILES . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette from which files are to be copied is empty. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The copy operation is not performed; enter another statement.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no files are copied in this step.

SYS—1649 I/O ERROR ON DISKETTE TO RECEIVE COPY . . .

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while the file was being copied to the diskette. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette copy utility ($DUPRD), which might have been invoked by the COPYI1 procedure. This error can only occur when all files on a diskette are being copied to another diskette or when a segment of a multivolume file is being copied to another diskette.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The copy operation is not performed; enter another statement.

Option 1: Insert another diskette with the same volume ID to continue writing data onto that diskette from the point at which the error occurred.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1650 ERROR IN $DUPRD UTILITY--ACCESSING ACTIVE FORMAT 1

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the $DUPRD utility program.

Programmer: The $DUPRD utility program has called the active format 1 read/write function with an invalid parameter list.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS—1651 COPYI1 UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, the COPYI1 utility control statement is missing in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the COPYI1 statement is missing.

Programmer: The copy utility ($DUPRD) issued this message. No COPYI1 utility control statement was specified between the RUN and END statements. Always specify the COPYI1 utility control statement when you run $DUPRD.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1652 INSERT NEXT DISKETTE TO BE COPIED . . .

Cause

Operator: Data is being copied from one set of diskettes to another. Insert the next diskette from which data is to be copied. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues after you insert the next diskette to be copied.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1653 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 128 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: The input diskette was 128 bytes per sector, but the output diskette is not 128 bytes per sector. When you are copying one diskette to another, both diskettes must be the same number of bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1654 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 256 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: The input diskette was 256 bytes per sector, but the output diskette is not 256 bytes per sector. When you are copying one diskette to another, both diskettes must be the same number of bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1656 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 512 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: The input diskette was 512 bytes per sector, but the output diskette is not 512 bytes per sector. When you are copying one diskette to another, both diskettes must be the same number of bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1657 INCORRECT DISKETTE--NOT 1024 BYTES PER SECTOR . . .

Cause

Operator: The input diskette was 1024 bytes per sector, but the output diskette is not 1024 bytes per sector. When you are copying one diskette to another, both diskettes must be the same number of bytes per sector. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1658 INSERT MAGAZINE TO RECEIVE COPY . . .

Cause

Operator: The magazine copy operation you are doing is complete, and more than one copy of the magazine is requested. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues after you insert the next magazine to receive the copy and select this option.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no more files are copied in this step.

SYS–1659 file name--CANNOT DUPLICATE THIS SYSTEM FILE

Cause

Operator: You are using the $DUPRD utility to try to duplicate a system file, but the requirements to copy the file have not been met.

Programmer: System/34 duplicates only those system files that meet the following conditions:

- The file was created on a System/34, or the operating system code contains blanks.

- The block length is the same as the sector length.

- The record attributes are specified as unblocked and unspanned, or blocked and spanned.

For additional information about duplicating system files, see the following subjects in the *System Support Program Reference Manual*.

- COPYI1 Procedure

- $DUPRD Utility Program

- Diskette Formats

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues, but the identified file is not duplicated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1660   HISTORY FILE IS INCORRECT

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the history file, in the current entries for a job. The job is identified on the format line for this message.

Programmer: The error might have occurred because the history file sector that is being processed has an incorrect control field or the oldest entry has an incorrect length.

Recovery

Option 0: The history file sector in error is skipped and processing continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. Notify the owner of the job that the job step was ended.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history file as possible and then reset the history file.

SYS – 1661   DISK I/O ERROR, READING OR WRITING HISTORY FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while reading or writing the history file. The job that was running when the error occurred is identified on the format line for this message.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. Notify the owner of the job that the job step was ended.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history file as possible and then reset the history file.

SYS – 1662   ERROR IN MODULE UPDATING HISTORY FILE ENTRIES

Cause

Operator: There is an error in a system module that is updating the history file. The job that was running when the error occurred is identified in the format line for this message.

Programmer: The system module updating the history file has an error in its parameter list to the history file put routine. Either the input exceeds 132 characters or the parameter list specified that a work space would be provided but the module did not supply one.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. Notify the owner of the job that the job step was ended.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS – 1663   HISTORY REQUEST IGNORED FOR JOBS ACTIVE IN SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: You have requested all history file entries for active jobs in the system. This is not allowed, because the results would be unpredictable and the system would be slowed down.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Do not request all history file entries for active jobs in the system.

SYS–1664 CAUTION--HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE TO BE RESET . . .

Cause

Operator: You have requested that the history overflow file be reset, but the SYSLIST device parameter is not to a printer. Therefore, if you continue, either there will be no output, or the output will be to a display station. There will be no permanent record of the history overflow file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing the job step. However, output will not go to a printer; hence there will be no permanent record. The history overflow file is reset.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The history overflow file is not reset.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The history overflow file is not reset.

SYS–1665 ALLOCATE OR DELETE REQUESTED BUT NOT GIVEN AT IPL

Cause

Operator: An invalid allocate or delete of the history overflow file has been requested.

Programmer: This message was issued by the history utility ($HIST). The allocate or delete function must be specified at IPL to be valid.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1666 jobname--INVALID JOBNAME--MUST BE 8 CHARS IN LGTH

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. A jobname was specified in the first parameter in the HISTORY procedure. However, the jobname you specified is not eight characters in length. The jobname must be an eight-character name. The invalid jobname is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues, but the history file output is unpredictable.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1667 SYSTEM, USER OR WKSTN ONLY VALID FROM SYS CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: A work station operator attempted to run the HISTORY procedure with the SYSTEM, USER, and/or WKSTN parameters specified. These parameters specify system operator functions and can only be specified from the system console or from a work station with the proper security level.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1668 UNABLE TO ACCESS HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during reading or writing of the history overflow file. The job that was running when the error occurred is identified in the format line for this message.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing the job step. The history file wrap function is activated, and the contents of the history file will be overlaid.

Note: AUTOWRAP NO may have been specified at IPL, but when this error occurs the NO parameter is ignored.

SYS–1669 HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered HISTORY OVERFLOW, or the file does not exist.

Programmer: This message was issued by the history utility ($HIST), which might have been invoked by the HISTORY procedure. The history overflow file does not exist on disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1670 DISKETTE IS UNUSABLE--CYLINDER 0 IS DEFECTIVE . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette cannot be initialized. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked by the INIT procedure. Cylinder 0 on the diskette is defective and the diskette cannot be used.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1671 DISKETTE IS UNUSABLE--3 DEFECTIVE CYLINDERS . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette cannot be initialized. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked in the INIT procedure. More than two cylinders are defective on the diskette and the diskette cannot be used.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1672 SPECIFIED VOL-ID DOES NOT MATCH DISKETTE VOL-ID . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exist:

- The wrong diskette is inserted in the diskette drive.

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked by the INIT procedure; or it was issued by the delete utility ($DELETE). The volume ID of the inserted diskette does not match the PACK parameter specified.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1673 PERMANENT DISKETTE ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: A diskette error occurred during initialization of the diskette. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If FORMAT was specified in the INIT command statement, customer engineering services are required.

If FORMAT was not specified in the INIT command statement, use the SAVE procedure to save any required files; then reenter the INIT command statement and specify the FORMAT parameter. If this error persists, customer engineering services are required.

SYS–1674 INVALID DISKETTE VOLUME LABEL . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette contains an invalid volume label for this system. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked by the INIT procedure. You specified that a diskette be renamed or that all files on the diskette should be deleted, but the inserted diskette contains an invalid volume label. The diskette might not have been initialized for this system.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue wtih the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the wrong diskette is inserted, insert the correct one and select option 1. Otherwise, specify the FORMAT or FORMAT2 parameter in the INIT command statement when you rerun the job.

SYS–1675 ACTIVE FILES EXIST ON DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: At least one active file is on the diskette you are trying to initialize. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked by the INIT procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue if the correct diskette is inserted. The files are deleted and the diskette is initialized.

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The data on the diskette still exists and the diskette is not initialized.

Note: You can use the CATALOG procedure to determine which diskette files are active. For further information about the CATALOG procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS-1676 DISKETTE IS ACCESS PROTECTED . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette you are trying to initialize is access-protected. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The volume accessibility field is nonblank in the diskette volume label. This field must be blank to use the diskette on this system.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if FORMAT or FORMAT2 is specified in either the third parameter of the INIT command or the OPTION parameter of the UIN utility control statement. The volume accessibility field is set to blank and you can continue to initialize the diskette.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The data on the diskette still exists and the diskette is not initialized.

SYS-1677 RECL PARAMETER IN UIN STATEMENT IS TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the RECL parameter in the UIN statement is specified too large.

Programmer: This is an operator or a programming error. The maximum record length for a Diskette 1 diskette is 128 for the format option, and 512 for the format 2 option. For a Diskette 2D diskette the maximum record length is 256 for the format option, and 1024 for the format 2 option.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1678 INVALID CHARACTER IN VOL STATEMENT PACK PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the PACK parameter in the VOL statement is invalid.

Programmer: This message was issued by the diskette labeling and initialization utility ($INIT), which might have been invoked by the INIT procedure. Either the volume ID in the INIT command statement or the PACK parameter in the VOL utility control statement contains an invalid character. The valid characters are A through Z, @, #, $, or 0 through 9.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The data on the diskette still exists and the diskette is not initialized.

SYS-1679 DOOR OPENED OR DISKETTE NOT UP TO SPEED DURING INIT

. . .

Cause

Operator: This message was issued for one of the following reasons:

- The diskette door was opened before initialization of the diskette was complete.

- The diskette is rotating too slowly.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. Make sure the diskette door is closed and the correct diskette is inserted.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost and the diskette is not initialized.

Note: If this error occurs frequently because the diskette is rotating too slowly, contact your customer engineer.

SYS-1680 ID PARAM IN VOL CONTROL STMT HAS INVALID CHARACTER . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the ID parameter in the VOL statement contains an invalid character.

Programmer: Either the owner-id specified in the second parameter of the INIT command statement or the ID parameter in the VOL utility control statement contains an invalid character. Quotes, commas, and leading or embedded blanks are not allowed. Use only alphameric characters.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. All of the invalid characters are removed and the remaining characters are left-justified to create a valid ID parameter.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1681 ACTIVE FILES MAY EXIST IN EXTENDED VTOC

Cause

Operator: You were trying to initialize, copy, or delete files from a diskette 2D. However, active files may exist in the extended VTOC of the diskette. The diskette was addressed by one of the following utility functions:

- Initialize with FORMAT, FORMAT2, or DELETE ($INIT utility)

- DELETE ALL ($DELET utility)

- COPYI1 ALL ($DUPRD utility)

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued by one of the following:

- The diskette labeling and initialization utility program ($INIT), which may have been evoked by the INIT procedure.

- The file delete utility program ($DELET), which may have been evoked by the COPYI1 procedure.

- The diskette copy utility program ($DUPRD), which may have been evoked by the COPYI1 procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: If the correct diskette is inserted, select this option to continue.

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The data on the diskette still exists, and the diskette is not initialized.

The facilities of the system that originated the diskette must be used to determine what files may be active in the extended VTOC.

SYS-1691   INVALID DISKETTE VTOC ENTRY FOR THIS SYSTEM . . .

Cause

Operator: The first four characters of a data set file label on the inserted diskette are not HDR1. Either the diskette contains an error in the VTOC (volume table of contents) or the diskette file cannot be processed by this system.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: The system continues listing other entries in the diskette VTOC and ignores this invalid entry.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1692   NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR NAME SORT . . .

Cause

Operator: You attempted to display the VTOC entries by their file names; however, there is not enough disk space for a work file large enough to sort the VTOC entries by file name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The VTOC entries are displayed by file locations.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1693   NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR LOCATION SORT . . .

Cause

Operator: You attempted to display the VTOC entries by their file locations; however, there is not enough disk space for a work file large enough to sort the VTOC entries by location.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The VTOC entries are displayed in the order that they appear in the VTOC.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job will continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1694   DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING $LABEL WORKFILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred when the VTOC display utility program ($LABEL), which may have been called by the CATALOG procedure, attempted to read from or write to the work file it uses to sort the VTOC entries.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job continues with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You should retry the CATALOG procedure or the $LABEL utility. If the error continues to occur, customer engineering services may be required.

SYS-1705 to SYS-1708

These are printed messages. They are documented in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS–1720 INVALID MESSAGE CONTROL STATEMENT IN SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The first record in the message source member is not the required message control statement.

Programmer: This message was issued by the create message member utility ($MGBLD), which might have been invoked by the CREATE procedure. The first record in the message source member must be a message control statement in the following form:

load-name [,level]

For further information about the message control statement, see the $MGBLD utility program in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Correct or add the message control statement to the message source member using the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) or source entry utility (SEU). For further information about $MAINT, message source members, and message control statements, see the *System Support Reference Manual*. For further information about SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual*.

SYS–1721 first eight characters of message text statement--PRECEDING MESSAGE TEXT STMT TOO LONG . . .

Cause

Operator: A message text statement in the message source member is too long. The first eight characters of this message identify the message text statement following the statement in error.

Programmer: The source message member being created contains a message text statement that is too long. A level 1 message cannot be longer than 75 characters and a level 2 message cannot be longer than 225 characters.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1722 first eight characters of message text statement--THIS MESSAGE TEXT STATEMENT IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: A message identification code (MIC) was not the first four character positions of a message text statement in a message source member. The first eight characters of this message identify the message text statement in error.

Programmer: The first four character positions of each message text statement in a message source member must contain a valid MIC (a four-character decimal number from 0000 through 9999).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1723 first eight characters of message text statement--THIS MIC NOT IN ASCENDING ORDER

Cause

Operator: The MIC (message identification code) for the message text statement identified in this message is a smaller number than the MIC for the preceding message text statements in the message source member.

Programmer: The MICs for message text statements must be in ascending order except when the same MIC is specified on consecutive message text statements to cause concatenation of the text area.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1724 first eight characters of message text statement--THIS MESSAGE TEXT STATEMENT IS TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: A message text statement in the message source member is too long. The first eight characters of this message identify the message text statement in error.

Programmer: The source message member being created contains a message text statement that is too long. A level 1 message cannot be longer than 75 characters and a level 2 message cannot be longer than 225 characters.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1725 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON DISK FOR WORK FILE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: Not enough unused space exists on the disk to execute this job.

Programmer: This message was issued by the create message member utility ($MGBLD), which might have been invoked by the CREATE procedure. The disk does not contain a continuous block of unused space large enough to hold the work file that the create message member utility needs.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries to create the work file again. If space is still not available, this message will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Before performing this operation, you can make space available on the disk for the required work file by doing the following:

- Use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files you are going to delete.

- Use the DELETE procedure to delete files.

- Use the COMPRESS procedure to place all unused space in one continuous area on the disk.

You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the contents of the disk VTOC. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1726 member name--THIS MESSAGE LOAD MEMBER ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A message load member already exists with the same name as the message load member you are trying to create.

Programmer: To replace an existing load member, specify the REPLACE parameter in the CREATE command statement or the REPLACE-YES parameter in the MGBLD utility control statement.

To create a new load member without destroying the existing member, either assign the new member a different name by changing the name specified on the source member control statement or move the source to another library.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1728 MUST CREATE SSP MESSAGE MEMBERS AT SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to create an SSP message load member from a display station other than the system console. SSP message load members can be created from only the system console.

Programmer: The SSP message load members (##MSG1, ##MSG2, ##MSG4, and ##MSG9) in the system library can be created only from the system console.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1729 LIB, GIVEN IN CREATE CMD OR MGBLD STMT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library containing the message source member cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- You have specified the library name incorrectly.

- There is an error in the procedure you are running.

- The library does not exist on the disk.

Programmer: The library specified either in the third parameter of the CREATE command statement or in the LIBRARY parameter of the MGBLD utility control statement cannot be found. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library is not on the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1735 PARAM 4 IN LISTFILE COMMAND IS INVALID FILE TYPE

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the LISTFILE command contains an invalid file type. The following are valid entries for the fourth parameter:

- APARFILE
- BACKUP
- COPYFILE
- EXCHANGE
- LIBRARY
- LIBRFILE
- PROFILE

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1736 PARAM 3 CONFLICTS WITH PARAM 4 IN LISTFILE COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The LISTFILE command has F1 specified in the third parameter and one of the following in the fourth parameter:

- APARFILE
- BACKUP
- EXCHANGE
- PROFILE

When the fourth parameter contains one of these entries, the third parameter must either contain I1 or be blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1743 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE READING A MESSAGE LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while reading a message member.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Replace the message member from backup diskettes or use the BUILD procedure to correct data on the disk.

SYS–1744 MESSAGE MEMBER RECORD RETRIEVED EXCEEDS MAX LENGTH

Cause

Operator: The program running attempted to retrieve a message from a message load member but the message is longer than allowed.

Programmer: The program running attempted to retrieve a message that is longer than 75 bytes. If a level 2 message member is used as a level 1 message member, the message records retrieved must not exceed 75 bytes.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1745 REQUESTED MESSAGE RECORD NOT IN SPECIFIED MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The program running attempted to retrieve a message but the message cannot be found.

Programmer: Either the requested MIC (message identification code) is not in the message load member or the wrong message load member is being used.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1746 ACTIVE USER OR PROGRAM MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An active message member cannot be found by the message retrieve function. The active USER1, USER2, PROGRAM1, or PROGRAM2 message member was either specified in a MEMBER OCL statement or specified by a system module.

Programmer: A module has called the message retrieve routine to access the active USER1, USER2, PROGRAM1, or PROGRAM2 message member for this job step but the internal system pointers identifying the message member address is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-1747 INVALID MIC REQUESTED--MUST BE 0000 THROUGH 9999

Cause

Operator: The program you are running has attempted to retrieve a message with a MIC (message identification code), but the MIC is not a number from 0000 through 9999.

Programmer: MIC numbers cannot contain blanks and must be four decimal numbers.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1748 A SYSTEM MESSAGE MEMBER IS ACCESSED INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: Either the executing program or a system module is trying to access a system message member incorrectly.

Programmer: The message retrieve function has been called to access the ##MSG2 system message member as a first-level message member. ##MSG2 is a second-level message member.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1749 MESSAGE RETRIEVE FUNCTION RECEIVED INVALID REQUEST

Cause

Operator: A system module has called the message retrieve function with an invalid request.

Programmer: The input parameter list passed to the message retrieve function contains an invalid member ID field.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS – 1750 number 2 K MAIN STORAGE SEGMENTS UNAVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. IPL diagnostics has detected main storage errors and has removed one or more 2 K pages of main storage in error from further use. The amount of user main storage available is displayed at the system console.

Programmer: Available main storage has been decreased by the number of 2 K pages specified in the message text. There might not be enough usable main storage to run all programs.

Recovery

No operator action is required. If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

SYS – 1752 MAIN STORAGE NUCLEUS SIZE EXCEEDS MAXIMUM

Cause

Operator: The size of the main storage nucleus exceeds the maximum. The nucleus is that portion of the SSP that is resident in main storage.

Recovery

Perform the IPL again, using the overrides to reduce the size of the nucleus area. The overrides will remain in effect until the next IPL. To change the size of the nucleus area permanently, run the CNFIGSSP procedure.

Note: The system has attempted to decrease the main storage nucleus size before this message was displayed.

SYS – 1753 DISK I/O ERROR SCANNING OR ACCESSING DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during the IPL file rebuild function. The error occurred in the VTOC entry so the file label for the entry is not known.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC file entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS – 1754 file label--THIS FILE HAS INVALID DATE INDICATOR

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the file identified in the message text has an invalid date indicator. The date indicator is used by the system when processing files with the same label but different creation dates.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1755   file label--THIS FILE CONTAINS INVALID DATA

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The file identified in the message text contains invalid data.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1756   file label--DISK I/O ERROR READING DATA FROM FILE

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an I/O error while reading data from the file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1757   file label--DISK REORGANIZATION NOT DONE, THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. Disk reorganization was being done and did not complete successfully for the file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1758   file label--THIS FILE HAS INVALID RETENTION

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the file identified in the message text has an invalid retention. The file retention must be P or T.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1759   file label--THIS FILE HAS AN INVALID FILE TYPE

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the file identified in the message text has an invalid file type. The file type must be sequential, direct, or indexed.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS–1760   file label--KEY LGTH OR KEY OFFSET WRONG FOR FILE

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the indexed file identified in the message text has an incorrect key entry.

Programmer: Either the key offset is beyond the end of the record or the key offset minus the key length lies before the record.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS-1761 file label--DISK I/O ERROR
            WRITING INDEX TO FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to reconstruct the index for an indexed file when a disk I/O error occurred. The index for the file is flagged as incorrect. The file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS-1762 file label--SYSTEM ERROR
            DURING KEYSORT ON THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A system error occurred during the keysort function for the indexed file identified in the message text. The keysort function was called by the IPL rebuild function.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-1763 file label--SYSTEM ERROR
            DURING KEYSORT ON THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A system error occurred during the keysort function for the indexed file identified in the message text. The keysort function was called by the IPL rebuild function.

Programmer: The keysort function was called with an invalid input parameter list.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted from the VTOC. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-1764 file label--DISK I/O ERROR
            DURING KEYSORT, THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during the keysort function for the indexed file identified in the message text. The keysort function was called by the IPL rebuild function.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-1765 file label--THIS FILE NOT ON PROPER DISK BOUNDARY

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the file identified in the message text contains an incorrect disk address.

Programmer: This error might be caused by one of the following reasons:

- The beginning sector address or the ending sector address for this file lies beyond the range of user disk space.

- The file was not allocated on a sector address that is a multiple of ten plus one.

- The file was not allocated as a multiple of ten sectors.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 3: The file rebuild function is canceled, and the file is not deleted. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1766 file label--INDEX AREA FOR THIS FILE IS TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The index area for the indexed file identified in the message text is too small.

Programmer: This error might be caused by one of the following reasons:

- Records have been added to this file but there is no room in the index area for the keys.

- The index area was being rebuilt because of a discrepancy between the number of keys and the number of records but not enough disk space was available.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining file's VTOC entries are processed.

SYS-1767 file label--RECORD LENGTH OF THIS FILE EXCEEDS MAX

Cause

Operator: The IPL file rebuild function has found an error. The disk VTOC entry for the file identified in the message text specifies a record length that exceeds the maximum allowed.

Programmer: The maximum record length for a disk file is 4096 characters.

Recovery

Option 0: The file's VTOC entry and contents are left as is. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

Option 2: The file's VTOC entry is deleted. Any remaining VTOC entries are processed.

SYS-1768 MUST RESTART CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE file label

Cause

Operator: An IPL is being performed, and the IPL file rebuild function has been requested. During IPL file rebuild a checkpoint record file was encountered. In order to restore the information from the latest checkpoint record and to start the checkpoint task, run the CRESTART procedure after IPL is complete. If the program is not restarted, the disk files and user libraries used by that program are still checkpoint active. That is, files cannot be shared, and libraries cannot be condensed.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. You must run the CRESTART procedure before the checkpoint task is started.

SYS-1769 FILE REBUILD FUNCTION CAN BE RUN ONLY DURING IPL

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid file rebuild function.

Programmer: An invalid file rebuild (#MSBLD) request was specified. The file rebuild function can only be executed during IPL.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1770 LINE-C OR LINE-S GIVEN, SWTYP PARAM MUST BE GIVEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the SWTYP parameter in the SETR statement for the $SETCF utility program is missing.

Programmer: LINE-C or LINE-S has been specified in the SETR utility control statement. The SWTYP parameter has not been specified. The SWTYP parameter must be specified if LINE-C or LINE-S is specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1771 INCORRECT RCSP PARAMETER GIVEN IN SETR STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the RCSP parameter specified in the SETR statement for the $SETCF utility program is incorrect.

Programmer: An incorrect value has been specified in the RCSP parameter for the SETR utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1772 INCORRECT LOCID PARAMETER GIVEN IN SETR STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, the LOCID parameter specified in the SETR utility control statement for the $SETCF program is incorrect.

Programmer: An incorrect value has been specified in the LOCID parameter for the SETR utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1773 INCORRECT REMID PARAMETER GIVEN IN SETR STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the REMID parameter specified in the SETR statement for the $SETCF utility program is incorrect.

Programmer: An incorrect value has been specified in the REMID parameter for the SETR utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1774 REMID/LOCID PARAM CONFLICTS WITH ADDR/LINE PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering statements from the keyboard, the SETR utility control statement for the $SETCF utility program contains conflicting parameters.

Programmer: Either the REMID parameter or the LOCID parameter was specified and the value for this parameter conflicts with the ADDR parameter value or the LINE parameter value.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1776 INVALID USE OF SLINE-Y FOR X.21 LINE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the SLINE parameter in the SETB or SETS utility control statement for the $SETCF utility program is invalid.

Programmer: SLINE-Y has been specified in either the SETB or SETS utility control statement. The SLINE parameter is not valid for an X.21 communications line.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETB or SETS statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1777 SWTYP-MC OR SWTYP-MA PARAM INVALID FOR X.21 LINE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the SWTYP parameter in the SETR or SETP utility control statement for the $SETCF utility program is invalid.

Programmer: The SWTYP-MC or SWTYP-MA parameter has been specified in either the SETR or SETP utility control statement. These parameters are not valid for an X.21 communications line. The SWTYP-AA parameter is valid only when altering an X.21 communications line.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR or SETP statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1778 LINE TYPE CHANGE INVALID FOR X.21 LINE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LINE parameter in the SETP or SETR utility control statement for the $SETCF utility program is invalid.

Programmer: The LINE-P, LINE-S, or LINE-T parameter has been specified in either the SETP or SETR utility control statement. LINE-P or LINE-T is not valid for a switched X.21 communications line. LINE-S is not valid when altering a nonswitched X.21 communications line.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETP or SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1791 SET COMMAND STMT INCOMPLETE--NO PARAMETERS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: This message was issued by the SET procedure. At least one parameter must be specified in the SET command statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1792 LINE, SWTYP PARAMS CONFLICT IN SETR OR SETP STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running the OVERRIDE or SPECIFY procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LINE and SWTYP parameters in the SETR or SETP utility control statement create an invalid combination.

Programmer: This message was issued by the set configuration utility ($SETCF), which might have been invoked by the OVERRIDE or SPECIFY procedure. The LINE and SWTYP parameters, which appear in both the OVERRIDE or SPECIFY command statement and the SETR or SETP utility control statement, create an invalid combination. For further information about the OVERRIDE or SPECIFY procedure and $SETCF, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1793 INVALID SDLC STATION ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, an invalid station address was entered for the SDLC station address parameter.

Programmer: This message was issued by the set configuration utility ($SETCF), which might have been invoked by the OVERRIDE procedure. The station address parameter must be a value from hexadecimal 01 through FE.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1794 INVALID ADDR PARAMETER IN SETR STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the ADDR parameter in the SETR utility control statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the set system environment utility ($SETCF) which might have been invoked by the OVERRIDE procedure. An invalid value was specified in the ADDR parameter. The ADDR parameter must be the hexadecimal representation of one of the pair of tributary station addressing characters. For further information about the OVERRIDE procedure and $SETCF, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1795 ADDR AND LINE PARAMETERS IN SETR STMT CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the ADDR and LINE parameters in the SETR utility statement create an invalid combination.

Programmer: This message was issued by the set system environment utility ($SETCF) which might have been invoked by the OVERRIDE procedure. The ADDR parameter was specified, but LINE-U, LINE-R, or LINE-T was not specified. ADDR is only valid when the line definition is LINE-U, LINE-R, or LINE-T.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1796 INVALID SDLC EXCHANGE ID

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the ID parameter in the SETP utility control statement for the $SETCF utility program is invalid.

Programmer: This message was issued by the set configuration utility ($SETCF), which might have been invoked by the SPECIFY procedure. An incorrect value was entered for the ID parameter. The valid hexadecimal values for the ID parameter are 00000 through FFFFF.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETP statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1797 INVALID LNUM PARAM IN SETB, SETR, SETP OR SETS STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LNUM parameter in the SETB, SETR, SETP, or SETS statement for the set configuration utility ($SETCF) is invalid.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct SETB, SETR, SETP, or SETS statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1800 DEFECTIVE 2 K PAGE ENCOUNTERED IN SYSTEM DUMP FILE

Cause

Operator: A defective 2 K page was encountered in the system dump file while the dump file analysis (DFA) utility was retrieving data.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1801 DFA WORK FILE INVALID

Cause

Operator: The dump file analysis (DFA) utility is running. An attempt was made to retrieve data beyond the end of the DFA work file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1802 DISK I/O ERROR--SYSTEM DUMP FILE OR DFA WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error occurred while the dump file analysis (DFA) utility was reading either the system dump file or the dump file analysis work file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1803 ADDRESS IN DFA BEYOND MAIN/CONTROL STORAGE LIMITS

Cause

Operator: The dump file analysis (DFA) utility has attempted to retrieve data beyond the limits of either the main or control storage dump area.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1804 DFA WORK FILE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The dump file analysis (DFA) utility has been invoked. However, the work file size specified in the DFA statement is too small to contain all data that is being retrieved.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the DFA procedure again, and increase the number of blocks for the work file. For information about the DFA procedure see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1805 DUMP FILE INVALID

Cause

Operator: The dump file analysis (DFA) utility detected a constant field within the system dump area that has been overlaid. Other storage areas may also be overlaid and, consequently, retrieval of invalid data is possible. The utility cannot be continued.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended, and dump protection is returned to its previous state before DFA was invoked. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the dump file remains protected. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−1810 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR PTF WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. A minimum of 15 adjacent blocks of space is needed for the $FEFIX work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can make space available on the disk for the required work file by doing the following:

- Use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files you are going to delete.

- Use the DELETE procedure to delete files.

- Use the COMPRESS procedure to place all unused space in one continuous area on the disk.

You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the contents of the disk VTOC. For further information, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS−1812 CONTROL STATEMENT SEQUENCE ERROR IN $FEFIX UTILITY

Cause

Operator: The last utility control statement entered for the program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) is out of sequence.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1813 INVALID STATEMENT SPECIFIED FOR $FEFIX UTILITY

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) detected an invalid utility control statement. The only valid statements for $FEFIX are:

- HDR
- PTF
- DATA
- *
- END

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1814 /* STATEMENT INVALID FOR $FEFIX UTILITY

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. A /* was received from the keyboard. /* indicates the end of the file from the system input device and is not recognized by $FEFIX.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1815 ODD NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN A HEX FIELD

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) detected an odd number of characters in a hexadecimal field. The checksum fields in the HDR, PTF, and END statements and all the fields in the DATA statement must contain an even number of hexadecimal characters.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement entered is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1816 INVALID CHARACTER IN HEX FIELD--MUST BE HEX CHAR

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) detected a nonhexadecimal character in a hexadecimal field. The checksum fields in the HDR, PTF, and END statements and all the fields in the DATA statements must contain an even number of hexadecimal characters.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1817 CHECKSUM INCORRECT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. An incorrect checksum was specified. Either a four-character hexadecimal number was not specified in one of the checksum fields, or the checksum $FEFIX calculated did not match the checksum specified.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1818 PTF ID IN HDR STATEMENT INVALID OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The PTF ID parameter in the HDR utility control statement is either missing or does not contain 10 characters. The first five characters of the PTF ID must be the first five characters of the first module being patched. The last five characters are a unique five-digit number associated with the PTF.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1820 RELEASE LEVEL IN PTF STATEMENT INVALID OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The level parameter in the PTF utility control statement is either missing, does not contain three characters, or does not match the level of the module being fixed. The level parameter must be exactly three characters long.

Recovery

Option 0: The level parameter is ignored. Processing continues using the level of the module on the system.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1821 MODULE NAME IN PTF STATEMENT INVALID OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The module name parameter in the PTF utility control statement is either missing or is longer than eight characters. The module name parameter is required.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1822   INVALID OVERLAY NUMBER IN PTF UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) detected an invalid overlay number in the PTF utility control statement. Some possible errors are:

- The overlay number specified is not two characters long.

- An overlay number of zero was specified.

- An overlay number was specified, but the module does not have overlays.

- An overlay number which is larger than the number of overlays in the module was specified.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1823   INVALID MODULE TYPE--MUST BE R, S, P OR O

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. An invalid module type was specified to be patched. Check that you specified the correct type before the module name parameter in the PTF statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1824   NAME IN PTF STMT AND PTF ID IN HDR STMT CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The first five characters of the module name parameter specified in the PTF statement were not the same as the first five characters of the PTF ID parameter in the HDR statement.

Recovery

Option 1: If the PTF statement contains an error, select this option and the PTF statement will be ignored. Enter the correct PTF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1825   MODULE, SPECIFIED IN PTF STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The module specified in the PTF statement is not in the specified library. Check the specified module name.

Recovery

Option 1: The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1826   RELEASE LEVEL IN PTF STMT DOES NOT MATCH MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The release level specified in the PTF utility control statement does not match the release level of the module in the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1827   INVALID LIBRARY NAME IN PTF STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) detected an invalid library name in the PTF utility control statement. The library name parameter is either longer than eight characters or does not begin with an alphabetic character, @, #, or $.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1828   LIBRARY, SPECIFIED IN PTF STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix ($FEFIX) cannot find the library you have specified in the PTF utility control statement. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—1830   CHECK BYTE IN DATA STATEMENT INCORRECT OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. An invalid check byte parameter was specified in the DATA utility control statement. Either a two-character hexadecimal number was not specified or the first byte of the area to be patched does not match the check byte.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1831 PATCH DISPLACEMENT IN DATA STMT INVALID OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. The DISP parameter in the DATA utility control statement is either missing or does not contain four characters. The DISP parameter is required and must be exactly four characters long.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1832 PATCH DATA MISSING IN DATA STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. No patch data was specified in the DATA utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1833 PATCH SPECIFIED IN DATA STMT EXCEEDS MODULE SIZE

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. Either the displacement specified in the DATA utility control statement or the displacement plus the total number of bytes patched in the PTF operation is greater than the number of bytes in the module. Check the DISP parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1834 ADDRESSES OVERLAP FOR RLD DATA IN DATA STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. Either the patch data specified in the DATA statement overlays half of a relocatable address or relocatable bytes were specified in the patch data and were not separated by at least two bytes.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement entered is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1835 RELOCATABLE ADDRESSES INVALID FOR THIS MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. Relocatable data was specified in a DATA utility control statement but relocatable data is invalid for this module.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1836 INVALID RLD FOUND IN THE MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. An invalid entry is in the relocation list dictionary (RLD) of the module being patched.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter another statement. You can either enter another DATA statement without a relocatable patch or, if at least one correct DATA statement has been read since the last PTF statement, enter another PTF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1837 MODULE GIVEN IN PTF STMT HAS NO ROOM TO ADD RLD'S

Cause

Operator: The program temporary fix utility ($FEFIX) issued this message. Not enough space exists in the module to contain the new relocation list dictionary (RLD) entries the PTF generates.

Recovery

Option 1: The last statement is ignored; enter another statement. You can either enter another DATA statement without a relocatable patch or, if at least one correct DATA statement has been read since the last PTF statement, enter another PTF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1856 EXTENDED TRACE ERROR

Cause

Operator: The TRACE procedure is running. The extended trace utility (#FEXTR) was selected from the initial screen prompt. However, an invalid completion code was received from the extended trace utility.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1858   DUMP AREA DOES NOT FIT ON INSERTED DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to copy a 256 K dump file to a 128-byte-per-sector diskette, but the file does not fit. The dump file can be copied onto a 256-, 512-, or 1024-byte-per-sector diskette.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Initialize the APAR diskette(s) to 512 bytes per sector and run the APAR procedure again.

SYS–1859   NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE FOR EXTENDED TRACE TABLE

Cause

Operator: The TRACE procedure is running. An attempt was made to allocate the extended trace table in main storage. However, the amount of space requested was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try allocating the space again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1860   APARFILE NOT FOUND ON INSERTED DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve input from diskette but could not locate the APARFILE file created on the diskette by the APAR utility ($FEAPR).

Recovery

Option 1: The system terminates the dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–1861   SPOOL FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: Either the dump utility ($FEDMP) or the APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to retrieve the spool file from disk. However, the utility cannot locate the disk address of the file. The cause might be that spooling is not supported on your system.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available only if the APAR utility is running. The system continues processing without copying the spool file to the APAR diskette.

Option 2: This option is available only if the dump utility is running. The dump utility is terminated, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1862 INPUT JOB QUEUE FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: Either the dump utility ($FEDMP) or the APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to retrieve the input job queue file from disk. However, the utility cannot locate the disk address of the file. The cause might be that the input job queue is not supported on your system.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available only if the APAR utility is running. The system continues processing without copying the input job queue onto the APAR diskette.

Option 2: This option is available only if the dump utility is running. The dump utility is terminated, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1863 TRACE FILE ALLOCATED TO ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: If you are running the TRACE procedure, you have entered inquiry mode and have specified trace. However, the job you were currently running had the trace file allocated to it. The start-logging-to-disk option cannot create a new trace file (system or extended) when the current trace file is allocated to another job.

If you are running DUMP XTRACE, you responded 'Y' to the delete file message, but the extended trace file cannot be deleted. This is because the file is active on the extended trace queue.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1864 TRACE FILE SIZE SMALLER THAN TRACE TABLE SIZE

Cause

Operator: The trace utility ($FETRC) compared the size of the current main storage trace table to the requested size of the trace file to be allocated on disk and found the trace table size to be greater than the file size. In order to log the main storage trace table to disk, the file size must be greater than or equal to the size of the main storage area.

Recovery

Option 1: Enter a new disk logging option or new trace file size.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1865 NOT ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE ON DISK FOR TRACE FILE

Cause

Operator: The trace utility ($FETRC) attempted to allocate on disk either a system trace file or an extended trace file of the requested size and failed because there is not enough available space.

Recovery

Option 1: Enter a new disk logging option or new trace file size.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1866 TRACE FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: Either the dump utility ($FEDMP) or the APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to retrieve data from the system trace file but cannot locate the file.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is valid only for the APAR utility. Processing continues without copying the trace file to the APAR diskette.

Option 2: This option is valid only for the dump utility. The system terminates the dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1867 UNABLE TO LOCATE REQUESTED #PTFLOG MODULE

Cause

Operator: Either the dump utility $FEDMP) or the APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to retrieve the #PTFLOG O member from a library but the member is either not in the specified library or the specified library cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is valid only for the APAR utility. Processing continues without copying the PTFLOG to the APAR diskette.

Option 2: This option is valid only for the dump utility. The system terminates this dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1868 STORAGE DUMP AREA PREVIOUSLY ACCESSED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) detected that the main/control storage dump area on disk has been previously accessed using the dump utility. This is an informational message, not an error condition.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues.

Option 1: The sytem terminates the dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS-1869 STORAGE DUMP DATA MAY BE INCORRECT

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) detected that a constant field within the main storage dump area has been invalidly overlaid. This is an informational message, not an error condition. It indicates that other storage data areas may also be invalid and, consequently, unpredictable results are possible if the utility is continued.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues.

Option 1: Select this option to terminate this dump option and to read another utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS-1870 STORAGE ADDRESS CANNOT BE TRANSLATED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve a 256-byte main storage data area from the dump area using a translated task address. The task address did not translate, however, to a valid 2 K block number. The data area being retrieved is not within the addressable storage of the task in question.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility attempts to continue processing the requested option by skipping the task storage area in question. A printed warning is included in the output indicating that a storage address error was detected.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS-1871 STORAGE ADDRESS GREATER THAN VALID MAXIMUM VALUE

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve a 256-byte main/control storage data area from the dump area; but either all or a portion of the data area exceeds the storage limits of the dump.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility either allows a new storage dump option to be entered or, if the condition arises during the processing of an already started dump option, attempts to continue processing the option by skipping the storage data area in question. In the latter case, a printed warning is included in the output indicating that a storage address error was detected.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS–1872 TASK STORAGE CANNOT BE DISPLAYED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve a main storage data area from the dump area using a translated task address. The task in question, however, was swapped out of main storage at the time the dump to disk was taken and cannot be displayed or printed.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility allows a new storage dump option to be entered.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS–1873 DEFAULT TASK STORAGE LIMITS CANNOT BE COMPUTED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) cannot compute default task storage limits for the command processor task since it has no region assigned to it.

Recovery

Option 1: Enter a new storage dump option.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS–1874 NO VALID EXTENDED TRACE TABLES EXIST

Cause

Operator: You have chosen the T-option to the DUMP MAIN PRINTER display, and either the extended trace control block queue was empty, or all existing extended trace tables were empty or invalid at the time of the dump.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to return to the option menu. No tables are printed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS–1875 INSUFFICIENT SPACE FOR DISK WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) is attempting to copy a file from an APAR diskette to a disk work file, but there is not enough disk space to allocate the work file.

Recovery

Option 1: The allocation is retried. If enough disk space is still not available, this message is issued again.

Option 2: The system terminates the dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1876 DEFECTIVE 2 K MAIN STORAGE SEGMENT DETECTED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve a main storage data area from the dump area and found the associated 2 K storage segment to be defective. As a result, the data area cannot be displayed or printed, since the defective 2 K segment is not copied to the dump area.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be reentered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility attempts to continue processing the requested option by skipping the storage area in question. A printed warning is included in the output indicating that a storage address error was detected.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS – 1877 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR DETECTED

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to retrieve a 256-byte main storage data area from the dump area using a translated task address. The results of the translation, however, yielded an address which exceeded the addressing limits of the dump. The task control block (TCB) of the associated task might be invalid.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility attempts to continue processing the requested option by skipping the task storage in question. A printed warning is included in the output indicating that a storage address error was detected.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS – 1878 UNABLE TO LOCATE DUMP FOR REQUESTED DEVICE TYPE

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) cannot locate within the I/O controller dump area the storage dump for the requested device address.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. The dump utility allows a new storage dump option to be entered.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1879 INVALID OLDEST TRACE TABLE ENTRY ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) attempted to print the contents of the main storage trace table and detected an invalid table address. This can occur if ALTER/DISPLAY is active at the time the storage is dumped to disk or if the trace table is being logged to disk.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. The contents of the trace table are printed, beginning with the starting address of the trace table. However, the trace table may not contain valid trace entries.

Option 1: Processing continues. The contents of the trace table are not printed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The dump file is not protected.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The dump file remains protected.

SYS – 1880 INVALID SECTOR ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDMP) or the patch utility ($FEPCH) detected a disk/diskette sector address which is beyond the valid addressable limits of the device.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new sector address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility allows a new dump option to be entered.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1881 REQUESTED EXAM NOT FOUND BY $FEDMP UTILITY

Cause

Operator: The dump utility ($FEDUMP) attempted to find the requested exam storage in the dump area; however, the exam chain was empty or the requested exam was not on the chain.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing continues. If OUTPUT-CRT, the utility allows a new storage address to be entered. If OUTPUT-PRINTER, the utility allows a new storage dump to be entered.

Option 2: The system terminates the dump option and reads another utility control statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1882 EXTENDED VTOC DISKETTE NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: Either the dump utility ($FEDMP) or the patch utility ($FEPCH) attempted to access a 2D diskette; however, the diskette has an extended VTOC. Neither of these utilities supports extended VTOC diskettes.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1890 SEC TABLE ADDRESS NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The SEC (system event counters) table address was not found in the I/O counter table directory.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SYS–1900   DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while accessing the disk VTOC. You were reorganizing the disk area containing user files.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The disk is not completely reorganized.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the disk is not completely reorganized.

Note: To complete the disk reorganization, you must first correct the data on the disk using the BUILD procedure. Then you can run the same disk reorganization program you were using when the disk I/O error occurred, to complete the disk reorganization.

SYS–1901   SINGLE DISK SYSTEM--A2 IN DISK PARAMETER INCORRECT

Cause

Operator: This message is issued by the disk reorganization utility ($FREE). A2 was specified in the DISK parameter of the COMPRESS utility control statement but disk A2 does not exist on this system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. No disk reorganization is done.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, no disk reorganization is done.

SYS–1902   1 OR MORE J FILES EXIST--TRYING TO REORGANIZE DISK . . .

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to reorganize the disk but one or more job (J) files exist. Job files on the disk cannot be moved by the disk reorganization utilities ($PACK or $FREE).

Recovery

Option 0: The disk reorganization continues and the job files are deleted from the disk.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job and the job files on the disk are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the job files are lost and the disk reorganization is not done.

SYS–1903   PROBLEM OCCURRED IN PREVIOUS DISK REORGANIZATION . . .

Cause

Operator: A previous disk reorganization was not completed. The current disk reorganization request is not the same as the previous request. This is an informational message to inform you the disk will be reorganized using the previous disk reorganization request.

Recovery

Option 0: The disk reorganization continues according to the previous disk reorganization request.

SYS−1904 CANNOT SPECIFY FILE STMTS FOR DISK REORGANIZATION

Cause

Operator: One or more FILE statements were included with the OCL to run the disk reorganization utility (either $PACK or $FREE). FILE statements are not allowed when reorganizing the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved and you can continue with the next job step. The disk reorganization is not done.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, the disk reorganization is not done.

SYS−1905 DISK I/O ERROR--UNABLE TO ACCESS THE SSS TABLE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while $FREE was accessing the SSS (sequential sector address) table using the diskette work area on disk.

Programmer: This message was issued by the disk reorganization utility ($FREE) while running COMPRESS. $FREE must be run again after recovery to ensure the integrity of data on the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS−1906 OVERLAPPED FILES EXIST ON DISK

Cause

Operator: There is at least one file on the disk that extends into the following file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The disk reorganization is not done.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the disk reorganization is not done.

Note: You can use the CATALOG procedure to identify the overlapping files.

SYS−1907 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE READING FORMAT 1 IN DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during the disk reorganization while reading a format 1 in the disk VTOC (volume table of contents).

Recovery

Option 0: The disk reorganization continues. The file containing the error is not moved but other files are moved up against the file containing the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job and the disk reorganization completed up to this point is preserved. You can continue with the next job step.

Note: You can use the CATALOG procedure to identify the file containing the error. Then use the BUILD procedure to correct the error.

SYS-1908 A DISK FILE CONTAINS AN INVALID DATA AREA

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred during another job or a previous step in this job. The error has not been corrected. Disk reorganization cannot be completed with an error on the disk.

Recovery

Option 0: The disk reorganization continues. The file containing the error is not moved but other files are moved up against the file containing the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job and the disk reorganization completed up to this point are preserved. You can continue with the next job step.

Note: You can use the CATALOG procedure to identify the file containing the error. Then use the BUILD procedure to correct the error.

SYS-1909 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE REORGANIZING DISK

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the disk reorganization utility was moving a file.

Recovery

Option 0: The disk reorganization continues. Processing of the file containing the error stops and the remaining files are moved up against the file containing the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job and the disk reorganization completed up to this point are preserved. You can continue with the next job step.

Note: You can use the CATALOG procedure to identify the file containing the error. Then use the BUILD procedure to correct the error.

SYS-1911 INVALID FORMAT 1 FOUND DURING COMPRESS FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: An invalid format 1 has been encountered during a compress function.

Programmer: While updating the user library format 1's in the assign/free area, a file other than a library was found.

Recovery

Option 0: The compress function continues. The invalid format 1 is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-1912 NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE AVAILABLE TO COMPRESS

Cause

Operator: An error in the program resulted in insufficient main storage for the buffers. Call your IBM program service representative.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 1913   NOT ENOUGH AREA ON DISK FOR THE VTOC ENTRIES

Cause

Operator: The disk area allocated for diskette header labels is used to sort VTOC entries for the disk files. However, this disk area is insufficient to contain all of the VTOC entries for the disk files.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error occurs frequently, call your IBM program service representative.

SYS – 1914   INCORRECT VTOC ENTRY FOR #LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The first entry in the system VTOC area is not for the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Because there is not a correct entry for #LIBRARY, the system must be reloaded. However, do not change the size of #LIBRARY.

SYS – 1915   ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN MLCA LOAD BUFFER FAILED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire system queue space for the multiline communications adapter (MLCA) microcode load buffer; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS – 1916   LU CONFIGURATION TABLE LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The logical unit (LU) configuration table library name specified in the subsystem configuration was not found.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue.

SYS – 1917   LU CONFIGURATION TABLE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The logical unit (LU) configuration table member name specified in the subsystem configuration was not found.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue.

Note: After selecting option 2, you can run the DEFINELU procedure to edit, review, create, or update the configuration table, or you can enable another subsystem configuration. For additional information about the DEFINELU procedure, see the *3270 Device Emulation User's Guide*.

SYS-1918 SUBSYSTEM IS ALREADY ENABLED

Cause

Operator: An enable request was issued for a System/34 subsystem. However, the subsystem is already enabled on the same communications line.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-1919 INVALID LU CONFIGURATION TABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem that was configured with an invalid LU configuration table.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-1920 SSCPID IS NOT ENABLED

Cause

Operator: Communications have been established with a host location. However, a location that corresponds to the SSCPID of the host location has not been enabled. Communications with the host system are ended.

Programmer: The SSCPID parameter of the remote location configured must be the same as the one used by the host system.

Recovery

Enable a location with the host system's SSCPID.

SYS-1921 SSCPID DOES NOT MATCH ACTIVE LOCATION's SSCPID

Cause

Operator: Communications have been established with a host system. The SSCPID of the host system contacted does not match the one configured for the location reached.

Recovery

Verify the phone number of the location you want and the SSCPID configured for that location.

SYS-1922 DEFINELU CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DEFINELU procedure was evoked or placed on the job queue. Because DEFINELU is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked or placed on the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2000 HELP MUST BE RUN WITH A REQUESTOR

Cause

Operator: An invalid HELP command has been entered at this display station.

Programmer: The procedure containing $HELP was put on the input job queue, or an ATTR RELEASE-YES statement was specified at this display station prior to the running of a procedure that contains the HELP command. The ATTR RELEASE-YES statement releases the display station from the next job step when the job step begins, making it a nonrequestor terminal program. Therefore, the HELP command is invalid.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2001 INVALID NAME SPECIFIED FOR THIS HELP FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure. If you entered HELP from the keyboard and specified a name parameter, the parameter specified is invalid.

Programmer: An invalid name parameter has been specified in the HELP procedure. Valid entries are as follows:

- The name OCL
- The name PCE
- The name of the procedure or command for which you require help

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the parameter is omitted, a menu listing the supported catagories of System/34 procedures, commands, and statements is displayed.

SYS–2003 $HELP UTILITY MUST BE RUN ONLY FROM HELP PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: You are entering utility control statements from the keyboard and specified the $HELP utility. The $HELP utility can only be run from the HELP procedure; it cannot be entered from the keyboard as a utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can also invoke the HELP utility by pressing the HELP key.

SYS–2015 INVALID UNIT PARAMETER--MUST BE F1, I1, OR NULL

Cause

Operator: An invalid UNIT parameter was specified in one of the following procedures:

- BLDLIBR
- CATALOG
- DELETE
- DUMP
- FROMLIBR
- ORGANIZE
- PATCH
- POST
- TOLIBR
- TRANSFER

The UNIT parameter must be F1, I1, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS–2016 DISK I/O ERROR READING DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while reading the disk VTOC. This message is issued by the $LABEL utility program, which might have been invoked by the CATALOG procedure.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: You can attempt to correct the error in the disk VTOC using the BUILD procedure. If you cannot do this or this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-2017 CATALOG PARAM 4 MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the CATALOG command is invalid. Valid entries are AUTO, NOAUTO, or omission of the parameter. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2018 CATALOG PARAM 5 MUST BE LOCATION, NAME, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter in the CATALOG command is invalid. Valid entries are LOCATION, NAME, or omission of the parameter. The default is LOCATION.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2022 PARAM 2 IN COPYI1 CMD NOT ALLOWED--PARAM 1 IS ALL

Cause

Operator: ALL was specified in the first parameter position of the COPYI1 command statement and a date was specified in the second parameter position. This combination is invalid.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. The copy operation is not performed.

SYS-2023 FILE WITH SPECIFIED DATE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the file described in the SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statements either does not exist on the unit specified or has been described incorrectly.

Programmer: This message was issued by the delete utility ($DELET), which might have been invoked by the DELETE procedure. A file with the specified label and date is not on the specified unit.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2024 PARAM 4 MUST BE DELETE OR NOT GIVEN IN COPYI1 CMD

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter position in the COPYI1 command statement is invalid. The fourth parameter must either be DELETE or be omitted. DELETE is valid only when ALL is specified in the first parameter.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the copy operation is not performed.

SYS–2025 COPYI1 PARAM 4 ALLOWED ONLY WHEN PARAM 1 IS ALL

Cause

Operator: DELETE was specified in the fourth parameter position in a COPYI1 command statement. The COPYI1 command also specified copying a single file. DELETE is invalid when copying a single file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the copy operation is not performed.

SYS–2026 PARAMETER 5 IN COPYI1 CMD MUST BE PRESERVE OR NULL

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter in the COPYI1 command statement is invalid. The fifth parameter must either be PRESERVE or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the copy operation is not performed.

SYS–2031 SPECIFIED MESSAGE SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, one of the following conditions exists:

- You have incorrectly entered the source member name.

- The source member does not exist in the library.

- The wrong library was searched for the source member.

Programmer: This message was issued by the create message member utility ($MGBLD), which might have been invoked by the CREATE procedure. The source name of the message source member cannot be found in the specified library. If a library was not specified, #LIBRARY is the default.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2032 PARAM 2 MUST BE REPLACE OR NOT GIVEN IN CREATE CMD

Cause

Operator: The second parameter in the CREATE command statement is invalid. The second parameter must be either REPLACE or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the message load member is not created.

SYS – 2037 DISKETTE CANNOT BE PROCESSED BY THIS SYSTEM . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette is not a diskette 1 or a diskette 2D type of diskette, or it is in the wrong sector format. It cannot be processed by this system. If present, the characters to the right of the message text are the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The sector length is 256 for a diskette 1 and 512 for a diskette 2D.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 2038 INCORRECT DISKETTE VOL/HDR LABEL FOR THIS SYSTEM . . .

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette cannot be used on this system. If present, the characters to the right of the message text are the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The first four characters of the volume label are not VOL1 in EBCDIC or the first four characters of the header labels are not HDR1 in EBCDIC.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you want to use the diskette on this system, it must be initialized using the INIT procedure.

SYS – 2039 INCORRECT DISKETTE VOLUME LABEL FOR THIS SYSTEM . . .

Cause

Operator: The label standard field in the volume label of this diskette does not contain a W. If present, the characters to the right of the message text are the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you want to use the diskette on this system, it must be initialized using the INIT procedure.

SYS–2041 DISKETTE I/O ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: An I/O error occurred while reading from or writing to the diskette. If present, the characters to the right of the message text are the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert a backup diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the system can process other diskettes without causing this error, the diskette has caused the error. You might be able to initialize the diskette using the INIT procedure.

If the system cannot process other diskettes, customer engineering services are required.

SYS–2042 PARAMETER 1 MUST NOT BE ALL IN DELETE COMMAND STMT

Cause

Operator: The first parameter position of the DELETE command statement contained ALL. The first parameter must contain the label of the file you are deleting and cannot contain ALL.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the delete operation is not performed.

Note: To delete a file named ALL, use the RENAME procedure to rename the file:

    RENAME ALL,xxx

Then use the DELETE procedure to delete the rename file:

    DELETE xxx,F1

SYS–2043 GIVEN DELETE FUNCTION VALID ONLY AT SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You are using the $DELET utility to delete files on the disk. Either all the files in a group or all files on the disk are to be deleted. This operation can be done only from the system console.

Programmer: When LABEL-ALL is specified in either the SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statement, the $DELET utility must be run from the system console.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2044 REQUESTED FUNCTION REQUIRES NO OTHER JOBS ACTIVE . . .

Cause

Operator: You are using the $DELET utility to delete files on the disk. Either all the files in a group or all files on the disk are specified. This operation can be done only when no other jobs are active.

Programmer: The $DELET utility cannot be run when LABEL-ALL is specified in either the SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statement and any other jobs are active.

Recovery

Option 1: The delete operation is retried. If any other jobs are still active, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 2047 SYSCLASS PARAM INVALID--file label NOT SYSCLASS FILE

Cause

Operator: You are using the file delete utility ($DELET) to delete a SYSCLASS file on disk. However, the LABEL parameter does not have a pound (#) sign as the first character of the file label. The file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: SYSCLASS-xxx has been specified. The LABEL parameter in the SCRATCH or REMOVE utility control statement is required to have a pound (#) sign as the first character in the file label.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 2052 FOR FILE file label INSERT DISKETTE VOLUME volume number

Cause

Operator: The file label identified in the message text must have the volume number identified in the message text before processing can continue for this job. The characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette volume and retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 2053 PROGRAM IS WAITING FOR THE DISKETTE DRIVE . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette drive is needed by this program; however, it is presently in use by another program. The other program's duration of run time is short enough to permit this program to wait.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to wait until the diskette drive is available.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 2054 FILE file label--NEED number BYTES PER SECTOR DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The file label identified in the message text must have a diskette formatted with the indicated number of bytes per sector to continue processing the job. The characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2055 FILE file label--NEED number/256 BYTES PER SECTOR DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The file name identified in the message text requires a diskette formatted in either the number of bytes per sector specified in the message or in the 256 bytes per sector format. The characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2056 IGC SUPPORT NOT AVAILABLE ON SYSLIST DEVICE

Cause

Operator: You attempted to print or display ideographic characters on a printer or display station that does not support ideographic characters (IGC).

Programmer: IGC fields are processed as 2-byte characters.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. Ideographic fields are processed as 1-byte characters and the resulting data printed or displayed could be meaningless.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2057 PARAMETER 3 IN DISPLAY COMMAND STMT MUST BE RECORD

Cause

Operator: More than two parameters were specified in a DISPLAY command statement, but the third parameter was not RECORD. RECORD is the only valid specification in the third parameter position.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the display operation is not performed.

SYS—2058 number BYTES PER SECTOR DISKETTE NEEDED

Cause

Operator: The currently executing job requires a diskette with the number of bytes per sector specified in the message text. The characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette in the specified location and select this option to continue the job.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2059 INPUT FILE filename DELETE
CAPABLE--SYSTEM
IS NOT . . .

Cause

Operator: You are using the $COPY utility to copy
files on the disk. The input file is
delete-capable, but the system configuration
does not include delete-capable file support.
The file name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues; the file is copied
with none of the delete-capable records
removed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS-2060 OUTPUT FILE filename MAY
CONTAIN DELETED
RECORDS . . .

Cause

Operator: You are using the $COPY utility to copy
files on the disk. The file identified in the
message text is being created as a normal file
from a delete-capable file, and you have not
requested the SYSDEL parameter. The file may
contain deleted records.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. The file is copied
to disk as a not-delete-capable file with none
of the deleted records removed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS-2061 INPUT FILE filename DELETE
CAPABLE--SYSTEM IS NOT . . .

Cause

Operator: You are using the $COPY utility and
have specified the SYSDEL parameter either in
the ORGANIZE procedure or with the DELETE
parameter of the COPYFILE statement for the
$COPY utility. The system configuration does
not include delete-capable file support. The file
is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. The file is
processed, but the system deletion request is
ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS-2062 SYSDEL REQUEST FOR NORMAL
FILE filename

Cause

Operator: You are using the $COPY utility to copy
files on the disk. The DELETE parameter in the
COPYFILE statement is specified as SYSDEL.
However, the input file identified in the
message text is not a delete-capable file.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. All records
containing hexadecimal FF in the first byte will
be deleted.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS–2063 CANNOT COPY CHECKPOINT ACTIVE FILE filename

Cause

Operator: This message is issued from the $COPY utility. An attempt was made to copy a file to disk that has been checkpointed. Checkpoint active files cannot be copied. The checkpoint active file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2064 UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE FROM DATA MANAGEMENT

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while running the $COPY utility. A return code from either disk or diskette data management indicates one of the following:

- An invalid operation was specified.

- An operation that is not valid in the $COPY function was encountered.

Either customer engineering or program support representative assistance is required.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2074 HIST OVFL FILE NOT DELETED--SEE MSG GUIDE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message that is the result of a request entered on the IPL override display to delete the history overflow file. However, the history overflow file contains at least one entry; therefore it cannot be deleted now.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: After IPL is complete, the history overflow file can be deleted provided it is purged first. To do this, enter the following command statement:

HISTORY OVERFLOW, DELETE, RESET

SYS–2075 HISTORY OVFL FILE FULL--SEE MSG GUIDE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message that may be the result of an IPL error or a procedure error. In either case the history file is near capacity, and an attempt was made to write it to the history overflow file. However, the history overflow file is also full. Existing history file entries will be overlaid (wrapped) until the overflow file is emptied and reallocated.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: The history overflow file can be emptied and reallocated after IPL or when the procedure that is running is complete. To empty and reallocate it, enter the following command statement:

HISTORY OVERFLOW, ALL, RESET

SYS—2076 CANNOT ALLOCATE/DEALLOCATE HIST OVFL FILE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message that is the result of a request entered on the override display to either allocate or delete the history overflow file. The request could not be processed for one of the following reasons:

- There is insufficient space in the VTOC.

- There is insufficient space in the user data file area.

- The deallocate failed because of a system error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If the HISTORY OVERFLOW command is issued again later, with these same parameters, and this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS—2077 HIST OVFL FILE SIZE WRONG--SEE MSG GUIDE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message that is the result of an IPL error. The existing history overflow file size is either too large or too small. However, it contains entries which must be deleted before a new overflow file can be allocated.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The history overflow file remains the same as it currently is.

Note: After IPL is complete, a new history overflow file can be allocated after the existing overflow file is emptied. Enter the following command statement:

    HISTORY OVERFLOW, ALLOCATE, RESET

SYS—2078 HIST OVFL FILE HAS number MULTIPLES--REQ number

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message which is the result of a request to allocate a history overflow file of the number of multiples indicated at the right of the message text. However, a smaller size file was allocated, as shown in the message text, because there is not enough disk space available.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—2079 UNABLE TO ACCESS LAST SECTOR OF THE HISTORY FILE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message which may be the result of an IBM program error. An attempt was made to read or write the last sector of the history file. This sector contains control information about the history overflow file.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS—2080 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN INIT COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The third parameter in the INIT command statement is invalid. Valid entries for this parameter are FORMAT, FORMAT2, DELETE, or RENAME. The third parameter position can also be left blank; the default is then RENAME.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the diskette is not initialized.

SYS—2109 INPUT FILE file label CONTAINS INVALID KEY

Cause

Operator: The input file identified in the message text is being processed by the $COPY utility. An invalid key was found during building of the index for the output file.

Programmer: A key with one or more bytes of binary ones has been found during building of the index for the output file.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues; the record containing the invalid key is ignored, and any remaining records are copied to the output file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2110 OUTPUT FILE file label SAME AS INPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: The output file identified in the message text is being processed by the $COPY utility. There is an error in the FILE statement.

Programmer: The file being copied is on disk and is being copied to an output file on disk specified as DISP-OLD. The labels and creation dates for an input file and an output file specified as DISP-OLD cannot be the same.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2111 file label--INDEX FOR THIS FILE MAY BE INVALID

Cause

Operator: Option 2 was selected for a halt issued while the $COPY utility was restoring an indexed file, but the index portion of the file identified in the message text might be invalid. Perform an IPL so that file rebuild will recreate the index of the file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue closing the index file.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2112 RETAIN PARAM FOR DISK FILE MUST BE P, T, J, OR S

Cause

Operator: The UNIT parameter in the BLDFILE command statement, the ORGANIZE command statement, or the FROMLIBR command statement contains F1 specifying a disk file. However, the command statement in error does not contain T, S, J, or P in the fifth parameter position (retention parameter). If this is for a disk file, F1 must be specified and the retention parameter must be T, S, J, or P, or not specified. If this is for a diskette file (ORGANIZE and FROMLIBR commands only), the unit parameter must be I1 or not specified (the default is I1) and the retention parameter must be a number from 1 to 999.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS-2113 BOTH PARAMETERS 6 AND 7 REQUIRED IF ONE IS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: A parameter was specified in the sixth parameter position of the ORGANIZE command but not in the seventh parameter position, or a parameter was specified in the seventh position but not in the sixth position. If one of these parameters is specified, specify the other.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the ORGANIZE operation is not performed.

SYS-2114 RETAIN PARAMETER FOR DISKETTE FILE MUST BE 0-999

Cause

Operator: The unit parameter, which is either the third parameter position in the ORGANIZE command statement or the fourth parameter position in the FROMLIBR command statement, contains I1 or is not specified (defaulting to I1) indicating a diskette file. However, the command statement in error does not contain a number from 0 to 999 in the fifth parameter position (retention parameter). If this is for a diskette file, the unit parameter must be I1 or not specified (the default is I1) and the retention parameter must be a number from 0 to 999. If this is for a disk file, F1 must be specified and the retention parameter must be T, S, P, J, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS-2115 PARAM 6 IN FROMLIBR COMMAND INVALID WITH F1 & ADD

Cause

Operator: A sixth parameter was specified in a FROMLIBR command with a fourth parameter of F1 and a fifth parameter of ADD. No sixth parameter is allowed in this case.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the FROMLIBR operation is not performed.

SYS-2116 PARAMS 8 AND 9 IN ORGANIZE COMMAND INVALID WITH F1

Cause

Operator: Both the eighth parameter (location) and the ninth parameter (AUTO) are invalid when the third parameter specifies disk (F1) in the ORGANIZE command. The eighth and ninth parameters are valid only when the third parameter is I1.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the organize operation is not performed.

SYS-2117 ORGANIZE PARAM 9 MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The ninth parameter in the ORGANIZE command is invalid. Valid entries are AUTO, NOAUTO, or omission of the parameter. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the organize operation is not performed.

SYS-2118 RESTORE PARAM 5 MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter in the RESTORE command is invalid. When the first parameter is ALL, the fifth parameter must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not specified. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the restore operation is not performed.

SYS-2119 RESTORE PARAM 8 MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The eighth parameter in the RESTORE command is invalid. When the first parameter is the label of a single diskette file, the eighth parameter must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not specified. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the restore operation is not performed.

SYS-2120 PARAM 6 IN SAVE CMD MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NULL

Cause

Operator: The sixth parameter in the SAVE command is invalid. When you are saving a single disk file, the sixth parameter must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not specified. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the save operation is not performed.

SYS-2121 PARAM 7 IN SAVE CMD MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO OR NULL

Cause

Operator: The seventh parameter in the SAVE command is invalid. When you are saving more than one file, the seventh parameter must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not specified. The default is AUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the save operation is not performed.

SYS-2125 FILE file label IS FULL BUT MORE DATA EXISTS

Cause

Operator: The copy operation you are performing cannot be completed because the output file is full. A larger output file is needed.

Programmer: The COPYO file statement must have a larger number specified in either the RECORDS or BLOCKS parameter.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new files created before the error occurred are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. (Only the records written to the file prior to the halt are preserved.)

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For additional information about determining the number of blocks in an index file, see Appendix A in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS-2128 UNABLE TO EXTEND SYSTASK FILE

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to increase the size of the task work area (#SYSTASK) for allocation of additional system resources. However, there is not sufficient space available to increase the size.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Some system functions will be canceled as a result of this error. Possible function changes are local display stations put offline, remote work stations canceled, and no subconsoles allowed. The task work area (TWA) can be increased either by reloading the SSP and allocating a larger TWA, or by freeing space within the first 16 megabytes on disk to allow for the extension of the TWA.

SYS-2129 file label--NOT ENOUGH MAIN STOR TO CREATE FILE INDEX

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to create an index for the file identified in the message text, but there is not enough main storage to execute the index reconstruction module.

Recovery

Option 0: The file identified in the message text is in error. Select this option to process the next file, if there are other files.

Option 2: Select this option to delete the file identified in the message text.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2144 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN RESTORE COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter was specified in the third parameter position of the RESTORE command statement. When restoring a single file, the third parameter must be either RECORDS or BLOCKS.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the restore operation is not performed.

SYS-2145 BLOCKS OR RECORDS PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: A parameter was specified in the fourth parameter position of the BLDFILE or RESTORE command, or the eighth parameter position of the TRANSFER or POST command. When this parameter is specified, the preceding parameter position must contain either BLOCKS or RECORDS.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS-2146 PARAMETER 5 MUST BE EITHER LOCATION OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: When you are restoring a single file, the fifth parameter in the RESTORE command must either be LOCATION or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2149 file label--COPYO FILE NOT DESCRIBED AS A NEW FILE

Cause

Operator: The COPY and COPYIN files have the same file label specified in the FILE OCL statement. When a COPYO and COPYIN file have the same label, the DISP-NEW or file size (blocks or records), or the file location, should be specified.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2150 PARAM 6 IN DISPLAY CMD MUST BE IGC OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The sixth parameter in the DISPLAY command is invalid. If you are displaying records that contain ideographic (IGC) data, and if you want to display the ideographic data, the sixth parameter should be IGC. If you do not want to display the ideographic data, do not specify the sixth parameter.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2151 file name--IMMEDIATE ACCESS FILES NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: The input file identified in the message text is being processed by the $COPY utility. The file is an immediate access file; however, the system configuration does not include support for immediate access files.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues; the file is copied.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is reserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2152 file name--$COPY CANNOT PROCESS THIS REMOTE FILE

Cause

Operator: This remote file cannot be processed by the disk copy/display utility program ($COPY).

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file name.

Programmer: This message was issued by the $COPY utility. The file is defined as a remotely stored file. $COPY cannot process this remotely stored file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is reserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2165   PRINTER GIVEN IN SET CMD OR SETCF STMT NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The printer to be assigned for output from the display station cannot be found. The printer ID is specified in either the seventh parameter of the SET command or the PRINTER parameter of the SETCF utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SETCF statement is ignored; enter the correct SETCF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2166   REGION SIZE IN SET COMMAND OR SETCF STMT TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: The region size specified is larger than the amount of user main storage in the system. The region size is specified in either the fifth parameter of the SET command or the RGSIZE parameter of the SETCF utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SETCF statement is ignored; enter the correct SETCF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2167   INVALID SET PARAM 6 OR SETCF STMT LIBRARY PARAM

Cause

Operator: Either the library name (sixth parameter) in the SET command statement or the LIBRARY parameter in the SETCF utility control statement is invalid.

Programmer: The library name must begin with A through Z, @, #, or $. The library name cannot be PRINT, READER, F1, DISK, or #LIBRARY.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility statements from the keyboard. The SETCF statement is ignored; enter the correct SETCF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2168   DATE OF ALL ZEROS INVALID IN SET CMD OR SETCF STMT

Cause

Operator: A session date of all zeros was specified for either the date (fourth parameter) in the SET command or the DATE parameter in the SETCF utility control statement. A session date of all zeros is invalid for these parameters.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SETCF statement is ignored; enter the correct SETCF statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2182 KEY LOCATION PARAM GIVEN--KEY LENGTH PARAM MISSING

Cause

Operator: A key location was specified in the TRANSFER or POST command statement's value-2 parameter but no key length was specified for the value-1 parameter. Both parameters are optional, but when one is specified, both must be specified. The key length (value-1) is the fifth parameter position and the key location (value-2) is the sixth parameter position.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the transfer operation is not performed.

SYS-2184 PARAMETER 6 IN TRANSFER CMD MUST BE ADD OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering command statements from the keyboard, the TRANSFER or POST statement contains an invalid parameter 6.

Programmer: This message is issued by the TRANSFER or POST procedure. The records in a disk file are to be added to an existing basic data exchange file on diskette. Parameter 6 must be ADD for this operation or not given for any other TRANSFER or POST operation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2185 KEY LENGTH PARAM GIVEN--KEY LOCATION PARAM MISSING

Cause

Operator: A key length was specified in the TRANSFER or POST command statement's value-1 parameter but no key location was specified for the value-2 parameter. Both parameters are optional, but when one is specified, both must be specified. The key length (value-1) is the fifth parameter position and the key location (value-2) is the sixth parameter position.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the transfer operation is not performed.

SYS-2186 PARAM 2 IS I1--PARAM 4 MUST BE ADD, NOADD OR NULL

Cause

Operator: You specified that a file be transferred from a diskette to disk (I1 in the second parameter position of the TRANSFER or POST command), but an invalid parameter was specified in the fourth parameter position. When I1 is specified, the fourth parameter position must be ADD, NOADD, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the transfer operation is not performed.

SYS–2187 PARAMETER 7 MUST BE RECORDS, BLOCKS OR NULL

Cause

Operator: You specified that a file be transferred from a diskette to disk (I1 in second parameter position of the TRANSFER or POST command), but an invalid parameter was specified in the seventh parameter position. When I1 is specified, the seventh parameter position must be RECORDS, BLOCKS, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the transfer operation is not performed.

SYS–2200 filename--THIS FILE BEING OPENED AGAIN INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The executing program is processing the same disk file with two different filenames. The file has been opened by the program with another filename. The program is opening the same file again, with the filename identified in the message text, as an output file. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2201 filename--THIS FILE CANNOT BE SHARED AS ACCESSED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. The FILE statement for the file identified in the message text specified that the file can be shared. The program is accessing this file with an access method that does not allow file sharing.

Programmer: If the file cannot be shared do not specify DISP-SHR in the FILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—2202 filename--THIS DIRECT FILE ACCESSED INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. The file identified in the message text is a direct file but the executing program is accessing this file with the consecutive add access method.

Programmer: A direct file cannot be accessed by the consecutive add access method.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for this executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—2203 filename--THIS FILE IS NOT AN INDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. The file identified in the message text is not an indexed file. The executing program is accessing the file as an indexed file.

Programmer: The executing program is accessing this file with an indexed access method but this file is not an indexed file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2204 filename--THIS INDEXED FILE ACCESSED INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. The file identified in the message text is an indexed file but the executing program is accessing this file with a nonindexed access method.

Programmer: The executing program is accessing this file with consecutive add or update access methods but the file is an indexed file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2205 filename--THIS FILE ACCESSED WITH WRONG REC LENGTH

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. In referencing the file identified in the message text, the executing program is using the wrong record length value.

Programmer: The record length specified by the program does not equal the record length of the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2206 filename--THIS FILE ACCESSED WITH WRONG KEY LENGTH

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. In referencing the file identified in the message text, the executing program is using the wrong key length value.

Programmer: The key length specified by the program does not equal the key length of the file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2207 filename--DISK I/O ERROR, PROCESSING THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the system was formatting the file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2208 filename--THIS FILE ACCESSED WITH WRONG KEY LOC

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. In referencing the file identified in the message text, the executing program is using the wrong key location value.

Programmer: The key location specified by the program does not equal the key location of the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2209 AT LEAST ONE FILE ERROR OCCURRED--PGM CANNOT RUN

Cause

Operator: At least one error has occurred in a file being processed by the executing program. The error occurred while the file was being opened or closed and a message was displayed explaining the error. The executing program must be ended and the job canceled.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2210 filename--THIS FILE BEING OPENED AGAIN INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The executing program is processing the same disk file with two different filenames. The program opened the file as an output file with a second file name, which is identified in the message text. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2211 filename--THIS FILE BEING OPENED AGAIN INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The executing program is processing the same disk file with two different filenames. The file has been opened by the program with another filename as an update file. The program is opening the same file again, with the filename identified in the message text as an add file. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2212 INCORRECT DEVICE SPECIFIED BY PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program attempted to open a file but the program specified an incorrect device.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2213 filename--FILE STATEMENT NOT GIVEN FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. The file identified in the message text cannot be opened because a FILE OCL statement was not specified.

Programmer: The executing program is opening the disk file identified in the message text. A FILE OCL statement was not found that matched the program's description of the file. In the FILE statement, the specified NAME parameter and the specified or defaulted UNIT parameter must match the program's description of the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file description (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2214 filename--CANNOT OPEN THIS FILE, WAS NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The program is opening the file identified in the message text but the program has not allocated this file.

Programmer: This file must be allocated before it can be opened.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2215 filename--INVALID BLOCK LENGTH GIVEN FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The program is opening the file identified in the messsage text.

Programmer: The program has specified a block length for this file that is not a multiple of 256.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2216 filename--INVALID BUFFER LENGTH FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The program is opening the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The length of the I/O buffer specified by the program is too small for the record length specified.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2217 filename--THIS FILE BEING OPENED AGAIN INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occured when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The executing program is processing the same disk file with two different filenames (DTFs). The file on disk has been opened by the program with another filename (DTF) as an add file. The program is opening the same file on disk again with the filename identified in the message text as an update or add file. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2219 filename--NON-OLMV ACCESS TO OLMV FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The file identified in the message text is an invalid file type for this operation.

The error occurred while the file was being opened.

Programmer: This message is issued by disk open. The file being accessed is an offline multivolume file (OLMV), and the executing program is not being run in OLMV mode.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (CDTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2220 volume id--THIS VOL ID NOT SAME AS PREVIOUS DISKETTE . . .

Cause

Operator: The volume ID given in the message text is not the same as the volume ID of the previous diskette. Either the wrong diskette was loaded into the diskette magazine drive or there is a programming error. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The volume ID given in the message text does not match that of the previous diskette. For multivolume file processing, the volume ID of the diskettes must be the same.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job with the inserted diskette. The PACK parameter is set to the volume ID of the inserted diskette.

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2221 filename--NEW DISKETTE FILE MUST BE USED AS OUTPUT

Cause

Operator: Either the file with the specified name is not on the inserted diskette or the file name was specified incorrectly. The file name specified is given in the first eight characters of the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The diskette file was allocated as a new file but the program references the file as other than an output file. A new file can only be referenced as an output file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2222 filename--EXISTING DISKETTE FILE MUST BE INPUT/ADD

Cause

Operator: The file with the specified name is on the inserted diskette; but the program requires that this file name not be on the diskette. The wrong diskette might be inserted. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The program references an existing file on the diskette as other than an input or add file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2223 INCORRECT DISKETTE--RECORD LENGTH NOT SAME

Cause

Operator: An incorrect diskette record length has been encountered. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message was issued while running the RESTORE, TRANSFER, POST, or TOLIBR program. The diskette that is being processed has a different file record length than the diskette previously processed.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2224 INCORRECT DISKETTE--EXCHANGE TYPE NOT SAME

Cause

Operator: An incorrect diskette data file type has been encountered. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: This message is the result of a different diskette type being loaded while doing a RESTORE, TRANSFER, POST, or TOLIBR function for a multivolume file. The diskette that was loaded is a different exchange type than that of the diskette processed previously. The diskette data file types are basic data exchange files and system files.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the diskette with the correct exchange type and retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2225 filename--DISKETTE FILE TYPE AND ACCESS CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This diskette file cannot be processed by the executing program. The first eight characters of this message text identify the file. If present, the characters to the right of the messsage text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The access method specified by the program is incompatible with the file type of the identified file on the inserted diskette.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2226 filename--INCORRECT RECORD LENGTH IN DISKETTE FILE

Cause

Operator: This diskette file cannot be processed by the executing program. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Programmer: The record length specified by the program is not the record length of this file on the inserted diskette.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2227 filename--I/O ERROR IN THIS DISKETTE FILE

Cause

Operator: A read or write error occurred while processing the inserted diskette. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file where the error occurred. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in the file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Save any required files on the diskette and initialize the diskette containing the error before using it again.

SYS-2231 filename--DISK I/O ERROR CLOSING THIS OUTPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while closing the output file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—2232 filename--DFILE-NO GIVEN FILE IS DELETE CAPABLE FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you may have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The DFILE-NO parameter was specified for an existing file that was already specified as delete-capable. The DFILE parameter can only be specified for a file at the time it is created, and that attribute cannot be changed by specifying DFILE on the FILE statement used to access that file.

Recovery

Option 0: If this option is available, select it to continue processing. The DFILE-NO parameter is ignored, and the file is processed as delete-capable.

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS—2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—2233 filename--DFILE-YES GIVEN--FILE NOT DELETE CAPABLE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you may have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The DFILE-YES parameter was specified for an existing file that was already specified as not-delete-capable. The DFILE parameter can only be specified for a file at the time it is created, and that attribute cannot be changed by specifying DFILE on the FILE statement used to access that file.

Recovery

Option 1: If this option is available, select it to continue processing. The DFILE-YES parameter is ignored and the file is processed as not-delete-capable.

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS—2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2234 filename--SYSTEM IS NOT CONFIGURED DELETE CAPABLE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The file identified in the message text is invalid for this system. The error occurred while the file was being opened.

Programmer: This message is issued by the disk open function. The file you are trying to open is a delete-capable file. However, this system is not configured with the record delete function.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Delete capable file processing is part of the extended disk data management function. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about configuring extended disk data management on your system.

SYS–2237 file label--DISKETTE I/O ERROR ON THIS FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred on the first write operation on the inserted diskette. The inserted diskette is a continued volume for the file identified in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lot.

SYS–2238 file label--DISKETTE I/O ERROR ON THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred on the first write operation for the file identified in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Submit the job again with another diskette.

SYS–2239 file label--DISKETTE I/O ERROR ON THIS FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred on a write operation on the inserted diskette for the file identified in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: The system closes the file on the inserted diskette. The file will be continued on another diskette volume. Wait for message SYS–1485 to be displayed before changing diskettes.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2251 file name--SYSTEM IS NOT IFILE CAPABLE

Cause

Programmer: You are attempting to open the IFILE capable file identified in the message text; however, the system is not configured for extended index data management. The file cannot be processed unless the system is appropriately configured.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is terminated in disk file open and other DTFs are checked for errors. Message SYS–2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: For information on configuring your system for IFILE file processing, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

SYS–2252 file name--IFILE PARAM DOES NOT MATCH FILE STATUS

Cause

Programmer: You specified IFILE-YES for an existing file that is not IFILE capable or you specified IFILE-NO for an existing file that is IFILE capable. You cannot change the attributes of an existing file by specifying IFILE on the file statement that references the file.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues; the IFILE parameter is ignored. The current status of the file is used, whether or not it is IFILE capable.

Option 2: The job is terminated in disk file open and other file descriptions (DTFs) are checked for errors. Message SYS–2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2262 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN JOBSTR COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The third parameter in the JOBSTR command must be SAVE, NOSAVE, or not specified. If the third parameter is not specified, SAVE is assumed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2263 PARAM 3 INVALID WITHOUT PARAM 2 IN JOBSTR COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The third parameter was specified in the JOBSTR command statement; however, the second parameter (procname) is missing. The third parameter can be specified only when the second parameter is specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2264 INVALID PARAMETER 7 IN JOBSTR COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering command statements from the keyboard, parameter 7 in the JOBSTR statement is invalid.

Programmer: This message is issued by the JOBSTR procedure. The seventh parameter in the JOBSTR command statement must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2265 JOBSTR PARAM 1 INVALID--CARD READER NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: The first parameter in the JOBSTR command contains a single asterisk. For System/32, this indicated the job stream is on cards. Since System/34 does not have a card reader, a single asterisk in the first parameter is invalid. The first parameter must contain the label of a basic data exchange diskette file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2266 JOBSTR PARAM 5 MUST BE Q, 1-5 OR NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter in the JOBSTR command must be either Q, 1 through 5, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2501 library name--DIRECTORY IS FULL IN THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: Not enough space exists in the library directory to contain the entry for the new member to be placed in the library.

The directory may not be completely full, but $MAINT has determined that you are attempting to add more members than space permits.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

If you are running auto report and the first six characters of the library member name are #AUTOS, see the AUTO command statement in the *RPG II Reference Manual*.

Option 1: The operation is retried. If there is still not enough space in the directory, this error will occur again. See the following note for more information.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are using option 1 to retry the operation, space must be made available before selecting option 1. Either use the inquiry function and run the following procedures to make space available or have the system operator run the following procedures to make space available.

You can make space available in the directory either by deleting unnecessary library members, or by increasing the space allocated for the directory. To delete members, you can use the FROMLIBR procedure to save the members; then use the REMOVE procedure to delete them.

To increase the directory size of a user library, run the $MAINT utility for the allocate function.

To increase the directory size of the system library, run the BACKUP and RELOAD procedures. You can change the space allocated for the directory when running the RELOAD procedure.

For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS—2502 library name--NOT ENOUGH SPACE IN THIS LIB FOR MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The library does not contain enough unused space to add the member to this library. If you were updating a member when this error occurred, the member could not be replaced in the same place because another display station was using a member from that library or that library was the active user library for the display station.

The library may not be completely full, but $MAINT has determined that you are attempting to add more members than space permits.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

If you are running auto report and the first six characters of the library member name are #AUTOS, see the AUTO command statement in the *RPG II Reference Manual*.

Option 1: The operation is retried. If you are adding a new member to the library, use the allocate function of $MAINT to increase the size of the library before selecting this option. You can do this by either using the inquiry function or having the system operator increase the library size.

If you are replacing an existing member in the library, all other display stations using a member from the library must stop using those members. Also any other display stations with the library as the active user library must sign off. Selecting option 1 might then replace the library member.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can make space available either by deleting unnecessary members, or by increasing the space allocated for the library. To delete members, you can use the FROMLIBR procedure to save the members; then use the REMOVE procedure to delete them. After deleting members, run the CONDENSE procedure.

To increase the size of the system library, run the BACKUP and RELOAD procedures. You can change the space assigned for the system library when running the RELOAD procedure. You can also increase the size of any library using the allocate function of $MAINT.

For further information about these functions, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS-2503 file label--THIS OUTPUT FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the FROMLIBR procedure. The space specified for the output file was not large enough to contain the member(s) being copied. The operation cannot be completed.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. Specify more space for the output file when you resubmit the job.

SYS-2504 library name--THIS LIBRARY IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The library is full and the rest of the member cannot be added to the library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

Note: If you are running SDA, select option 3. Selecting option 1 will produce unpredictable results. If you are running auto report and the first six characters of the library member name are #AUTOS, see the AUTO command statement in the *RPG II Reference Manual.*

Option 1: Option 1 is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The portion of the member already added to the library is preserved. Processing continues with the next statement you enter. To increase the size of the library, enter the ALLOCATE statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Make space available either by deleting unnecessary library members, or increasing the size of the library. To delete members, you can use the FROMLIBR procedure to save the members; then use the REMOVE procedure to delete them. After deleting library members, use the CONDENSE procedure to remove gaps in the library and accumulate all unused space at the end of the library.

To increase the size of the system library, run the BACKUP and RELOAD procedures. You can change the space assigned for the system library when running the RELOAD. You can also increase the size of any library using the allocate function of $MAINT.

For further information about these functions, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-2505 INVALID NAME PARAMETER IN DELETE OR COPY STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter you keyed in the DELETE or COPY statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT). An invalid NAME parameter was specified in the DELETE or COPY utility control statement. A valid member name:

- Must begin with an alphabetic character (A through Z, @, #, or $).

- Cannot contain more than eight characters.

- Cannot contain a comma, single quote, period, or blank.

- Cannot be one of the restricted member names (ALL, NEW, DIR, or SYSTEM) when copying to a library.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The DELETE or COPY utility control statement in error is ignored.

If you are running a procedure, processing will continue with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement you enter.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2506 INVALID NEWNAME PARAM IN COPY UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the NEWNAME parameter you keyed in the COPY statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. An invalid member name was specified in the NEWNAME parameter of the COPY utility control statement. The first character of a member name must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $), and the member name cannot contain more than eight characters. If you specified NAME-characters.ALL, you must use the same number of characters in the NEWNAME parameter as preceded .ALL.

Recovery

Option 1: The COPY utility control statement in error is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the copy operation is not performed and the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct COPY statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2507 INVALID RECORD READ WHILE CREATING S OR P MEMBER

Cause

Operator: You are creating a source or procedure member from the keyboard and the library maintenance utility has read a /* (end of data) OCL statement. A /* statement is not allowed in source or procedure data.

Programmer: When FROM-READER is specified in a COPY utility control statement, the statements to be copied must immediately follow the COPY statement and must terminate with a CEND statement.

Recovery

Option 0: The /* record is ignored. Continue the job and the /* record is not placed in the member.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2508 NO SOURCE STATEMENTS FOLLOWING COPY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, the source or procedure member you are trying to copy to the library does not contain any source or procedure statements.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you entered the FROM-READER parameter in the COPY statement. When this is done, source statements must follow the COPY statement.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. No statements were read between the COPY utility control statement and the CEND statement. When you specify FROM-READER in the COPY statement, you must specify at least one source or procedure statement before the CEND statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The specified copy operation is ignored.

If you are running a procedure, processing will continue with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement you enter.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2509 library name--SPECIFIED MEMBERS NOT IN THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The library members you are looking for cannot be found in the specified library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by one of the following procedures:

- FROMLIBR
- LISTLIBR
- LIBRLIBR
- REMOVE

The specified member names cannot be found in the specified library.

If this error occurred while attempting to delete a data file, the REMOVE command statement was entered instead of the DELETE command statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The COPY utility statement or the DELETE utility control statement in error is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the copy or delete operation is not performed and the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2510 library name--DUPLICATE MEMBER IN THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to place a member in a library, but one already exists with the same name and type.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the existing library member is replaced. In addition, any other duplicate library members this copy operation creates are also replaced with no message issued.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2511 file label--INVALID COPY STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the members.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file. The COPY statement in error is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing the member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. The NAME parameter was not specified in that statement. NAME is always required.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2512 file label--INVALID COPY STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the members.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. The COPY statement in error is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. The LIBRARY parameter was not specified in that statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2513 file label--$MAINT UTILITY CANNOT PROCESS THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: This file cannot be processed by the TOLIBR procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT).

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label.

Programmer: This message was issued by $MAINT which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR procedure. Only sector mode files created by $MAINT or record mode files with record lengths from 40 to 120 bytes and all records the same length can be processed.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2514 file label--COPY STMT RECORD MISSING IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the file you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the source or procedure members, or you are trying to read the wrong file.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. The statement in error is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR or LISTFILE procedure. When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. In either case, the first record in a member was not a COPY statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2515 file label--INVALID CONTROL STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the file you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the source or procedure members, or you are trying to read the wrong file to the library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. The statement in error is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR or LISTFILE procedure. When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. In either case, the first record in a member did not start with // followed by a blank and therefore was not recognized as a COPY statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2516 file label--INVALID COPY STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the members.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. The COPY statement in error is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR or LISTFILE procedure. When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. In either case, the same keyword was used more than once in that statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2517 library name--CANNOT INCREASE THE SIZE OF THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. An attempt was made to increase the disk area for the specified library, but a file or library occupies the space immediately following or preceding this library. A file or library must not occupy the area required for the expansion of a library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The space for the library remains the same. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To increase the library size, the space following the library must be available. To increase the directory size, the space preceding the library must be available.

SYS-2518 library name--CANNOT REDUCE THIS LIBRARY TO GIVEN SIZE

Cause

Operator: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. An attempt was made to decrease the disk area for this library, but the resulting space is less than the space the library members now occupy.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The space for the library remains the same. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the CONDENSE procedure to reorganize the library. If the library still cannot be reduced to the desired size, you can use the REMOVE procedure to delete any unnecessary members. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-2519 library name--NO PTF LOG MEMBER IN THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The library load member containing PTF information (#PTFLOG) is not in this library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Place #PTFLOG in the library so the operation can be performed. Use the RELOAD, or BLDLIBR procedure, or the library to library copy function of the $MAINT utility. For further information about these procedures and the $MAINT utility, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-2520 file label--INVALID DIRECTORY ENTRY IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to copy to a library contains invalid library members.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR procedure. An invalid directory entry is in the file to be placed in the library. The file was not created by the FROMLIBR procedure or the $MAINT utility. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label.

Recovery

Option 0: The invalid member and any members that follow it in the file are not copied to the library. Any valid members preceding this invalid member are copied.

If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 0.

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2521 file label--INVALID COPY STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the members.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label. The invalid COPY statement is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR or LISTFILE procedure. When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement. Also when listing member types and names in a record mode file, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement.

An invalid member name was specified in that statement. A valid member name:

- Must begin with an alphabetic character (A through Z, @, #, or $).

- Cannot contain more than eight characters.

- Cannot contain a comma, single quote, or blank.

- Cannot be one of the restricted member names (ALL, NEW, DIR, or SYSTEM) when copying to a library.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2522 library name--GIVEN MEMBERS IN THIS LIBRARY ARE SSP

Cause

Operator: The members specified in this copy or delete operation cannot be copied or deleted.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by one of the following procedures:

- FROMLIBR

- LIBRLIBR

- LISTLIBR

- REMOVE

One of the following errors caused this message:

- An attempt was made to copy, display, or delete all non-SSP members, but only SSP members exist. All user libraries contain at least one SSP member (#PTFLOG).

- An attempt was made to use the FROMLIBR, LISTLIBR, LIBRLIBR, or REMOVE procedure to copy, display, or delete an SSP member.

- An attempt was made to copy, display, or delete SSP members, but OMIT-SYSTEM was specified in the COPY utility control statement or RETAIN-S was not specified in the DELETE utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No library members are copied or deleted. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2523   INVALID OMIT PARAM IN COPY OR DELETE CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the OMIT parameter in either the COPY or DELETE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. An invalid OMIT parameter was specified in either the COPY or DELETE utility control statement. If a name was specified in the OMIT parameter, it might be longer than eight characters. If the OMIT parameter was in the form:

   OMIT-character.ALL

there can be no more than seven characters, followed by a period, followed by ALL.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied or deleted. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2524   filename--THIS NAME PARAM IN TWO FILE STATEMENTS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, two FILE statements have the same NAME parameter.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. The same filename was specified in the NAME parameter in both a FILE statement for a diskette file and a FILE statement for a disk file. These two FILE statements must have different filenames for $MAINT.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The current operation is not performed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2525 INVALID PTF LOG NUMBER IN COPY STMT PTF PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the PTF parameter in the COPY statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. The PTF parameter in the COPY utility control statement is invalid. The PTF parameter must be YES, NO, or a numeric number with a value larger than zero and smaller than 65536.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No copy operation is performed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2526 library name--NO PTF'S FOR GIVEN MEMBERS IN THIS LIB

Cause

Operator: You are trying to copy one or more library members that contain a program temporary fix (PTF); however, none of the specified members contain a PTF.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library name. The type and name of the members is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. PTF-YES was specified in the COPY utility control statement, but none of the specified library members contain PTFs.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2527 file label--NO MEMBER IN THIS FILE WITH GIVEN PTF

Cause

Operator: You are trying to copy a library member with a program temporary fix (PTF) from a file to a library; however, there is not a member in the file with the specified PTF number.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. A PTF number was specified in the COPY utility control statement, but no library member in the file has that PTF number.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2528 file label--CANNOT ADD GIVEN MEMBERS TO THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: You cannot add the library members specified to the file identified by the first eight characters of the message text.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. An O (load) member or R (subroutine) member was specified in a utility control statement while the program was adding to a record mode file, but an O or R member cannot be added to an existing record mode file.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2529   file label--NO FILE STMT GIVEN WITH THIS NAME PARAM

Cause

Operator: A FILE statement is missing that is required to perform the specified copy operation. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file.

Programmer: A FILE statement is required when you are copying from a library to a file, from a file to a library, or from a file to display. A COPY utility control statement refers to a file but there is no FILE statement for that file. The file label must appear in both the COPY statement's FILE parameter and also the FILE statement's NAME parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2530   file label--NO MEMBERS EXIST TO COPY TO THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) which might have been invoked by the FROMLIBR procedure. When the copy operation was specified, the library members to be copied were in the specified library. However, before the specified library members were copied, another program deleted all the specified members from the specified library. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file to which the library member would have been copied.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No members are copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2531 file label--NO MEMBER IN THIS FILE COPIED TO LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The copy operation specifies to copy members in the file to a library; however, none of the members in the file were copied. The file is identified in the first eight characters of the message text.

Programmer: At least one of the following conditions caused this message:

- None of the members in the file exist in the specified library, but OMIT-NEW was specified in the copy utility control statement in order to omit any new members.

- The library load member containing the PTF information (#PTFLOG) is the only member in the file.

- The members in the file to be copied to the specified library are currently being updated by SEU.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No members are copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2532 file label--THIS FILE CONTAINS S/32 SCP MEMBERS . . .

Cause

Operator: One or more of the members in the file you are copying to a library in this system is a System/32 SCP (System Control Program) member. System/32 SCP members cannot be copied to a library in this system.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file. The type and name of the library member are sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT), which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR procedure. When copying a System/32 sector mode file to a library in this system, a System/32 SCP member was found. Only System/32 non-SCP library members can be copied into a library on this system.

Recovery

Option 0: Copying continues for non-SCP members. This System/32 SCP member and any other SCP members will not be copied.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2533 file label--THIS FILE HAS NO SOURCE STMT RECORDS

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read does not contain any source or procedure statements. The first eight characters of the message text identify the file.

Programmer: The library maintenance utility ($MAINT) issued this message. No statements were read between the COPY utility control statement and the CEND statement.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The specified copy operation is ignored.

If you are running a procedure, processing will continue with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement you enter.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2534 filename--FILE RECL AND COPY STMT RECL CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: The record length of the file identified in the message text is less than the length of a COPY statement record being created for this same file. The COPY statement record being created may be displayed above the message.

If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the length of a COPY statement record being created in this file exceeds the record length of this file.

Programmer: This message is issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) while copying to a record mode file.

If the RECL parameter was specified in the COPY utility control statement being processed, its value is less than the length of the COPY statement record being built in the record mode file.

If ADD-YES was specified in the COPY utility control statement being processed, the record length of this file is less than the length of the COPY statement being built for one of the members being added to this file.

Recovery

Option 0: The member identified by the COPY statement record is not copied to this file. Processing of the current COPY utility control statement continues.

Option 1: The member identified by the COPY statement record is not copied to this file. Processing of the current COPY utility control statement stops, and the next utility control statement is processed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This error can be avoided by increasing the value of the RECL parameter, or by not specifying the SVATTR-YES parameter in the COPY utility control statement being processed.

SYS-2541 LIBRARY AND RECL PARAMS CONFLICT IN COPY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the LIBRARY parameter is incorrect or the RECL parameter should not be entered in the COPY utility control statement.

Programmer: An attempt was made to copy library members to a record mode file; however, the LIBRARY parameter in the COPY utility control statement was O or R. When copying library members to a record mode file, the LIBRARY parameter must be S, P, or ALL. For other library types, the members can be copied to sector mode files. In this case the RECL parameter must not be specified.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No members are copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2542 file label--INVALID COPY STMT RECORD IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The file containing the source or procedure members you are trying to read contains an error in the first record of at least one of the members.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file. The invalid COPY statement is sometimes displayed above the message.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) which might have been invoked by the TOLIBR or LISTFILE procedure. When reading source or procedure members from a file in record mode, the first record in each member must be the required COPY statement.

An invalid LIBRARY parameter was specified in at least one of those copy statements. Only S or P is a valid entry in the LIBRARY parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2543 filename--COPY STMT RETAIN PARAM INVALID THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the TOLIBR procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) is running. However, there is an error in the file you are trying to copy. The file name is identified in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued by $MAINT. You are copying a record mode file to a library, but a COPY statement in the file has a RETAIN parameter that is not S (SSP) or R (ignored).

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The COPY statement in error may be displayed above the message text.

SYS–2544 filename--COPY STMT MRT PARAM INVALID THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the TOLIBR procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) is running. However, there is an error in the file you are trying to copy. The file name is identified in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued by $MAINT. You are copying a record mode file to a library, but a COPY statement in the file has a MRT parameter that is not YES.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The COPY statement in error may be displayed above the message text.

SYS–2545 filename--COPY STMT PDATA PARAM INVALID THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the TOLIBR procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) is running. However, there is an error in the file you are trying to copy. The file name is identified in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued by $MAINT . You are copying a record mode file to a library, but a COPY statement in the file has a PDATA parameter that is not YES.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The COPY statement in error may be displayed above the message text.

SYS–2546 filename--COPY STMT HIST PARAM INVALID THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the TOLIBR procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) is running. However, there is an error in the file you are trying to copy. The file name is identified in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued by $MAINT. You are copying a record mode file, but a COPY statement in the file has a HIST parameter that is not NO.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The COPY statement in error may be displayed above the message text.

SYS−2548 library name--THIS LIB NOT CREATED, INCORRECT LOCATION

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LOCATION parameter in the ALLOCATE statement is incorrect.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter in the ALLOCATE utility control statement must be A1, A2, or a block number.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library is not allocated. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the CATALOG procedure to determine the location of available space on the disk.

SYS−2549 library name--SIZE OF THIS LIBRARY NOT CHANGED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the INCREASE, DECREASE, or DIRSIZE parameter in the ALLOCATE utility control statement is incorrect.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Programmer: Valid library size is from 1 to 6553 blocks. The value specified for INCREASE, DECREASE, or DIRSIZE would result in a library size outside of this range.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library size is not changed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2550 INVALID LIBRARY TYPE GIVEN IN PROCEDURE PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: One of the following procedures issued this message:

- FROMLIBR
- LIBRLIBR
- LISTLIBR
- REMOVE

An invalid library type parameter was specified in a command statement for one of the procedures listed above. The only valid library type parameters are:

- SOURCE   Source member
- PROC   Procedure member
- LOAD   Load member
- SUBR   Subroutine member
- LIBRARY   All types of members
- SYSTEM   System directory (for use in the LISTLIBR command statement only)

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however the current operation is not performed.

SYS–2553 PARAMETER 2 IS SYSTEM--PARAMETER 1 MUST BE DIR

Cause

Operator: A LISTLIBR command statement parameter is incorrect. SYSTEM was specified in the second parameter position, but DIR was not specified in the first parameter position. If SYSTEM is specified, DIR must also be specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS–2554 library name--A LIBRARY OR FILE EXISTS WITH THIS LABEL

Cause

Operator: You are trying to create a new library however, the name that identifies this new library already identifies an existing file or library. The first eight characters of the message text identify the library you are trying to create.

Programmer: A library or file already exists with the name you have specified in the LIBRNAME parameter in the ALLOCATE utility control statement. Duplicate names are not allowed for files and libraries.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library is not allocated. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter the ALLOCATE statement again with a different name for the library.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2555   library name--THIS LIBRARY NOT CREATED

Cause

Operator: You are trying to create a new library; however, the directory size specified for that library is larger than the size specified for the entire library. The first eight characters of the message text identify the library you are trying to create.

Programmer: The library must be larger than its directory. If the BLDLIBR command is used, the second parameter specifies the library size and the third parameter specifies the directory size. If the ALLOCATE utility control statement is used, either the LIBRSIZE parameter or the DIRSIZE parameter is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library is not allocated. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter the ALLOCATE statement again with the correct values in the LIBRSIZE and DIRSIZE parameters.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2556   library name--DIRECTORY SIZE OF THIS LIB NOT REDUCED

Cause

Operator: You are trying to make the library directory smaller than its currently used space. The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Programmer: The DIRSIZE parameter in the ALLOCATE utility control statement must specify the directory size that is at least as large as what is currently in use.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The size of the library directory is not changed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter the ALLOCATE statement again specifying a larger directory size.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2557   library name--THIS LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A library specified in this operation cannot be found. Either the library does not exist or the library has been specified incorrectly. The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The specified operation is not performed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2558 library name--NO DISK OR VTOC SPACE TO CREATE THIS LIB

Cause

Operator: You are trying to create a new library; however, either there is not enough contiguous disk space available for the size of the library requested or the VTOC is full. The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Programmer: There is not enough contiguous disk space available for the library size requested in either the second parameter in the BLDLIBR command or the LIBRSIZE parameter in the ALLOCATE statement or the VTOC is full.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library is not created. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You might be able to create this library by specifying a smaller library size. If you specified location by block number, there might be enough contiguous disk space available elsewhere on the disk. Use the CATALOG procedure to find where the available disk space is located. If you still cannot create the library, the system operator must run the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all free space within the user area into a single area.

SYS–2559 library name--NEW SIZE GIVEN FOR THIS LIB SAME AS OLD

Cause

Operator: A size change was requested for the library identified in the first eight characters of the message text; however, the library is already at the size requested.

Programmer: An ALLOCATE utility control statement specified a change to the size of either the library or the library directory. However, the library or directory is already at the requested size.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library size is not changed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2561 library name--A MEMBER IN THIS LIB CANNOT BE REPLACED . . .

Cause

Operator: You are trying to replace a source or procedure member in a library; however, SEU is editing the same member. The replace is not allowed.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The member is not replaced, but any other members will be replaced.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2562 library name--CANNOT PUT MEMBER INTO THIS LIBRARY . . .

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to put a library member in a library; however, the member name contains a period or is a reserved name. Reserved names are ALL, DIR, SYSTEM, and NEW. The member cannot go into a library when the member name contains a period or is one of these reserved names.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. The member type and name are sometimes displayed above the message.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The member is not added to the library, but any other members will be added to the library.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2570 PARAMETER 4 MUST BE A1 OR A2 IN BLDLIBR COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The location parameter (fourth parameter position) in the BLDLIBR command statement is invalid. The parameter can be A1, A2, or not specified in which case it will default to A2.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the new library is not created.

SYS-2571 PARAMETERS GIVEN IN LIBRLIBR COMMAND STMT CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: You specified the fourth parameter (name parameter) as ALL. In addition, either you specified the same library for the first and second parameters (from and to libraries), or you specified the fifth parameter (new-name parameter). When ALL is specified, the from and to libraries must be different and the new-name parameter must not be specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the copy operation is not performed.

SYS-2572 PARAMETERS 6 AND 7 INVALID WHEN PARAM 5 NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: You are using the BLDLIBR procedure invoked by the BLDLIBR command to create a new library. The fifth parameter position in the BLDLIBR command can contain the file label, the sixth parameter position can contain either I1 or F1, and the seventh parameter position can contain the file date for a file you want to copy to the new library. You have not specified the fifth parameter (file label) but you have specified either the sixth parameter (I1 or F1), or the seventh parameter (date).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the new library is not created.

SYS–2573   PARAM 4 MUST BE REPLACE OR NOT GIVEN IN TOLIBR CMD

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the TOLIBR command is invalid. The fourth parameter must either be REPLACE or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the members in the file are not copied to the library.

SYS–2574   INVALID PARAMETER 6 OR 7 GIVEN IN LIBRLIBR COMMAND

Cause

Operator: Either the sixth or seventh parameter in the LIBRLIBR command is invalid. If the fifth parameter is ALL, the seventh parameter must either be REPLACE or be omitted. If the fifth parameter is not ALL, the sixth parameter must either be REPLACE or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the library members are not copied.

SYS–2575   INVALID PARAM IN FROMLIBR, BLDLIBR OR TOLIBR CMD

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the diskette magazine drive parameter is incorrect.

Programmer: This message is issued by either the FROMLIBR, TOLIBR, or BLDLIBR command. Either the FROMLIBR, TOLIBR, or BLDLIBR procedure is running. The diskette magazine drive for advancement between locations of magazines must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2580 library name--CANNOT CREATE A LIBRARY WITH THIS NAME

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LIBRNAME parameter in the ALLOCATE statement is incorrect.

Programmer: This message was issued by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) which might have been invoked by the BLDLIBR procedure. You cannot create a library with a name of F1, DISK, PRINT, READER, or #LIBRARY.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The library is not created. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter the ALLOCATE statement again with a different LIBRNAME parameter.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—2581 CANNOT COMPRESS SYSTEM LIBRARY NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: You are trying to compress the system library; however, there is another job running, spool is active, or another display station is signed on. No other display stations can be signed on and no other jobs, including spool, can be running while you are compressing the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the other jobs and spool are no longer active and no other display station is signed on, the retry will be successful.

Option 2: The job step is ended and the system library is not compressed. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled and the system library is not compressed. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS-2582 library name--THIS LIBRARY NOT COMPRESSED, BEING USED . . .

Cause

Operator: Either the CONDENSE procedure or the library maintenance utility ($MAINT) is running, and you are trying to compress a library. One of the following occurred:

- There is another job using that library. No other jobs can be using a library while you are compressing it.

- A display station is using a library member from the library you are trying to compress.

- A display station's active user library is the library you are trying to compress.

- An outstanding checkpoint exists with checkpoint active libraries.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the other job has ended, the display station using a member from the library is no longer using the member, or the display stations with the library as the active user library have signed off, the retry will be successful.

Option 2: The library is not compressed. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The library is not compressed. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS-2583 CANNOT PUT SSP MEMBER IN SYSTEM LIBRARY NOW

Cause

Operator: You are trying to place an SSP load member in the system library but no other jobs including spool can be running and no other display station can be signed on.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If all other jobs have ended and other display stations have signed off, the retry will be successful.

Option 2: The job step is ended and the member is not put in the system library. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The load module is not placed in the system library. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS-2584 INVALID ATTEMPT TO DELETE SYSTEM LIBRARY MEMBERS

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to do one of the following:

- Delete one or more SSP members

- Delete all non-SSP members of a type

- Delete all non-SSP members

These system library members can be deleted only by the system operator at the system console. When deleting SSP system library members, no other jobs including spool can be active. When deleting all non-SSP members of a type or all types from the system library, no other jobs can be active.

Recovery

Option 1: This option can be used when you are at the system console. The operation is retried. If another job is still active, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2585   library name--CANNOT DO SPECIFIED DELETE IN THIS LIB . . .

Cause

Operator: The deletion you are trying to do in the library identified in the message text cannot be done now.

Programmer: You cannot delete all members of one type or delete all members from a library when another job is using the library, the library is the active user library for another display station that is signed on, or another display station is using a member from the library.

Recovery

Option 1: The delete operation is retried. If the other job has finished using the library, the other display station with the library as its active user library is signed off, or the other display station using a member from the library is no longer using the member, the deletion will be done.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2586   library name--CAUTION, COPYING SSP MODULE TO THIS LIB

Cause

Operator: This is a caution message. You are copying an SSP load module to a user library. The member type and name is sometimes displayed above the error message and the library is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The system continues copying this module and any other modules into the user library. This message will not appear again when copying any other SSP load modules during this copy operation. The SSP modules may become unexecutable when in the user library.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2587   file label--$MAINT CANNOT PROCESS THIS REMOTE FILE

Cause

Operator: This remote file cannot be processed by the library maintenance utility ($MAINT).

The first eight characters of the message text identify the file label.

Programmer: This message was issued by the $MAINT utility. The file is defined as a remotely stored file. $MAINT cannot process this remotely stored file.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. No data is copied. The current operation is not performed. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, enter another utility control statement after selecting option 1.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2589 DISKETTE I/O ERROR WHILE APPLYING PTF'S

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while the system was reading a PTF diskette.

Programmer: The APPLYPTF procedure is running; however, a diskette I/O error has been encountered while reading from the PTF diskette.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The diskette is unusable.

SYS–2590 SPECIFIED MEMBER BEING UPDATED BY ANOTHER SEU USER

Cause

Operator: The library member you requested is currently being updated by another person also using SEU (Source Entry Utility). Only one program at a time can update the same library member.

Recovery

Option 3: Your job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in your job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2591 SEU IS ALREADY RUNNING FROM THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: You are signed on to SEU (Source Entry Utility) at this display station. Only one SEU job can be processed at a display station at one time. You cannot use inquiry to sign on to SEU again from the same display station.

Recovery

Option 3: Your job running in inquiry mode is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2592 SAVELIBR PARAM 1 INVALID--MUST BE USER LIB NAME

Cause

Operator: You attempted to use the SAVELIBR procedure to save the system library. The SAVELIBR procedure can save only user libraries.

Programmer: Parameter 1 of the SAVELIBR procedure must specify a user library. #LIBRARY or F1 cannot be specified in parameter 1.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2595 library name--ACTIVE MEMBERS REMOVED FROM THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: One or more library members that were active during this job have been removed from the library and therefore no longer exist. The name of the library is identified in the message text.

Programmer: One or more members from the library identified in the message text have been removed. The member or members could have been for a menu that was active during this job, procedures that were executed during this job, or message members that were active during this job. The members were deleted or replaced and then you condensed the library. The condense operation has overlaid the members that were in use.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The condense operation is completed successfully. The active members that were removed from the library no longer exist in the library and cannot be used.

Note: You should not delete or replace members that are in use. If it is necessary to delete or replace members that are in use, do not condense the library containing these members until they are no longer in use.

SYS-2596 library name--DISK ERROR WHILE ACCESSING THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: A disk error has occurred while reading or writing the directory of a library.

The first eight characters of the message text identify the library. In some cases, the member type and name that was being processed will be displayed above the message.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The library cannot be used with an error in the directory. Rebuild the library using the RELOAD procedure if it is the system library or the BLDLIBR procedure if it is a user library.

SYS-2597 module name--THIS MODULE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A load module required by the program is not in the designated user library (if one is active) or the system library.

Programmer: A program attempted to load a module that is not found in the designated user library (if one is active) or the system library. The name or type of module might be incorrectly specified, or the module is not in either library. If the module was deleted, copy it to a library before running the job again. The first eight characters of the message text identify the module.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2598 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE APPLYING PTF'S

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the system was writing PTF replacements into the system library.

Programmer: The APPLYPTF procedure is running; however, a disk I/O error has been encountered while writing PTF module replacements into the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2599 system component--THIS SSP LOAD MODULE HAS INVALID TABLE . . .

Cause

Operator: There is an error in an SSP module. The first four characters of the message text are the second through fifth characters of the module name.

Programmer: The cross-reference resolver routine has found an SSP module with an incorrect table.

Recovery

Option 0: The cross-reference resolver processes the remaining SSP modules. Because the SSP module containing the error cannot be used, the entire SSP might be unusable.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: Reload the SSP from diskette. If this message occurs after the reload is complete, contact your program support representative.

SYS–2811 WRONG DISKETTE INSERTED--PRIOR ONE NOT COMPLETED . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette was changed during the job at a time other than when an insert diskette message was displayed. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option after inserting the same diskette that was being processed before this error occurred. The job continues.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2812 INSERTED DISKETTE CANNOT BE USED BY THIS SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The inserted diskette has an invalid data set label. It was created on a System/32 prior to release 5.

Programmer: The inserted diskette has an invalid offset to next record field in a data set label.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2813 DISKETTE DRIVE IS NOT READY--INTERVENTION REQUIRED . . .

Cause

Operator: The diskette drive is not ready. This condition might be caused by one of the following:

- The diskette is inserted incorrectly.

- The diskette door has been opened.

- A diskette 2D has been inserted in a diskette 1 drive.

If the cause of the error was none of the above, the rotational speed of the diskette is too slow. Customer engineering services are required.

If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 1: Check that the diskette is inserted correctly, the door is closed, and the correct diskette type is in the diskette drive. Then select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2815 DISKETTE MAGAZINE DRIVE DOOR OPEN--MUST CLOSE DOOR

Cause

Operator: A diskette magazine drive door is open. The location of the magazine drive being processed is identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. Make sure the diskette magazine drive door is closed and the correct diskette(s) is inserted.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-2816 DISKETTE SELECT FAILED--CHECK MAGAZINE DRIVE

Cause

Operator: The diskette magazine drive is not ready; a diskette select request failed. The magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text might be empty.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette where specified and select this option to try again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–2820 PERMANENT DISKETTE I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent diskette I/O error was detected while reading or writing on the diskette. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. This option will not always be available.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Try to run the job again. If the error occurs again, use the COPYI1 procedure to copy any other good files to another diskette. Use the INIT procedure to initialize the diskette before using it again. If this error occurs on other diskettes, customer engineering services are required.

SYS–2850 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS A CONTROL UNIT CHECK

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has a machine error. The error is caused by a controller memory parity check, controller data bus in/controller data bus out parity check, or a loop time out in the control unit.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: After responding to the message, press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key to ready the printer. If the error still exists, perform a system IPL. If the error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-2851 printer id--POWER IS OFF FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The system wants to use the printer identified in the message text; however, the power to the printer is off.

Recovery

Make sure the printer is plugged in. Turn power on at the printer. If the check indicator is on, press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key.

SYS-2852 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (any hammer on check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2853 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS LOST POWER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has lost electrical power.

Recovery

To retry the operation you were attempting when this error occurred, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that the printer is plugged in.

2. If electrical power to the printer is off, turn the Emergency Power switch off and then on again.

3. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the error condition.

4. Press the Ready key to continue printing. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS-2854 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (hammer echo check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS – 2855 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS A CARRIAGE SYNC CHECK

Cause

Operator: Improper forms motion was detected in the printer identified in the message text. This causes a carriage sync check (carriage check 1). The forms might not be at the line number the control unit contains.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should do the following:

1.   Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions indicated by the Check and Forms indicators.

2.   If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

3.   Press the Carriage Restore key on the printer.

4.   Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5.   Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the line it was going to when the error occured.

For more information about recovering from a forms jam, see the *Operator's Guide* of the printer that jammed.

SYS – 2856 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS A FORMS JAM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has a forms jam.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must do the following:

1.   Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions.

2.   Clear the forms jam.

3.   Press the Carriage Restore key.

4.   Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5.   Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the next line it was going to print on when the error occurred.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

SYS–2857 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (belt sync check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. Check that the correct print belt is mounted in the printer and that the correct print belt image is loaded for that print belt.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

Notes:
1. If this error is the result of a mismatch between the belt and the belt image, the error will continue to occur until the condition is corrected.
2. If the belt image is incorrect, it may be changed by using the SET procedure command and then directing output to the printer. When the printer is allocated to the job, message SYS–1403 is issued. The new belt image is sent to the printer as the result of selecting option 1 in response to SYS–1403. After the belt image is sent to the printer, the printer may be readied by pressing the Stop/Reset key then the Ready key.

SYS–2858 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (belt speed check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS–2859 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS UNPRINTABLE CHARACTER CHECK

Cause

Operator: The print data contains a character which is not in the print belt image. Either the character is unprintable or the wrong print belt image is currently being used. The program has requested that the printer identified in the message text halt on unprintable characters.

Programmer: The character is between hexadecimal 40 and FF but the character is not defined in the current print belt image.

Recovery

The print positions for unprintable characters are left blank. Press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key to continue printing.

SYS−2860 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS A DATA TRANSFER CHECK

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has a data transfer check. Either data was lost or extra data was transferred from the system to the printer controller.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS−2861 printer id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid IOB was sent to the printer. This check occurs when either the data stream length in the IOB exceeds 256 bytes or an invalid command or command modifier is sent.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, the help of your IBM program support service representative may be required.

SYS-2862 printer id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid data stream was sent to the printer. This error is not associated with values in the data stream but rather is a procedural problem.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, the help of your IBM program service representative may be required.

SYS–2863 printer id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while the system was using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: This error indicates there is a character in the range of hexadecimal 00 through 3F in the data stream and it is not a valid SCS command.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristics, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. This error could occur if the spooled job ends abnormally, such as when:
   a. The system is powered down while the job is running.
   b. An inital program load (IPL) is performed while the job is running.
   You can use the STATUS PRT (D P) command to view the status of the print file. If the page count is zero, the job was not completed.
2. If *Note 1* does not apply, and if the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, call your program service representative.

SYS-2864 printer id--PROGRAM ERROR
WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while the system was using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid SCS command parameter was sent to the printer. This error indicates that one of the parameter bytes was not recognized by the controller.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. This error could occur if the spooled job ends abnormally, such as when:
   a. The system is powered down while the job is running.
   b. An initial program load (IPL) is performed while the job is running.
   You can use the STATUS PRT (D P) command to view the status of the print file. If the page count is zero, the job was not complete.
2. This error may be the result of sending print lines with more than 132 characters to a printer that cannot print more than 132 characters on a line.
3. If notes 1 and 2 do not apply and if the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, call your program service representative.
4. For more information, see messages SYS-1407, SYS-5848, and SYS-6151.

SYS–2865 printer id--THIS PRINTER IS OUT OF FORMS

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in this message text is out of forms.

Recovery

To recover from this error do the following:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition.

2. Press the Carriage Restore key to set the current line to line 1.

3. Insert additional forms and manually position them to line 1.

4. Press the Ready key to continue printing.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

If you want to print the remaining forms in the printer before inserting additional forms, press the Stop/Reset key and then press the Ready key for each remaining form you want to print.

Note: If you continue printing, you might lose vertical registration on the bottom of the form. On the 5211 Printer you might print past the end of the form.

SYS–2866 printer id--PRINT UNIT OPEN OR BELT COVER NOT IN PLACE

Cause

Operator: Either the print unit is open or the belt cover is not in place on this printer. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Make sure the print unit is closed and the belt cover is in place. If the Check indicator is on, press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The operation that was being attempted when this error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS–2867 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (print busy too long check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2868 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAS A RIBBON CHECK

Cause

Operator: The ribbon is moving too slowly or, if this is a 3262 Printer, both Ribbon Reverse switches are on. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Check the ribbon for a possible restriction of movement; a new ribbon might be required. Press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The operation being attempted when this error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2869 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (cable interlock check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should perform the following steps:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check condition.

2. If the Forms indicator was on, press the Carriage Restore key.

3. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

4. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The operation being attempted when this error occurred is tried again.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-2870 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (data parity check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2871 printer id--PRESS READY ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: This printer identified in the message text is not ready.

Recovery

Press the Ready key on the printer.

SYS−2872 printer id--THIS PRINTER HAD AN INTERMITTENT ERROR

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text had an intermittent error.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should perform the following steps:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check condition.

2. If the Forms indicator was on, press the Carriage Restore key.

3. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

4. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The operation being attempted when this error occurred is tried again.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS−2873 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (print busy too often check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS−2874 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A carriage speed check (carriage check 2) has occurred during a space operation. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should do the following:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions indicated by the Check and Forms indicators.

2. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

3. Press the Carriage Restore key on the printer.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For more information about recovering from a forms jam, see the *Operator's Guide* of the printer that jammed.

SYS−2875 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (print subscan emitter check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2876 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (fire tier check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2877 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (belt up to speed check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2878 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (carriage pedestal check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check conditions; then press the Ready key to continue processing. The operation being attempted when the error occurred is tried again. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed just before the error occurred.

SYS-2879 printer id--TURN OFF CE SWITCH ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A CE switch in the printer identified in the message text is on.

Recovery

Turn the CE switch off. If the Check indicator is on, press the Stop/Reset key to reset the check condition. Press the Ready key to initiate printing. The operation attempted when this error occurred is retried.

SYS—2880 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A carriage fault (carriage check 1--also referred to as a deceleration or sync check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should do the following:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions indicated by the Check and Forms indicators.

2. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

3. Press the Carriage Restore key on the printer.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For more information about recovering from a forms jam, see the *Operator's Guide* of the printer that jammed.

SYS—2881 printer id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: Either there is an invalid storage page or there is an invalid I/O buffer boundary for the line printer. I/O buffers must be aligned on eight-byte boundaries.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, the help of your IBM program support representative may be required.

SYS—2882 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A carriage fault (carriage check 3--also referred to as a carriage full speed check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should do the following:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions indicated by the Check and Forms indicators.

2. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

3. Press the Carriage Restore key on the printer.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For more information about recovering from a forms jam, see the *Operator's Guide* of the printer that jammed.

SYS—2883 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A carriage fault (carriage check 4--also referred to as an acceleration check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you should do the following:

1. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the check conditions indicated by the Check and Forms indicators.

2. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

3. Press the Carriage Restore key on the printer.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The printer skips to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For more information about recovering from a forms jam, see the *Operator's Guide* of the printer that jammed.

SYS-2884 printer id--THERMAL CHECK ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A machine error (thermal check 1) has occurred. The printer identified in the message text has lost power.

Customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS-2886 SYSTEM, USER OR WKSTN CANNOT BE SPECIFIED ON JOB QUEUE

Cause

Operator: You initiated the HISTORY procedure on the job queue and specified SYSTEM, USER, or WKSTN parameters. These parameters are not valid when the HISTORY procedure is executed from the job queue.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2887 UNABLE TO COPY HISTORY FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the history file was being copied to the history overflow file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. All subsequent history file entries overlay any current entries in the history file. The NOWRAP function is ignored.

SYS-2888 HISTORY FILE BEING MOVED TO HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE

Cause

Operator: At IPL the NOWRAP option was specified, and the disk was given as the output medium. The history file is full; therefore, it is being copied to the history overflow file on disk.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing.

SYS-2889 I/O ERROR WHILE PROCESSING HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the history overflow file was being read or written.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. All subsequent entries overlay current entries in the history file. The NOWRAP function is ignored.

Note: Use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history overflow file as possible and then reset the history overflow file.

SYS-2890 CANNOT ALLOCATE/DEALLOCATE HISTORY OVERFLOW FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the history file display utility ($HIST), which may have been invoked by the HISTORY procedure.

Programmer: The HISTORY OVERFLOW command was specified with either the ALLOCATE or the DELETE parameter. The command could not be processed because of one of the following:

- Insufficient space in the VTOC

- Insufficient space in the user data file

- A system error that caused deallocation to fail

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the HISTORY OVERFLOW command was specified with the DELETE parameter when this error occurred and the error reoccurs, contact your program service representative.

SYS-2916 filename--THIS FILE IS CURRENTLY IN USE

Cause

Operator: The file specified in the message text is a remote file and it cannot be shared at this time.

Programmer: The source data manager must terminate the corresponding session because the file cannot be allocated at this time. The requested sharing intent is not compatible with the existing sharing level at the target system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2917 PROCESSING FILE file name--DDFF ERROR error code

Cause

Operator: A distributed disk file facility (DDFF) error occurred while processing the remote file identified in the message text. The error code is also identified in the message text.

Programmer: The source data manager must terminate the corresponding session because a source or target data management error was detected. For additional information about problem determination, see the *IBM System/34 and System/3 Model 15D Distributed Disk File Facility PRPQ Reference Manual*, SC21-7869.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program, call your IBM service representative.

SYS–2918 PROCESSING FILE file name--SSP-ICF ERROR error code

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF session error occurred while processing the remote file identified in the message text. The error code is also identified in the message text.

Programmer: The source or target data manager must terminate the corresponding session because of an ICF session error (major/minor). For additional information about problem determination, see the *ICF Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–2919 PROCESSING FILE file name--RECEIVED MSG--nine characters of message

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF session received a message while processing the remote file identified in the message text. The first nine characters of the message from the target system are displayed. If the file is stored in an IBM System/34, a message identifier is displayed. If the file is stored on an IBM System/3, the first nine characters of the CCP (communications control program) terminal operator message is displayed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2930 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN HISTCRT COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You were entering utility control statements from the keyboard and specified an invalid entry in parameter 1 of the HISTCRT command.

Programmer: An invalid entry was given for parameter 1 of the HISTCRT command. Valid entries are SYSTEM or USER.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2931 CANNOT CALL HISTCRT FROM OR PLACE ON INPUT JOBQ

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to call the HISTCRT procedure from the input job queue or to place the HISTCRT procedure on the input job queue. HISTCRT calls an interactive utility program and can be run only from the keyboard.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-2932 USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO SPECIFY 'SYSTEM' PARAM

Cause

Operator: You entered the HISTCRT procedure and specified the SYSTEM parameter (HISTCRT SYSTEM). However, your security classification does not allow you to access the system history entries; a security classification of system operator or higher is needed. If you want to display your history entries, enter HISTCRT USER.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3100 to 3115
SYS-3130 to 3135

These are printed messages. They are documented in the *OLE Reference Manual.*

SYS-3150 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN PHASE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the PHASE control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The PHASE control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct PHASE statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3151 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN OPTIONS STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the OPTIONS control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The OPTIONS control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct OPTIONS statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3152 PROGRAM EXCEEDS 254 OVERLAYS OR 64 K

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected more than 254 overlays or the program is larger than the maximum 64 K.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3153 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN MODULE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the MODULE control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The MODULE control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct MODULE statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step is lost.

SYS—3154 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN CATEGORY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the CATEGORY control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The CATEGORY control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct CATEGORY statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−3155 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN GROUP STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the GROUP control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The GROUP control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct GROUP statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−3156 ERROR IN OVERLAY LINKAGE EDITOR FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: There is a programming error in the overlay linkage editor function.

Programmer: The #OLINK program has received an invalid utility control statement identifier from the syntax checker function.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Contact your program support representative.

SYS−3157 ONLY 1 PHASE AND 1 OPTIONS STATEMENT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, you have entered more than one PHASE statement or more than one OPTIONS statement.

Programmer: The overlay linkage editor has detected either a second PHASE control statement or a second OPTIONS statement. Only one of each of these statements is allowed each time the overlay linkage editor is used.

Recovery

Option 0: The last PHASE or OPTIONS statement read is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the next statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3158 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE IN EQUATE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the EQUATE control statement. One of the parameter values is invalid.

Recovery

Option 0: The EQUATE control statement is ignored. If you are running a procedure, the next statement in the procedure is read. If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, enter the correct statement or another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3159 MODULE CANNOT BE CATALOGED AS SUBROUTINE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor could not catalog an object module as a subroutine member because the name of the module is a reserved name (for example, the name ALL).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3160 module name MODULE, GIVEN IN MODULE STMT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, an object module cannot be found, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, either the MODULE statement is incorrect or an object module cannot be found.

Programmer: The overlay linkage editor could not find an object module specified in a MODULE statement. This error can be caused by the following conditions:

- The module name is specified incorrectly.

- The module does not exist in the library specified by the LIBRNAME parameter in the MODULE statement.

- The module does not exist.

Recovery

Option 0: The object module name is ignored and the load module is built without this object module.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3161 MODULE STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering control statements from the keyboard, a MODULE statement is missing.

Programmer: Either the MODULE control statement is missing or it was not successfully processed. At least one MODULE statement is required.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3162 ENTRY LABEL, SPECIFIED IN OPTIONS STMT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An entry-point label specified in the OPTIONS statement cannot be found.

Programmer: Either the entry point or module name specified in the OPTIONS statement's ENTRY parameter is incorrect or the label does not exist in an included module.

Recovery

Option 0: The ENTRY parameter in the OPTIONS control statement is ignored. The entry point will be the entry point of the mainline routine.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3163 $WORK FILE FULL--MORE DATA TO BE PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor has run out of work area in the $WORK file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Increase the number of blocks for the $WORK file. The $WORK file size must be equal to or greater than the region size.

SYS-3164 $SOURCE FILE FULL--MORE DATA TO BE PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor has run out of work area in the $SOURCE file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Increase the number of blocks for the $SOURCE file. The $SOURCE file size must be equal to or greater than the region size.

SYS–3165 INVALID COMPILER DATA IN $WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor detected an error in the compiler output in the $WORK file. The error probably originates in the compiler itself.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3166 OBJECT MODULE TEXT OUT OF SEQUENCE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: The object module text is out of sequence. An ORG instruction has caused code to overlay other code. A printed error message specifies the location of the object code in error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3167 INVALID EXTERNAL SYMBOL LIST FIELD IN S RECORD

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: An object module named has an invalid ESL in an S-type record. A printed error message specifies the location of the object code in error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3168 INVALID RELOCATION DIRECTORY ENTRY IN T RECORD

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: An object module has a bad text record. A printed error message specifies the location of the object code in error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-3169 ENTRY POINT IN PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor has detected a reference to a nonexistant entry point in the load module.

Programmer: There is an unresolved EXTRN to an entry point. Either there is an error in the EXTRN statement or entry point label, or the module does not exist in the load module. External references to entry points are not resolved by AUTOLINK. A printed error message specifies the location of the object code in error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by a this step is lost.

Note: If the module containing the entry point was not in the load module, add the name of the module to the MODULE control statement before running the job again.

SYS-3170 SUBROUTINE MEMBER NOT FOUND DURING AUTOLINK

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor did not find a subroutine member during AUTOLINK.

Programmer: Either the subroutine member is not in the library or the correct subroutine member was not specified. A printed error message specifies the location of the object code in error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3172 PROGRAM WILL NOT FIT IN GIVEN MAIN STORAGE SIZE

Cause

Operator: The program being compiled by the overlay linkage editor will not fit in the specified main storage size.

Programmer: A printed error message tells more about this error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The program requires the storage size shown on the storage map. The overlay linkage editor will attempt to compile the program with overlays.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3173 MORE THAN 400 ENTRY POINTS AND MODULE NAMES

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: The overlay linkage editor has detected more than 400 entry points and module names in the combination of the root and one overlay.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3175 SUBROUTINE IN PROGRAM IS NOT REFERENCED

Cause

Operator: A subroutine in the program is not referenced by any other subroutine in the program and the overlay linkage editor cannot determine the correct program structure without a reference to this subroutine.

Programmer: An EXTRN must reference the subroutine name. A printed error message specifies the subroutine name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The unreferenced subroutine will be included in the load module.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3176 MAINLINE MODULE NAMED IN GROUP OR CATEGORY STMT

Cause

Operator: The mainline module of the program is named in the GROUP or CATEGORY control statement. The mainline module name has no meaning in a GROUP or CATEGORY statement.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The mainline module name in the GROUP or CATEGORY statement is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3177 MODULE IN GROUP HAS CATEGORY VALUE LESS THAN 8

Cause

Operator: A module in a group cannot have a category value from 0 through 7.

Programmer: A printed error message further describes this error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The GROUP statement in error is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3178 MODULE NOT REFERENCED BY OBJECT PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: A module named in the GROUP or CATEGORY statement is not used by the program.

Programmer: A printed error message further describes this error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The GROUP or CATEGORY statement containing the name of the unreferenced module is processed without the name of the module.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3179 MODULE CALLED ANOTHER MODULE IN DIFFERENT CATEGORY

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: A module with a category from 1 to 7 has called a module with a different category. A printed error message specifies the calling module, the category number, and the called module.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3180 DUPLICATE MODULE NAMES OR ENTRY POINTS FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either there is an error in the program or a module name appears more than once in the MODULE control statements.

Programmer: A printed error message gives the duplicate module name or entry point and further describes this error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. If duplicate module names appear in the MODULE control statements, one of the MODULES is ignored. If duplicate module names or entry points are in the program, references might be resolved to the wrong name. The program might not execute correctly.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3182 ENTRY POINT IN MODULE NOT RELATIVE ZERO

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: A printed error message further describes this error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3183 NOT ENOUGH WORK SPACE AVAILABLE ON DISK

Cause

Operator: There is not enough available space on disk for the overlay linkage editor work files.

Programmer: FILE statements were not supplied, so the overlay linkage editor tried to assign from 24 blocks minimum up to 72 blocks maximum for the work files.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the DELETE procedure to delete any unneccessary files from the disk. Then use the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all free space in the user area on the disk into a single area.

SYS–3184 INCORRECT ERROR CODE IN OVERLAY LINKAGE EDITOR

Cause

Operator: An error occurred within the overlay linkage editor program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3185 MODULE NAME NOT IN FIRST S RECORD IN $WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: The $WORK file received by the overlay linkage editor from the compiler contains an error.

Programmer: The first S record did not contain the module name.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3186 INVALID ESL NUMBER IN TEXT RECORD

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred within the overlay linkage editor program.

Programmer: A printed error message further describes this error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continue to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3187 INVALID RECORD IN EITHER $WORK OR SUBROUTINE INPUT

Cause

Operator: The input to the overlay linkage editor contains an error.

Programmer: Either the $WORK file from the compiler or a subroutine member from a library contains a record that cannot be read by the overlay linkage editor.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS−3189 MODULE CANNOT BE CATALOGED AS A LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The overlay linkage editor could not catalog a load module because the load module name is a reserved name (for example, the name ALL).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−3190 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED IN MODULE STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library specified in the LIBRNAME parameter in a MODULE control statement cannot be found. Either the LIBRNAME parameter is incorrect or the library is not in the system.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the MODULE statement is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−3191 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED IN PHASE STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library specified by the LIBRNAME parameter in the PHASE control statement cannot be found. Either the LIBRNAME parameter is incorrect or the library is not in the system.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The load module is placed in the system library.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−3192 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED IN OPTIONS STATEMENT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library specified by the SUBLIB parameter in the OPTIONS control statement cannot be found. Either the SUBLIB parameter is incorrect or the library is not in the system.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The overlay linkage editor searches only the system library for subroutine members to create the load module.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3193 LIBRARY NOT FOUND BY OVERLAY LINKAGE EDITOR

Cause

Operator: A library that either contains the input or would contain the output for the overlay linkage editor cannot be found. Either the library was specified incorrectly to the compiler or the library is not in the system.

Programmer: The subroutine member library, user libraries, or load member library specified in the options record cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The following defaults are used for libraries not found. The OUTLIB parameter in the COMPILE statement is used for the subroutine or load member library. The system library is used if the OUTLIB parameter is not specified. User libraries default to the system library.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3194 INCORRECT ATTR PARAMETER IN OPTIONS STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid combination of values was specified in the ATTR parameter in the OPTIONS control statement.

Programmer: The OPTIONS control statement contains NEX (not executable) in the ATTR parameter. When NEX is specified, none of the other ATTR parameter values can be specified.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the OPTIONS control statement is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3195 DISK I/O ERROR PROCESSING DIAGNOSED SOURCE FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the overlay linkage editor was either reading or writing the diagnosed source file ($WORK2). Output to the diagnosed source file is terminated.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The overlay linkage editor will not add new data to the diagnosed source file and the file might not have the proper end records.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3196 SYSTEM LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you entered an incorrect parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you entered an incorrect parameter.

Programmer: The overlay linkage editor did a find for the system library and posted an incomplete return code.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3200 BSC line number-LINE CONNECTION WAS NOT ESTABLISHED . . .

Cause

Operator: The line connection was not established for one of the following reasons, depending on the type of line.

- For switched or nonswitched point-to-point lines, no response was received to the enquiry sent by the System/34.

- For multipoint lines, either the host is polling and the System/34 user program is issuing a receive operation to a BSC file, or the host is selecting and the System/34 user program is issuing a transmit operation to a BSC file.

Recovery

For RPG II programs with no permanent error indicator specified, this message is issued with the following options. For other programs, no operator response is required and control is returned to the executing program.

Option 1: The system makes another attempt to establish the connection.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3205 BSC line number-INVALID ID EXCHANGED ON THE SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: The received ID was not an expected ID. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

For RPG II programs with no permanent error indicator specified, this message is issued with the following options. For other programs, no operator response is required and control is returned to the executing program.

Option 1: The system makes another attempt to establish the connection.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3209 BSC line number-END OF FILE WAS NOT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The end of file was not received when a file was being closed. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3210 BSC line number-PERMANENT ERROR DURING FILE CLOSE . . .

Cause

Operator: A BSC error occurred while closing a transmit file and the last data block was not sent. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available if the error occurred during a change from a transmit BSC file to a subsequent BSC file. Select this option if you wish to process the subsequent file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3211 BSC line number-ATTACHMENT FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This error message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed. The error was caused by an attachment failure. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

For RPG II programs with no permanent error indicator specified, this message is issued with the following options. For other programs, no operator response is required and control is returned to the executing program unless this message was preceded by message SYS–3214.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3212 BSC line number-MODEM FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This error message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed. The error is caused by integrated modem failure. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

For RPG II programs with no permanent error indicator specified, this message is issued with the following options. For other programs, no operator response is required and control is returned to the executing program.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3213 BSC line number-EQUIPMENT WRAP TEST RAN SATISFACTORILY

Cause

Operator: This error message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed, and could be caused by failure of the remote system. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your communication lines. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

For RPG II programs with no permanent error indicator specified, this message is issued with the following options. For other programs, no operator response is required and control is returned to the executing program unless this message was preceded by message SYS–3214.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3214 BSC line number-SET TEST SWITCH TO TEST POSITION . . .

Cause

Operator: An unrecoverable error occurred with data communications. A wrap test is going to be run on the modem. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Set the Test switch to the Test position, then select option 0 to run the test. After the test has been run, set the Test switch to the Operate position. Either message SYS–3211 or SYS–3213 will now be displayed to indicate the result of the test. Select the appropriate option for the message which is displayed.

For X.21 the Test switch may be located on the data communications equipment (DCE). For other configurations, the Test switch is located on the cable to the modem.

SYS—3215 BSC line number-INVALID ASCII CHARACTER FOUND IN DATA

Cause

Operator: An invalid character has been found in the data to be transmitted. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS—3220 BSC line number-NO DATA SENT OR RECEIVED WITHIN DELAY TIME

Cause

Operator: A block of data was not sent or received within the delay time specified by the executing program or the $SETCF utility. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS—3225 BSC line number-EOT RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO DATA TRANSMITTED

Cause

Operator: An EOT (end of transmission) was received in response to transmitted data. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS—3230 BSC line number-ABNORMAL TERMINATION SEQUENCE RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An abnormal termination sequence was received (for receive files only). The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS—3235 BSC line number-NO RESPONSE FROM REMOTE STATION

Cause

Operator: The remote station did not respond to an attempted data transfer. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS—3240 BSC line number-DATA CHECK

Cause

Operator: Data was received incorrectly (data check). The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3245 BSC line number-DATA LOST, EXCEEDED BUFFER OR NO ENDING CHAR

Cause

Operator: The data transmitted was lost because it exceeded the size of the input buffer or had no ending BSC control character. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3250 BSC line number-LINE CONNECTION LOST OR DISCONNECT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The switched line connection with the remote station was lost or a disconnect was received in response to transmitted text. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3260 BSC line number-SWITCH TYPE NOT SPECIFIED FOR SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: The configuration record indicates a switched line; however, no switch type is specified in the configuration record or the DTF (file description). The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3265 BSC line number-ADAPTER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A machine error (BSC adapter check) occurred. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3270 BSC line number-INVALID CONTROL SEQUENCE FROM REMOTE STATION

Cause

Operator: A valid sequence of line control characters was not received from the remote station. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3275 BSC line number-INVALID RECORD SEPARATOR REQUEST
. . .

Cause

Operator: Record separator mode was specified with transparency or ITB (intermediate text block) mode. They are mutually exclusive. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3280 BSC line number-INVALID REQUEST FOR CONVERSATIONAL FILE

Cause

Operator: A conversational file was specified. Conversational files are not supported by this system. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3282 BSC line number--INVALID BLANK COMPRESSION OR TRUNCATION

Cause

Operator: Blank compression or truncation was specified with a variable length record. However, neither blank compression or truncation can be specified with variable length records. The associated BSC line is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3285 BSC line number-TRANSPARENT ITB INVALID WITH TRANSMIT FILE

Cause

Operator: A transparent ITB mode was specified for the transmit file. This system does not support transparent transmit ITB mode. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3286 BSC--X.21 AUTOCALL TASK NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The program is running on a switched X.21 line, but the X.21 autocall task is not active for one of the following reasons:

- The file that contains the X.21 support was not installed on the system. For information about installing the X.21 support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

- The X.21 autocall task abnormally ended. Perform an IPL to activate the task.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3287 BSC line number-RECORD OR BLOCK LENGTH EQUAL TO ZERO

Cause

Operator: A record or block length with a value of zero (0) was found in a BSC file. Both values must be greater than zero. The associated line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3288 BSC line number-NOT ENOUGH ASSIGN/FREE SPACE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire main storage assign/free space for the BSC IOBs (input/output blocks) and buffers; however, space was not available. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The job step will wait until sufficient space is available.

Option 1: An additional attempt will be made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3289 BSC line number-INVALID 3740 REQUEST

Cause

Operator: A multipoint line was configured with 3740 mode (multiple files). When a multipoint line is configured you cannot specify 3740 mode because they are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3290 BSC line number-OPERATOR ANSWER REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an information message; your station is ready to receive a call. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: When receiving a call and answering manually, do the following:

1. After you are called, lift the telephone receiver and talk to the operator of the other system.

2. Enter option 0 to continue.

3. Put your modem in data mode before the caller puts his modem in data mode.

4. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3295 BSC line number-OPERATOR DIAL REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. This station is ready to call another station. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are initiating a call and you have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Put your modem in talk mode.

2. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

3. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

4. Enter option 0 after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

5. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

If you are initiating a call and you do not have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Enter option 0 to continue.

2. Put your modem in talk mode.

3. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

4. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

5. Place your modem in data mode after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3299 BSC line number-ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF THE EXECUTING PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: A processor check has occurred. The probable cause is either invalid user data or an invalid data address. A dump has been taken if the dump file was not protected prior to this error. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II program and this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3300 BSC line number-PERMANENT ERROR

Cause

Operator: There are several possible causes for this message including equipment failure and failure of the other station to respond correctly. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program. If this error continues to occur, notify your service representative.

SYS–3301 BSC line number-REQUIRED BUFFER SIZE EXCEEDS 4096 BYTES

Cause

Operator: The sum of the user's block length specified in the DTF (file description) plus the control bytes exceeds the physical I/O buffer limit of 4096 bytes. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3302 BSC line number-3740 AND ITB MODES ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Cause

Operator: ITB (intermediate text block) mode was specified in the user's DTF (file description) and 3740 mode was specified by the $SETCF utility. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3303 BSC line number-ITB AND COMPRESSION ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Cause

Operator: ITB (intermediate text block) mode was specified in the user's DTF (file description) and compression mode was specified by the $SETCF utility. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3304 BSC line number-ITB AND TRUNCATION ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Cause

Operator: ITB (intermediate text block) mode was specified in the user's DTF (file description) and blank truncation mode was specified by the $SETCF utility. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3305 BSC line number–PREVIOUS FILE NOT PROCESSED TO EOF

Cause

Operator: This message indicates an error in the program being executed. A request to a BSC file was made or the BSC files were closed before an input file was completely processed to end-of-file. The associated BSC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required for this message. BSC returns control to the executing program.

SYS–3400 SDLC line number–OPERATOR ANSWER REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message; your station is ready to receive a call. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: When receiving a call and answering manually, do the following:

1. After you are called, lift the telephone receiver and talk to the operator of the other system.

2. Enter option 0 to continue.

3. Put your modem in data mode before the caller puts his modem in data mode.

4. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

SYS–3401 SDLC line number–OPERATOR DIAL REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. This station is ready to call another station. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are initiating a call and you have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Put your modem in talk mode.

2. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

3. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

4. Enter option 0 after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

5. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

If you are initiating a call and you do not have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Enter option 0 to continue.

2. Put your modem in talk mode.

3. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

4. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

5. Place your modem in data mode after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

SYS-3402 SDLC line number-DATA SET READY NOT ON--CHECK MODEM POWER ON

Cause

Operator: The system is attempting to run an SDLC program using a leased line. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text. However, the Data Set Ready light is not on. Check the AC power to the modem and then select option 1 to retry the connection. If the Data Set Ready light is still not on, call the person responsible for the maintenance of the modem.

Recovery

Option 1: The system makes another attempt to establish the connection.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3403 SDLC line number-ATTACHMENT FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of the SDLC wrap test being executed. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text. The error was caused by an attachment failure. If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3404 SDLC line number-MODEM FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This error message is the result of the SDLC wrap test being executed. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text. The error was caused by an integrated modem failure. If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3405 SDLC line number-EQUIPMENT WRAP TEST RAN SATISFACTORILY

Cause

Operator: This error message is the result of the SDLC wrap test being executed, and could be caused by failure of the remote system. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your communication lines.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3406 SDLC line number-SET TEST SWITCH TO TEST POSITION . . .

Cause

Operator: An unrecoverable error occurred in the data communications environment. The associated SDLC line number is given in the message text. A wrap test is going to be run on the modem.

Recovery

Option 0: Set the Test switch to the Test position, then select option 0 to run the test. After the test has run, set the Test switch to the Operate position. Either message SYS–3403, SYS–3404, or SYS–3405 will now be displayed to indicate the result of the test. Select the appropriate option for the message that is displayed.

For most configurations, the Test switch is located on the cable to the modem. For X.21, the Test switch may be located on the data communications equipment (DCF).

SYS—3407 SDLC line number-RETRANSMISSIONS DEGRADING SDLC PERFORMANCE

Cause

Operator: An unacceptable number of transmission errors are resulting in data retransmissions. The associated SDLC line number is identified in the message text. If this error occurs frequently, it may indicate problems in the transmission lines or modem.

Recovery

Option 0: Ignore the error and continue the transmission.

SYS—3432 ADDR, LINE, OR XID PARAMETERS DO NOT MATCH

Cause

Operator: Either the SETR statement or the ALTERSDL or SPECIFY commands have been incorrectly entered.

Programmer: This message was issued by the SNA open routine. The ADDR, LINE, or XID parameter configured for this display station does not match what is currently being used for the line.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the statement is ignored.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3433 NUMBER OF BUFFERS REQUESTED EXCEEDS MAX ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A configuration error has occurred. The number of buffers requested at SNA open time exceeds the combined maximum of 184 receive and transmit buffers that are allowed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3434 ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MAIN STORAGE FAILED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire main storage space for the SDLC task; however, not enough space was available. Try again, later when resources may be available.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3435 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN SDLC COMMON AREA FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire system queue space for the SDLC common area; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3436 BUFFERS REQUESTED EXCEED AVAILABLE MAIN STORAGE

Cause

Operator: The number of buffers requested at SNA open time is greater than can be contained in the largest contiguous space of available main storage.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3437 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN SNA COMMON AREA FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire assign/free space for the SNA common area; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3438 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN RECEIVE IOBS FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire assign/free space for the receive IOBs; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3439 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN TRANSMIT IOBS FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire assign/free space for the transmit IOBs; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3440 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN INTERNAL IOBS FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire assign/free space for the internal IOBs; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate assign/free space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3441 ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN MLCA LOAD BUFFER FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire system queue space for the multiline communications adapter (MLCA) microcode load buffer; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: An additional attempt is made to allocate space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–3442 NO CONNECTION--X.21 AUTOCALL TASK NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You attempted to use SNA to establish communications on a switched X.21 public data network line. However, the X.21 autocall task was not active on your system for one of the following reasons:

- The file that contains the X.21 support was not installed on the system. For information about installing the X.21 support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

- The X.21 autocall task abnormally ended. Perform an IPL to activate the task.

Recovery

No operator response is reqiured.

SYS–3470 secondary SDLC station name--secondary SDLC station address--SDLC ERROR WHILE TESTING THIS STN

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while the system was transmitting an SDLC TEST command to the secondary SDLC station identified in the message text. The error was caused by one of the following:

- An invalid SNA request

- An SDLC data overrun

Recovery

Option 0: The error is ignored, and transmissions continue to all stations currently being tested.

Option 1: Transmissions are discontinued to the station identified in the message text. Transmissions continue to all other stations currently being tested.

Option 2: The test is ended; however, you can enter new data to begin a new test.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3471 secondary SDLC station name--secondary SDLC station address--PERMANENT SDLC HARDWARE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent SDLC error occurred while the system was transmitting an SDLC TEST command to the secondary SDLC station identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The test is ended; however, you can enter new data to begin a new test.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3472 secondary SDLC station name--secondary SDLC station address--THIS STATION IS NOT COMMUNICATING . . .

Cause

Operator: The secondary SDLC station identified in the message text failed to respond to the SDLC TEST command.

Recovery

Option 0: The error is ignored, and transmissions continue to all stations currently being tested.

Option 1: Transmissions are discontinued to the station identified in the message text. Transmissions continue to all other stations currently being tested.

Option 2: The test is ended; however, you can enter new data to begin a new test.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3473 secondary SDLC station name--secondary SDLC station address--INVALID RESPONSE FROM THIS STATION

Cause

Operator: The system received either a DM (disconnect mode) or unrecognized response from the referenced secondary SDLC station. The DM was in response to an SDLC TEST command.

Recovery

Option 0: The error is ignored, and transmissions continue to all stations currently being tested.

Option 1: Transmissions are discontinued to the station identified in the message text. Transmissions continue to all other stations currently being tested.

Option 2: The test is ended; however, you can enter new data to begin a new test.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3474 secondary SDLC station name--secondary SDLC station address--UNDEFINED ERR WHILE TESTING THIS STN

Cause

Operator: The system encountered an unrecognizable error while transmitting an SDLC TEST command to the secondary SDLC station identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The error is ignored, and transmissions continue to all stations currently being tested.

Option 1: Transmissions are discontinued to the station identified in the message text. Transmissions continue to all other stations currently being tested.

Option 2: The test is ended; however, you can enter new data to begin a new test.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3475 ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF SDLC

Cause

Operator: The SDLC task abnormally ended during an SDLC station test. All testing is ended, and the test program is terminated.

Recovery

Option 0: The SDLC test program continues abnormal termination processing.

Note: The SDLC task automatically takes a dump if the dump area is not protected.

SYS—3480 ALLOCATE FAILED FOR COMMUNICATION LINE

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to allocate the requested communications line; however, the line is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The system attemps to allocate the communications line again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—3481 ATTACHMENT OF SDLC TASK FAILED

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to attach the primary SDLC task while opening the requested communications line. The attempt failed because not enough main storage was available.

Recovery

Option 1: The system attempts to attach the SDLC task again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3482 INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE FOR SDLC BUFFERS

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to allocate main storage for SDLC buffers. The attempt failed because the request exceeded the available main storage.

Recovery

Option 1: The system attempts to allocate the SDLC buffers again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3483 INCONSISTENT COMMUNICATIONS LINE DEFINITION

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to open a communications line; however, another communications task is already using the line. The line cannot be shared because the line definitions are different.

Recovery

Option 1: The system attempts to open the communications line again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3484 ASSIGN FAILED FOR SYSTEM QUEUE SPACE

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to acquire assign/free space during the opening of the requested communications line; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: The system attempts to open the communications line again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-3485 ATTEMPT TO ALLOCATE DISK SPACE FAILED

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to allocate disk space for SYSLOG use; however, the space is not available.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3490 NO REMOTE WORK STATIONS CONFIGURED ON LINE line number . . .

Cause

Operator: The system requested the SDLC TEST command be transmitted to the remote control units on the line identified in the message text. However, remote work stations configured on the system cannot use this line.

Recovery

Option 0: Ignore the request and specify a different configuration.

Option 2: Specify a different line. All secondary stations you are going to test must be specified again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3491   ICF configuration name--ICF CONFIGURATION IS NOT PRIMARY SDLC . . .

Cause

Operator: The system requested the SDLC TEST command be transmitted to the locations associated with the ICF configuration name identified in the message text. This is not a primary SDLC configuration.

Recovery

Option 0: Ignore the request and specify a different configuration.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3492   NUMBER OF SPECIFIED STATIONS EXCEEDS MAXIMUM . . .

Cause

Operator: The maximum number of stations the system can test at one time has been exceeded. The maximum is one station for a point-to-point line and seven stations for a multipoint line.

Recovery

Option 1: The last specified group of stations is not included in the stations to be tested. You can specify a different configuration.

Option 2: Specify a different line. All secondary stations you are going to test must be specified again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3493   station address--THIS STATION ADDRESS ALREADY SPECIFIED . . .

Cause

Operator: You specified two secondary SDLC stations to be tested at the same time; however, both have the same station address.

Recovery

Option 1: The last specified group of stations is not included in the stations to be tested. You can specify a different configuration.

Option 2: Specify a different line. All secondary stations you are going to test must be specified again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3494   station address--THIS STATION ADDRESS ALREADY IN USE

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to test a secondary SDLC station; however, the station address was already being used by another SNA task on the line.

Recovery

Option 2: Specify a different line. All secondary stations you are going to test must be specified again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3495 UNABLE TO TRANSMIT THE TEST COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to transmit the SDLC TEST command but could not.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the error occurs frequently, contact your program support representative.

SYS–3496 UNEXPECTED TEST RESPONSE RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A secondary SDLC station responded to a primary SDLC TEST command. However, the address of the station does not correspond to any station being tested.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3498 SDLC TEST TRANSMISSION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: All secondary SDLC stations being tested at this time have responded satisfactorily to the SDLC TEST command.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS–3701 PRINTER NOT AVAILABLE FOR SYSTEM LIST DATA . . .

Cause

Operator: The system list printer is in use by another program or utility and is not available for system list output.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues; system list data will be displayed for this job step but it will not be printed.

Option 1: The operation is retried. The system list printer might be available now.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–3703 PRINTER NOT AVAILABLE FOR SYSTEM LIST DATA . . .

Cause

Operator: The system list printer is in use by another program or utility; therefore, it is not available for system list output.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The system printer will be used as the system list printer for this step. This option is not allowed if the system list device is already the system printer.

Option 1: The operation is retried. The system list printer might be available now.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–3720 ENTER NUMBER OF LINES TO BE DISPLAYED

Cause

Operator: You are displaying system list data on the display station. Your response to this message controls the number of lines that will appear on the next display or terminates the system list display.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a 0 to terminate the system list display.

- Enter a one or two digit number from 1 to 18 (from 1-9 on a 960-character screen) indicating the number of lines you want on the next system list display.

- If an entry is not specified, the maximum number of lines for that screen appears on the next display.

Note: If the DISPLAY procedure is running, disregard this message, and instead follow the instructions that precede message SYS–3720 on the display screen.

SYS–3721 SYSTEM OPERATOR ENDED STEP--PRESS ENTER

Cause

Operator: The system operator has selected a 2 option for an error while running your job. The job step running at that time was ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue operation at this display station. Contact the system operator for information about the error.

SYS−3780 PROCEDURE ERROR--LABEL MISSING IN GOTO OR TAG STMT

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: A label is missing on either a GOTO or a TAG OCL statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3781 PROCEDURE ERROR--LABEL TOO LONG IN GOTO OR TAG STMT

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly enter a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: The maximum number of characters in a label for a GOTO or a TAG OCL statement is eight.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3782 INVALID CONDITION PARAM IN DATAF1 EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The existence test specifies DATAF1, but the parameter specifies a location or contains an extra comma. The condition parameter for disk is:

DATAF1-'label, date'

The condition parameter for a diskette in a diskette magazine drive is:

DATAI1-'label, date, location'

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3783 PROCEDURE ERROR--TAG STMT MISSING--LABEL tag label

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A GOTO OCL statement references a TAG OCL statement label that cannot be found in the procedure. The label is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3784 MAGAZINE LOCATION EMPTY DURING EXISTENCE TEST . . .

Cause

Operator: A DATAI1 or VOLID existence test was specified in the procedure that is running. However, the requested location in the diskette magazine drive is empty.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette in the requested location and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3785 INVALID LOCATION PARAMETER IN EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: Valid location parameters are S1 through S3, M1.01 through M1.10, and M2.01 through M2.10. The words ALL, ALL1, and ALL2 can also be used to specify an entire magazine or both magazines.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3786 INVALID CONDITION PARAMETER IN AN EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: There is an invalid condition parameter in an existence test. Check for a missing single quote, a missing blank, or a missing comma.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3787 DSPLY TEST INVALID FROM INPUT JOBQ OR EVOKED PROC

Cause

Operator: The procedure cannot be run from the input job queue or an evoked procedure.

Programmer: The procedure contains an OCL statement for a display existence test. This is an invalid statement when the procedure is run from the input job queue or an evoked procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3788 INVALID EXISTENCE TEST--NUMB OF SWITCH CHARS NOT 8

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The UPSI (user program status indicator) switches were tested with more or less than eight characters. Exactly eight characters must be used to test the UPSI switches.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3789 INVALID SYSTEM INPUT PARAMETER LIST

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error. The program calling the system support program's system input function has an error.

Programmer: The program-running bit in the job control block is on, but the system input parameter list indicates that the initiator has called system input. This is an invalid parameter list.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II program, contact your program support representative.

SYS-3790 REQUESTOR RELEASED--PROCEDURE PROMPT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: A program that has released its requesting display station is not allowed to prompt for procedure parameters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3791 INVALID BLOCK NUMBER IN BLOCKS EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The block number specified in an existence test contains an invalid digit, contains more than five digits, or is more than 65535.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3792 PROCEDURE PROMPT NOT ALLOWED BY MRT PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A multiple requestor terminal (MRT) program is not allowed to prompt for procedure parameters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, aids you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3793 KEYBOARD INPUT NOT ALLOWED FOR INPUT JOBQ OR EVOKED JOB

Cause

Operator: Either there is an error in the procedure that is running, or this job should not be run from the input job queue or evoked by the // EVOKE OCL statement. Record this message number and notify the programmer responsible for this job.

Programmer: This job was either run from the input job queue or evoked by another job or procedure. However, the job cannot run because it requires more OCL or utility control statements. Usually you would enter the statements from the keyboard; however, you cannot enter OCL or utility control statements from the keyboard for jobs that run from the job queue or are called by another job or procedure.

Recovery

Select option 3 to cancel the job. Use the HISTORY command to help find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history information that preceded the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will help you find the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3794 INVALID INQUIRY, JOBQ, SPM OR DSPLY EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Neither YES or NO was specified for an inquiry, job queue, SPM (single program mode), or DSPLY existence test. The condition parameter must be one of the following:

INQUIRY–YES or INQUIRY–NO

JOBQ–YES or JOBQ–NO

SPM–YES or SPM–NO

DSPLY–960, DSPLY–1920, or DSPLY–IGC

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, aids you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3795 QUOTE OR BLANK MISSING IN AN EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The condition parameter for an existence test must end with a single quote followed by a blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, aids you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3796 INVALID CONDITION PARAM IN ACTIVE EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The condition parameter for an active existence test must not contain a procedure name with a comma when testing for a single procedure. When testing for multiple procedures, the procedure names must be separated by commas with a single quote before the first procedure name and a single quote after the last procedure name.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3797 INVALID CONDITION PARAM IN ACTIVE EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Procedure names in the condition parameter for an active existence test must not exceed eight characters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3798 INVALID CONDITION PARAM IN ACTIVE EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

Programmer: The procedure name in the condition parameter for the active existence test is either missing or begins with a blank. The condition parameter must have one of the following formats:

ACTIVE-procedure name

ACTIVE-'procedure name,procedure name'

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3799 DISKETTE DRIVE NOT AVAILABLE--NEEDED BY PROCEDURE . . .

Cause

Operator: The procedure you are running is trying to do an existence test on a diskette file; however, the diskette drive is not available at this time. The diskette drive is probably being used by another program.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. The diskette drive might be available now.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—3800 MIC NOT FOUND IN USER1 MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The statement just read contains a substitution expression. The data substituted should come from a message member; however, the MIC (message identification code) in the statement cannot be found in the active USER1 message member. This can be caused by the following:

- The MIC is not in the message member or the wrong MIC was used in the substitution expression.

- The wrong message member is defined in the MEMBER statement as the USER1 message member.

- There is no active USER1 message member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3801 INVALID SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION IN PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: There is an invalid substitution expression in a procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3802 QUESTION MARK MISSING IN SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A question mark is missing in a substitution expression. A substitution expression must always contain two question marks. All question marks mean substitution. Therefore a question mark in a comment will cause this error.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3803 2 QUESTION MARKS IN ROW IN SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A substitution expression contains two question marks in a row.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS—3804 INVALID SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION PARAM--NOT 1 TO 11

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A parameter position less than 1 or greater than 11 is specified in a statement. Valid parameter positions are 1 to 11. A leading zero is allowed for postions 1 to 9.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new job created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3805 INVALID MIC IN SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An invalid MIC (message identification code) is specified in the procedure. An MIC must be a number from 0000 through 9999 with all four digits specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3806 INVALID DEFAULT VALUE IN SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A default value must be from one to eight characters long and must be enclosed in single quotes.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY comand to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3807 INVALID COMPARISON EXPRESSION IN PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The character string before or after the slash (/) or the greater-than sign (>) in a comparison test contains more than eight characters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS−3808 PROCEDURE RECORD TOO LONG AFTER SUBSTITUTION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A procedure member record is longer than 120 bytes after the substitutions are performed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3809 MEMBER NAME/FILE LABEL/VOL ID MISSING IN EXIST TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The member name, file label, or volume ID is missing in an existence test. A blank might be specified between the hyhen (-) and first character of the name or label.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3810 INVALID DATE IN FILE EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An invalid date or no date was specified in an existence test when single quotes were given to indicate a date. The date must contain six digits without any punctuation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3811 NO SLASH, HYPHEN OR GREATER THAN IN AN IF EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Either a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or a greater-than sign (>) is missing in an IF expression, or a character string of more than eight characters precedes the slash or hyphen.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created in a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3812 INVALID KEYWORD IN AN IF EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An invalid keyword is specified in an IF expression.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3813 INVALID EXISTENCE TEST--MEMBER NAME TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A library member name containing more than eight characters is specified in an existence test.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3814 INVALID EXISTENCE TEST--SWITCH VALUE NOT 0, 1, OR X

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: A switch is tested for a value other than 0, 1, or X in the existence test.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3815 INVALID FILE NAME/MEMBER NAME/VOL ID IN EXIST TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Possible causes for this error are:

- A file name, member name, or volume ID containing more than 8 characters is specified in an IF expression.

- There may be single quotes (') around the file name, member name, or volume ID.

- A comma may be missing between parameters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3816 INVALID PUNCTUATION ON EXISTENCE TEST

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The second single quote may be missing in an existence test for which both the label and date are specified, or for which a member and library are specified, or a comma separating parameters may be missing.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS–3817 INVALID FILE SIZE SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: You have attempted to substitute a file size using procedure control expressions. The character following the first quote mark (') is invalid. The character entered must be an S if the number of blocks or records allocated is to be substituted, or must be an A if the actual number of blocks or records is to be substituted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3818 INVALID FILENAME IN FILE SIZE SUBSTITUTION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: You have attempted file size substitution using procedure control expressions. However, the expression contains an error because the file name exceeds 8 characters, or the file name is not preceded by a comma, or the file name was omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–3819 INVALID DATE IN FILE SIZE SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: You have attempted file size substitution using procedure control expressions. The date portion of the expression is invalid because the date is not preceded by a comma, or ended with a quote mark, or the date exceeds 8 characters in length.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3820 INVALID DATA FOUND IN PROCEDURE BEING PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The procedure member the system was accessing has invalid data and cannot be read by the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Replace this procedure before running the job again. All library members following the procedure member in error might also contain invalid data.

SYS-3821 INVALID DISPLACEMENT IN SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The offset specifying either the displacement into the local communication area or the displacement into a record in a message member is too large. Valid offset values for the local communication area are 1 to 256 and for a record in a message member are 1 to 75.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3822 INVALID SUBSTITUTION EXPRESSION IN PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: You are trying to substitute more characters than are available from either the local communication area or a message member. The total length and displacement cannot be more than 257 for the local communication area or more than 76 for a message member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history preceding the error. This together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3823 INVALID EXISTENCE TEST--LIBRARY NAME TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The library name you have specified in the existence test is more than eight characters. Valid library names are from one to eight characters long. A single quote must follow the library name. The conditional parameter must be in the following format:

'member,library'

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the HISTORY command to help you find the error in the procedure. Enter HISTORY ALL to list the history proceding the error. This, together with a listing of the procedure, will aid you in finding the error. However, it might not identify the exact statement in error.

SYS-3825 FILENAME CANNOT BE A LIBRARY--FILE SIZE SUBSTITUTION

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: You have attempted to substitute a file size using procedure control expressions. However, the filename you specified is a library. The filename must be that of a disk file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-3900 DISKETTE ERROR--PRESS ENTER TO RETRY

Cause

Operator: Either an error occurred while reading the diskette, or the diskette volume label is in error.

Programmer: The diskette volume label is in error for one of the following reasons:

- The volume label does not start with VOL1.
- The label is not supported by this system.
- The diskette is access protected.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue. If the inserted diskette is the correct diskette, press the Enter/Rec Adv key to try to read the diskette again. If this error continues to occur on other diskettes, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-3901 WRONG DISKETTE--INCORRECT VOLUME LABEL

Cause

Operator: The volume has been changed when the diskette was not at end of volume.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS-3902 WRONG DISKETTE--INCORRECT FILE LABEL

Cause

Operator: The file label for the diskette currently in the diskette drive is different than the file label of the initial diskette.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3903 WRONG DISKETTE--INCORRECT DATE

Cause

Operator: The date in the label of the current diskette does not match the date of the initial diskette.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3904 WRONG DISKETTE--DISKETTE OUT OF SEQUENCE

Cause

Operator: The sequence number of the current diskette does not match the sequence number expected by the system.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3905 WRONG DISKETTE--INCORRECT PHYSICAL FORMAT

Cause

Operator: This diskette's format differs from the initial diskette's format. A diskette with the same number of bytes per sector as the initial diskette must be used to continue.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3906 DISKETTE INSERTED INCORRECTLY--CHECK DOOR

Cause

Operator: Either the diskette was inserted incorrectly or the diskette door was open.

Recovery

Check that the diskette is inserted correctly and the door is closed. Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3907 END OF VOLUME--INSERT NEXT DISKETTE

Cause

Operator: The end of this diskette was reached and the next volume is needed to continue.

Recovery

Insert the diskette shown on the display screen and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3908 ERROR IN SSP--MUST DELETE FILES FROM VTOC

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the disk VTOC (volume table of contents), volume label, or configuration record.

Recovery

If you continue with the RELOAD procedure, any files on the disk will be lost. If you do not have a backup copy on diskette of these files, cancel the RELOAD procedure and copy the files you want to save.

To continue, press the Enter/Rec Adv key. Any files on the disk will be lost at this time.

SYS–3909 TOO MANY SYSTEM BLOCKS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: The total of the values you have entered for the prompts LIBRARY BLOCKS, HISTORY FILE BLOCKS, and TASK WORK FILE BLOCKS is larger than the number of blocks available. The total number of blocks would either exceed the disk size or will not fit in the unused space preceding the first existing disk file.

Recovery

Enter a smaller number for at least one of the prompts and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue. If this error occurs again and you do not want to reduce the sizes any more, you will have to reformat the disk VTOC (volume table of contents). To terminate the RELOAD procedure, perform an IPL from disk again. Copy any existing files to diskette that you want saved or reorganize the disk to free unused disk space and move files away from the system library. Then run the RELOAD procedure again.

SYS–3910 NOT ENOUGH SYSTEM BLOCKS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: At least one of the values you have entered for the prompts LIBRARY BLOCKS, HISTORY FILE BLOCKS, and TASK WORK FILE BLOCKS is not large enough. The minimum size for the history file is 12 blocks and the minimum size for the task work area is 108 blocks.

Recovery

Enter larger numbers for the prompts and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3911 MORE THAN 256 DIRECTORY SECTORS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a larger number than 256 for the prompt LIBRARY DIRECTORY SECTORS on the display screen.

Recovery

Enter a number that is 256 or less and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3912 NOT ENOUGH DIRECTORY SECTORS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: The number of sectors you have entered for the prompt LIBRARY DIRECTORY SECTORS on the display screen is insufficient to contain the library directory.

Recovery

Enter a larger number for the prompt LIBRARY DIRECTORY SECTORS and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS–3913 CAUTION, FILE DELETION REQUEST RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a Y (yes) to the prompt DELETE FILES FROM VTOC on the display screen. This is a caution message to remind you that any files on the disk will be lost.

Recovery

If you still want to delete all the files from the VTOC, change the prompt DELETE FILES FROM VTOC response from N (no) to Y (yes) and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue. You must reply Y (yes) twice to the prompt DELETE FILES FROM VTOC to delete files from the VTOC.

SYS–3915 DISK ERROR--PRESS ENTER TO RETRY

Cause

Operator: Either a disk read error or a disk write error has occurred.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to retry the operation. If this was a write error, you will be able to continue. If this was a read error, this error will occur again and customer engineering services are required.

SYS–3916 UNABLE TO REDUCE NUMBER OF VTOC ENTRIES

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to reduce the number of VTOC entries, but the VTOC entries cannot be reduced because there is an active file entry in the area that is to be reduced.

Recovery

Enter a larger number for the VTOC entries than what is currently displayed. Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

SYS-3917 VTOC ENTRY ALLOCATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The value specified for the number of VTOC entries is not within the correct range.

Recovery

Enter a value within the correct range and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

Note: The range for VTOC entries depending on the disk size is as follows:

Disk Size (MB)	VTOC Entries
8.6	200-929
13.2	200-920
27.1	200-920
63.9	216-984
128.4	216-984

SYS-3918 HISTORY FILE ALLOCATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The block size selected for the history file is not within the correct limits.

Recovery

Enter a value within the correct limits and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue. Correct limits are from 12 to 996 blocks.

Note: Because of hardware configuration and the fact that the history file must start on a track boundary, the actual limits may vary by 1 or 2 blocks.

SYS-3919 TASK WORK FILE ALLOCATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The block size specified for the task work file is not within the correct range.

Recovery

Enter a value within the correct limits and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue. Correct limits are from 108 to 1792 blocks.

Note: Because of hardware configuration and the fact that the system uses the task work file in track increments, the actual limits may vary from those given. For information about determining the size of the task work area, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

SYS-3920 DISKETTE SELECT FAILURE

Cause

Operator: A diskette select to a diskette magazine drive failed. Either there was no diskette in the specified location, or the diskette failed to load. The diskette magazine drive location is identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Check the location specified to make sure the diskette is loaded properly and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-3921 DISKETTE MAGAZINE DRIVE DOOR MAY BE OPEN

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to process a diskette at the diskette magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text. However, a response was received indicating the magazine drive door is open.

Recovery

Check the door position, make sure it is closed, then retry the operation by pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key.

SYS-3922 CAUTION--MICROCODE IS WRONG RELEASE

Cause

Operator: The microcode level on the system is not the correct one for this level of the SSP.

Recovery

Contact your service representative to obtain the correct level of microcode, and have it installed.

Note: You may continue by pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key. However, certain SSP functions may not operate correctly.

SYS-3923 #EXTN FILE ALLOCATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The block size for the ideographic extended character (#EXTN) file is not within the correct limits.

Recovery

Enter a value within the correct limits and press the Enter Rec/Adv key to continue. Correct limits are from 80 to 175 blocks.

SYS-4100 keyword parameter--THIS PARAMETER OCCURS MORE THAN ONCE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains the same keyword more than once.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter which has been specified more than once.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4101 keyword parameter--NO VALUE SPECIFIED FOR THIS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has a parameter with no value specified.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter which has no value specified.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4102 INVALID COMBINATION OF, OR MISSING, PARAMS IN STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement just processed either has missing parameters, parameters that are invalid because of values specified in other parameters, or parameters that cannot be specified in the same statement at the same time.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The combination of parameters specified in the utility control statement is incomplete or one or more of the parameters or their values conflict.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preseved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4103 invalid parameter--THIS IS AN INVALID PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a parameter that the program does not accept.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the rejected parameter. This parameter was entered as a positional parameter but is invalid because either no positional parameters are permitted or all positional parameters have been found.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4104 statement identifier--THIS STMT IDENTIFIER USED INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains an identifier that has not been accepted by the system.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the rejected identifier. The identifier is out of order, incorrect for the situation, not usable with a prior statement, or has some other similar fault.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4105 statement identifier--THIS STMT IDENTIFIER INVALID AS USED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the identifier in the statement you just entered is misspelled or it is not a control statement for this utility or program.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the invalid control statement identifier.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4106 statement identifier--THIS STMT IDENTIFIER LONGER THAN 8 CHARS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains an error in the statement spacing.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the control statement identifier that is not separated from the first parameter by a blank or is longer than eight characters.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4107 INVALID STATEMENT IDENTIFIER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has an invalid identifier in it.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: An invalid identifier was specified in a utility control statement. The first character of an identifier must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $).

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4108 INVALID UTILITY CONTROL STMT--IDENTIFIER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains only '//'.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The statement that was scanned was all blank.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4109 INVALID CHARACTER IN UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered an invalid hexadecimal entry.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: An entry of less than hexadecimal 40 was specified in a utility control statement. Entries less than hexadecimal 40 are not printable.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4110 // FOLLOWED BY A BLANK MUST BEGIN EACH STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered does not begin with // followed by a blank.

Programmer: A statement does not begin with // followed by a blank.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4111 KEYWD RECORD IS INVALID IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program currently running has a programming error.

Programmer: The executing program is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A keyword parameter (KEYWD) definition record in the specification module contains an invalid attribute value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program, call your program support representative.

SYS-4112 POSIT RECORD IS INVALID IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program currently running has a programming error.

Programmer: The executing program is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A positional parameter (POSIT) definition record in the specification module contains an invalid attribute value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program, call your program support representative.

SYS-4113 SUBEN RECORD IS INVALID IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program currently running has a programming error.

Programmer: The program executing is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A substitution entry definition (SUBEN) record in the specification module contains an invalid attribute value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program, call your program support representative.

SYS-4115 positional parameter number--THIS POSITIONAL PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered does not contain a required positional parameter.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in the message text is the number of the required positional parameter that is missing.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4116 keyword parameter--THIS PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has a missing keyword parameter.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the missing keyword parameter.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4117 positional parameter number FIRST CHAR THIS POSITIONAL PARAM NOT ALPHA

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter that does not begin with an alphabetic character.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in the message text is the number of the positional parameter that does not begin with an alphabetic character.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4118 keyword parameter--AN ALPHA CHARACTER MUST BEGIN THIS PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword parameter value that does not begin with an alphabetic character.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies a keyword parameter whose value does not begin with an alphabetic character.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4119 positional parameter number--THIS POSITIONAL PARAM NOT WITHIN LIMITS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter that does not fall within specified limits.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in the message text identifies the positional parameter whose value is too large or too small.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4120 keyword parameter--THIS PARAMETER NOT WITHIN LIMITS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword value that is not within specified limits.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter whose value is too large or too small.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4121 positional parameter number--MISUSE OF QUOTES IN THIS POSITIONAL PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter in which the use of single quotes is invalid.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in the message text identifies a positional parameter. The value of this parameter is a pair of quotes, a quoted string without the closing single quote, or a quoted string when a quoted string is not valid.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4122 keyword parameter--INVALID USE OF QUOTES IN THIS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword value in which the use of single quotes is invalid.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter whose value is a pair of single quotes, a quoted string without the closing single quote, or a quoted string when a quoted string is not valid.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4123 positional parameter number--THIS POSITIONAL PARAMETER EXCEEDS 8388607

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter which exceeds the maximum number allowed in utility control statements.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in the message text identifies the positional parameter whose value exceeds the maximum number allowed in utility control statements.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4124   keyword parameter--THIS
PARAMETER EXCEEDS 8388607

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either
you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter,
or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements
from the keyboard, the statement you just
entered contains a keyword value that exceeds
the maximum number allowed in utility control
statements.

If present, the characters to the right of the
message identifier identify the SRJE function
that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the
dashes identifies the keyword parameter whose
value exceeds the maximum number allowed in
utility control statements.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running,
no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are
entering utility control statements from the
keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the
correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end
the job step. Any new data created up to this
point is preserved and the job can continue with
the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS–4125   positional parameter
number--NONNUMERIC CHAR IN
THIS POSITIONAL PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either
you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter,
or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements
from the keyboard, the statement you just
entered contains a positional parameter with a
nonnumeric character.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes in
the message text identifies the positional
parameter whose value contains a nonnumeric
character.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering
utility control statements from the keyboard.
The statement is ignored; enter the correct
utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end
the job step. Any new data created up to this
point is preserved and the job can continue with
the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

SYS–4126 keyword parameter--NONNUMERIC CHARACTER IN THIS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword value with a nonnumeric character.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identfies the keyword parameter whose value contains a nonnumeric character.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4127 positional parameter number--INVALID NUM OF CHARS THIS POSITIONAL PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure member, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter in which too few or too many characters were entered.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes identifies the positional parameter whose value has fewer than or more than the number of characters allowed in the specifications.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it ot end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4128 keyword parameter--INVALID NUMBER OF CHARS IN THIS PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword parameter value in which too few or too many characters were entered.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter whose value has fewer than or more than the number of characters allowed in the specifications.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4129 positional parameter number--THIS POSITIONAL PARAM INVALID DATE FORMAT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a positional parameter which has an incorrect date format.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes identifies the positional parameter whose value is not in an acceptable date format.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4130 keyword parameter--THIS PARAMETER HAS INVALID DATE FORMAT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword whose value has an incorrect date format.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter whose value is in an incorrect date format.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4131 positional parameter number THIS POSITIONAL PARAM IS DEFINED INVALIDLY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains an invalidly defined positional parameter.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes identifies the positional parameter that is incorrectly defined in the syntax specification module.

If you are running an IBM-supplied program, contact your IBM service representative.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4132 keyword parameter--THIS KEYWORD PARAMETER IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered contains a keyword which is invalid (not accepted by the system).

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter which is not recognized by the utility.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4133 positional parameter number--INVALID VALUE FOR THIS POSITIONAL PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has an incorrect positional value.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The number preceding the dashes identifies a positional parameter that has an invalid value specified for it.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4134 keyword parameter--THIS PARAMETER HAS AN INVALID VALUE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered has an incorrect keyword parameter value.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The message text preceding the dashes identifies the keyword parameter that has an invalid value specified for it.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 1: This option is allowed if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct utility control statement.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4151 END OF DATA STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, there is an error in the procedure. If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the statement you just entered is incorrect.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The return code from 'system input' indicated that the operator entered '/*' from the keyboard. These characters are not allowed at this time.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point if preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4152 PERMANENT ERROR FROM KEYBOARD OR DISK

Cause

Operator: If utility control statements are being entered from the keyboard, the hardware error occurred at the keyboard. If utility control statements are being processed from a procedure, then the error occurred while accessing the procedure on the disk.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4153 INVALID INPUT BUFFER SIZE SPECIFIED IN PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The caller of the syntax checker specified a buffer size of zero or a buffer size greater than 120 bytes.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program call your IBM program support representative.

SYS—4154 INVALID RECORD IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program running is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. Possible causes of this error are:

- The first byte of the specification module is not a V.

- The format of some records in the specification module is incorrect.

- The ordering of some records in the specification module is incorrect.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS—4156 SUBEN RECORD NOT FOUND AFTER SUBTB RECORD

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The specification module contains a substitution table header (SUBTB) record without any parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) records following.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4157 INVALID DEFAULT FOR PARAM IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. The default that is specified for the parameter in the specification module is all blanks.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4158 INVALID INPUT BUFFER SCAN ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. The syntax checker detected that its scan pointer was beyond the end of the statement. This error indicates a serious condition.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4159 INVALID NUMBER OF PARAMS IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. The specification module has defined more than the 64 parameters allowed.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4160 INVALID OUTPUT BUFFER FOR SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A positional parameter (POSIT) record, a keyword parameter (KEYWD) record, or a parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) record has been coded such that the value being output overflows the end of the user defined output area.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS—4161 INVALID SUBEN RECORD IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) in the specification module record has been coded in the specification module without any output area size given.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS—4163 SUBTB RECORD MISSING IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A specific value is required to satisfy some combination of parameters. A specific value check requires a parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) record which requires a substitution header (SUBTB) record. The SUBTB record is missing.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4164 SUBEN VALUE INVALID IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) record has specified an attribute for its value, but the value supplied is not in the format indicated by the attribute.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4165 SUBEN EXCEEDS MAX VALUE IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. A parameter substitution entry (SUBEN) record within the specification module has specified a numeric value greater than 8388607.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4166   INVALID RECORD IDENTIFIER IN SPECIFICATION MODULE

Cause

Operator: The program being run has a programming error.

If present, the characters to the right of the message identifier identify the SRJE function that detected the utility statement error.

Programmer: The program being run is using the syntax checker function of the SSP. Each record in the specification module has a unique one byte nonzero identifier. A record in the specification module with an identifier of zero has been found.

Recovery

If this message occurs while SRJE is running, no options are available.

Option 2: If this option is available, select it to end the job step. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your IBM program support representative.

SYS-4350   UNABLE TO READ ID OR DATA FROM THE DISK

Cause

Operator: This is a hardware error. The message was issued by the build utility ($BUILD), which might have been invoked by the BUILD procedure. $BUILD was unable to read information from the disk.

Recovery

Option 0: The error is ignored and the job continues.

Option 1: The operation causing this error is retried.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4352 $BUILD OUTPUT--CHANGE FORMS ON SYSTEM LIST PRINTER

Cause

Operator: This is a warning message. Output from $BUILD is going to the system list device. If the system list device is a printer, standard forms should be on the printer for the $BUILD output.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. If the system list device is a printer, change to standard forms before selecting this option.

SYS-4353   DISK ERROR WHILE ACCESSING THE DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while the system was reading from or writing to the disk VTOC. The message was issued by the build utility ($BUILD), which might have been invoked by the BUILD procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Rerun the job. If the error occurs again, notify your service representative.

SYS-4400   PARAM 3 IN SRJE MUST BE AUTO, NOAUTO, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: You have entered the SRJE procedure command from a display station, but you specified an invalid parameter 3 entry. Parameter 3 must be AUTO, NOAUTO, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4402 INVALID SRJE INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. One or more invalid SRJE initialization values were found in the initialization format when automode was specified on the SRJE statement.

Recovery

Restart SRJE in attended mode to display the errors.

SYS-4403 PARAM 4 IN SRJE CMD MUST BE YES, NO, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: You have entered the SRJE procedure command from a command display station, but you specified an invalid parameter 4 entry. Parameter 4 must be YES, NO, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4404 NO DEFAULT IMAGE FORMAT MEMBER NAME GIVEN

Cause

Operator: This error was issued at initiation of the SRJE utility. The operator or procedure did not enter an initialization format member name on the initialization display.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated.

SYS-4405 PARAM 2 IN SRJE CMD MUST BE PRIORITY OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: You have entered the SRJE procedure command from a command display station; but you specified an invalid parameter 2 entry. Parameter 2 must be PRIORITY or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−4406 PERMANENT SNA ERROR ENCOUNTERED--completion code

Cause

Operator: A permanent SNA error has occurred during initialization of the SRJE session. The two digits at the right of the message text are information, which may be useful as an aid in recovery.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated. Certain completion codes indicate that operator or programmer action should be taken before SRJE is restarted. These are listed in the following table.

Code	Meaning	Action
41	SDLC link has been disabled. An MLCA processor check or a line that was not connected for an autocall attempt may have caused the SDLC link to be disabled.	Check the communications hardware (moderm power and cable connections). This error could also be caused by a failure or by operator action at the host system.
42	Logical unit/logic unit session reset.	One of the following commands has been received: UNBIND, DACTLU, ACTLU(COLD), DACTPU, ACTPU(COLD).
43	Possible invalid request for initialization without logon.	If logon is required, ensure that the LOGON-Y value is coded on the SRJE initialization screen. If initialization without logon is used, SNA must be configured for a single logical unit only, and SRJE must be the first requestor for the communications line.
44	Session not available.	All eight sessions available to System/34 SNA have been allocated. Restart SRJE after one or more SNA user jobs have terminated.
45	Bind command rejected.	The LOGMODE parameter on the LOGON statement may be incorrect, or a host system programming error may have occurred.
46	Logon failed.	Unformatted message was received from the host and will be displayed to the user by SRJE.
47	Logon failed.	Check the APPLID parameter on the LOGON statement and ensure that it is correct. Ensure that the host RJE subsystem and its SNA VTAM interface are active.
48	Unbind received during initialization request.	The host system terminated the session. Restart SRJE when host system's recovery is completed.

Other completion codes indicate a system programming error. Contact your program support representative.

SYS−4407 UNSUPPORTED SNA BIND COMMAND RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function has received an unsupported SNA BIND command from the host.

Programmer: The SRJE function cannot accept the BIND command because at least one of the BIND parameters received is not supported by SRJE or at least one of the parameters required by SRJE was not received.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated.

SYS−4415 function--ENCOUNTERED DISPLAY STATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The SRJE utility stopped processing because a display station error was encountered. The function that was running at the time of the error is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated.

SYS—4416 return code--SSP RET CODE SET WHILE SRJE EXECUTING

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure is executing. The task return code substitution format ?CD? within the procedure received a nonzero return code from the SSP. The return code received is identified in the message text. Following is the description of the return codes:

Return Code	Meaning
1312	The previous job step was an MRT program that terminated without releasing the display station.
3721	The operator cancelled the previous job step by selecting the 2-option in response to a message, or the previous step was an MRT program and the operator released the display station by interrupting the MRT program (by pressing the Attn key) and then selecting the 2-option.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4417 SRJE TERMINATING ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The SRJE utility is terminating abnormally because an error prevents any further processing. Previously issued messages identify the type of error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4418 function--SRJE PROCESSOR ATTACH FAILED--return code

Cause

Operator: An SRJE processor attach error has been encountered. An attempt was made to start the SRJE function identified in the message text, but the attempt failed. The two digit return code at the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required. The return code description is:

Hex	Meaning
07	Allocate failure for work station work area
06	Allocate failure for swap area
05	Assign failure on request block
04	Assign failure on task control block
03	Task nonswappable, and its storage requirements will put a swappable task in too long of a wait
02	Task nonswappable, and not enough storage
01	Not enough storage

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to retry the start of the SRJE function.

Option 2: The SRJE job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. SRJE is not terminated.

Option 3: The SRJE job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. SRJE is not terminated. If SRJE is running in unattended mode, SRJE is terminated.

SYS—4422 function--SRJE READER NOT AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to start an SRJE reader, but the reader is not available now. The SRJE function requesting the reader is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try again later while SRJE is still running.

SYS—4423   function ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SRJE function identified in the message text has been activated.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE continues.

SYS—4424   function TERMINATED NORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text has terminated normally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4425   function TERMINATED ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text has terminated abnormally because an error prevents any further processing. Previously issued messages identify the type of error.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE continues.

SYS—4426   function DISABLED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text has been disabled, either by the MODIFY command or because SRJE is terminating.

Recovery

No operator response is required. If SRJE is not terminating, processing continues with the next SRJE task.

Note: If SRJE is not terminating, you can use the MODIFY command to reenable the disabled function. If the specified task is processing output, the assignment does not change until the current file output ends.

SYS—4432   function REQUESTED TO ENABLE function

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text is processing a MODIFY statement. The MODIFY statement is reenabling the SRJE function identified at the right of the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE continues.

SYS—4433   function REQUESTED TO DISABLE function

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text caused this message. A MODIFY OUTPUT-N statement was entered for the function identified at the right of the message text. However, the function was not disabled because it is currently active. It will be disabled upon termination.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE continues.

SYS—4434   function DISABLED function

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text caused this message. A MODIFY OUTPUT-N statement is disabling the SRJE function identified at the right of the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE continues.

SYS—4436   SRJE READER NOT AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure command has been entered. The SRJE reader specified in the initialization display is not available now. Message SYS—1162 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4437 ENCOUNTERED DISPLAY STATION ERROR

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure command was entered. However, the SRJE utility cannot be initialized due to a display station error. Message SYS−1162 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4438 SRJE FIRST LEVEL MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure has been invoked, but the initialization function could not find the first-level message member (#SR#M1) in the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 2: The SRJE job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The SRJE job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 2 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS−4439 SRJE SECOND LEVEL MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure has been invoked, but the initialization function could not find the second-level message member (#SR#M2) in the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the SRJE utility with no second-level message information available.

Option 2: The SRJE job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The SRJE job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 2 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS−4440 function RECEIVED NEGATIVE RESPONSE−−sense data

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has received a negative response to data sent to the host. The two digits of sense data at the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4441 function RECEIVED SNA CONDITION CODE identifier

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has received an unexpected condition code from SNA. The two digit identifier at the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated, and customer enginering services are required.

Note: A dump of SRJE is attempted, depending on dump protection. For information about dump protection, see the *System Operator's Guide*.

SYS–4442 function--SNA SESSION TERMINATED--LINK ERROR

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text detected an SDLC data link error. The SRJE SNA session has terminated.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated.

SYS–4443 function--SRJE SNA SESSION TERMINATED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text detected an SRJE SNA termination condition. The SRJE SNA session has terminated.

Recovery

No operator response is required. SRJE is terminated.

SYS–4444 SRJE SNA SESSION INITIALIZED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. SRJE has successfully logged onto an SNA session.

Recovery

No recovery action is required.

SYS–4456 function--PRINTER CANNOT BE ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text cannot allocate the requested printer. The requested printer may be in use, or an incorrect printer ID may have been entered in a MODIFY statement.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to retry printer allocation.

Option 1: Select this option to direct the print data set to disk.

Option 2: The printer task is ended.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 2 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS–4457 function--NOT ENOUGH SPACE TO CREATE OUTPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text cannot create a print or punch output file because there is not enough disk space available now.

Recovery

Option 0: Retry the file allocation, which may be successful if enough space has been made available by another job.

Option 1: This option is available for non SNA format print files only. The data set is directed to the printer when this option is selected.

Option 2: The print or punch task is terminated.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 2 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS—4458 function--DISK VTOC FULL--CANNOT CREATE OUTPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text cannot create a print or punch output file because the VTOC is full.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to retry the file allocation. Another job may have deleted a file from the disk VTOC.

Option 1: This option is available for non-SNA format print files only. The data set is directed to the printer when this option is selected.

Option 2: The print or punch task is terminated.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 2 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS—4459 function--FILE file label BEING CREATED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text request that an output file be allocated and opened. The file identified in the message text has been allocated and opened for output by the SRJE function.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4460 function--UNRECOVERABLE ERROR ON PRINTER printer id

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has encountered an unrecoverable error on the printer identified in the message text. Message SYS—4487 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4461 function FINISHED READING FILE/MEMBER name

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has encountered an end of file while reading from the file or member identified at the right of the message text. The reader will continue reading from the file, member, or work station that specified a READFILE statement referencing the identified file or member. If the keyboard from which the reader is to continue has been released, the reader is terminated.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4462 function--FILE file label IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text is writing data into the print or punch file identified in the message text. However, the print or punch file is filled, and no more data can be entered. Message SYS—4464 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—4463 function CANNOT FINISH CREATING FILE file label

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has been terminated prematurely. The file identified in the message text was being created when this error was encountered; thus the file is not complete. Message SYS—4464 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4464 function SELECT DISPOSITION FOR FILE file label . . .

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text is terminating. A previous message described a disk error involving the file identified in the message text. Select the appropriate option for handling the specified file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to close the file and save it.

Option 1: Select this option if the file is not to be saved.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 0 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS−4465 function−−FILE file label CREATION COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text has requested that a print or punch file be created. The file identified in the message text has been successfully created.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4466 function−−FILE file label NOT CREATED

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text has requested that a file be created. The file identified in the message text was not created, because either it contained no data or you previously selected option 1 to message SYS−4464.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4467 FUNCTION−−DISK I/O ERROR WHILE CREATING A FILE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text was creating a file on disk; however, an unrecoverable disk I/O error has been encountered. Message SYS−4464 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4472 function−−UNAUTHORIZED USER OF FILE file label

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during processing of reader input for the SRJE function identified in the message text. You are not authorized to access the identified file.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−4473 function−−INCORRECT MODIFY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect MODIFY statement has been entered through the SRJE function identified in the message text. The statement is in error because of one of the following:

- The SRJE function specified in the FID parameter does not currently have a device assigned, and the OUTPUT parameter is not specified.

- The FID parameter is the only parameter specified.

Message SYS−4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4474 function--INCORRECT MODIFY STATEMENT PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: A MODIFY statement parameter was specified that is not compatible with the last requested device for the SRJE function specified in the FID parameter. Either DEVID is specified while output is directed to disk, or SPACE is specified while output is directed to a printer. Message SYS–4488 follows this message. The SRJE function issuing this message is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4475 function--UNABLE TO ALLOCATE FILE file label

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text was unable to allocate the file identified in the message text because of one of the following:

- An unsortable index was encountered.

- A system I/O error (bad data area) was encountered.

- A system malfunction occurred during COMPRESS.

- A user who is not authorized to read the file tried to access it.

Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4476 function--FILE file label CURRENTLY BEING USED

Cause

Operator: A READFILE statement has been entered. The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text requested the file specified in the message text be allocated. However, the file cannot be allocated because it is being used by another task. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4477 function--FILE OR MEMBER name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A READFILE statement has been entered. The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text requests the file or member identified in the message text. However, the file or member could not be found on the system. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4478 function--READFILE COMMAND NESTING EXCEEDS MAX

Cause

Operator: A READFILE statement has been entered for the SRJE function identified in the message text. However, you have exceeded the maximum number of 255 nested READFILE statements. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: The maximum number of nested READFILE statements is 255. But the practical limit depends on the amount of space available in your assign/free area and available on disk.

SYS-4479 function--INVALID FORMS STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A FORMS statement has been entered through the SRJE function identified in the message text. However, the statement is invalid for at least one of the following reasons:

- The printer specified is not opened.

- The print output is being directed to the disk rather than the printer.

- The spool function is active.

Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4480 function--MEMBER member type-name HAS INVALID DATA

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified at the left of the message text requests the library member specified in the message text. However, an error was encountered in the library member during a read operation.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The reader task is terminated but SRJE continues.

Note: The reader can be activated by doing one of the following:

- If you are the SRJE operator, press the Attn key followed by Cmd key 1.

- If you are not the SRJE operator, enter the SRJE command and follow the displayed prompts.

If SRJE is in unattended mode, SRJE will terminate.

SYS-4481 function--TOO MANY CHARACTERS ENTERED--RETRY

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while processing reader input for the SRJE function identified in the message text. The maximum record size that can be entered from the keyboard is 80 display screen positions; too many characters were entered for the last record.

Recovery

Retry the entry; all previous data entered is ignored.

SYS-4482 function--END STATEMENT IGNORED

Cause

Operator: An END statement was encountered while processing input for the SRJE function identified in the message text. An END statement was found in the SRJE reader input stream.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: SRJE logs the END statement to the history file and treats it as a comment.

SYS-4483 function--SRJE STATEMENT CONTINUATION MISSING

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text did not encounter the correct statement continuation format (..). The SRJE utility control statement processor expected a statement continuation, but either the processor encountered an end-of-data in the current file or member, or the next record did not start with the required statement continuation format. Message SYS-4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: SRJE utility control statements must begin with .. followed by a space.

SYS-4484 function RECEIVED VERTICAL TAB/CHANNEL TABLE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text is processing print output. The print function received an SNA vertical tab or channel table from the host subsystem, and the table has replaced the previous values.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4485 function RECEIVED HORIZONTAL TAB TABLE

Cause

Operator: The SRJE function identified in the message text is processing print output. The print function received an SNA horizontal tab table from the host subsystem, and the table has replaced the previous values.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4486 function ENCOUNTERED PRESENTATION SERVICES DATA ERR--error code

Cause

Operator: An error has been detected in the SNA character stream. The stream was being processed by the SRJE function identified at the left of the message text. SRJE will reject the data, and the host subsystem will follow its recovery procedures.

The two digits at the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required. These are listed in the following table:

Hex	Meaning
C6	Vertical tab table processed; table length less than parameter string
C4	Horizontal tab table processed; table length less than parameter string
66	Bad value in vertical tab table parameter string
64	Bad value in horizontal tab table parameter string
47	Value for RU buffer displacement is greater than RU buffer length
46	Vertical tab table processed
45	Parameter error
44	Horizontal tab table processed
43	Unsupported SCS character
42	End of request unit
41	Unsupported SCB character
40	Good completion

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4487 SELECT DISPOSITION FOR FUNCTION function . . .

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of a previous error encountered by the print, punch, or console SRJE function identified in the message text. The error was described in the previous message. At this time you can select whether to continue or cancel the identified SRJE function.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the function on the same device.

Option 1: Select this option to continue on another device. If the current device is disk, output will be redirected to the last printer specified for the function. If the device is a printer, output will be redirected to the disk.

Option 2: The SRJE function is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next SRJE function.

Note: If SRJE is in unattended mode, option 0 is the default value and is automatically selected.

SYS-4488 function--RETRY OR NULLIFY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of a previous error detected in a utility control statement; the statement was associated with the SRJE function identified in the message text. At this time you can select whether to retry or nullify the statement.

Recovery

Depending on the SRJE function given in the message text, do the following:

- If the SRJE function is CNI, nullify by taking no action or retry using the normal interface to the SRJE console.

- If the SRJE function is RD1, nullify by pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key, or retry by entering a valid SRJE statement and pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key.

- If SRJE is in unattended mode, no retry occurs and processing continues.

SYS–4489 function--INVALID RETRY--MUST BEGIN WITH ..

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of a previous error. You reentered an SRJE statement associated with the SRJE function in the message text, but the statement entered does not begin with .. followed by a space.

Recovery

Reenter the statement using the correct SRJE format or nullify the statement by pressing the Enter/Rec Adv key.

SYS–4490 function--UNAUTHORIZED USER OF LIBRARY library name

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during processing of reader input for the SRJE function identified in the message text. You are not authorized access to the identified library.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4491 function--INVALID RECORD LENGTH FOR file or member name

Cause

Operator: A READFILE statement was entered for the SRJE function identified at the left of the message text. The NAME parameter specified the file or member named in the message text. The CMD parameter was CMD-Y, which indicates the file is a command file. Command files must have a record length of 80 bytes. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4492 function--LIB library name INVALID AS INPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in a READFILE statement entered for the SRJE function identified at the left of the message text. The library name given in the message text is invalid for the specified READFILE statement. A library cannot be used as an input file. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4493 function--LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered in the LIBR parameter of the READFILE statement entered for the SRJE function identified at the left of the message text. The library identified in the message text was not found on the system. Message SYS–4488 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4494 SRJE CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The SRJE procedure was evoked or placed on the job queue. Because SRJE is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked or placed on the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4495 SRJE CANNOT BE INITIATED UNDER INQUIRY

Cause

Operator: While in inquiry mode, you selected option 1 from the inquiry menu and attempted to initiate SRJE. You cannot initiate SRJE while in inquiry mode.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4496 PARAM 5 IN SRJE MUST BE 1, 2, 3, 4, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The line number used in the SRJE procedure was invalid. Valid line numbers are 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step is lost. SRJE is terminated.

SYS-4500 MRJE--COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHED

Cause

Operator: This message indicates that information can now be sent to and received from the host system.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4501 MRJE--NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: Not enough main storage is available for the required MRJE functions and BSC buffers.

Recovery

If AUTO-Y was specified in the MRJE procedure statement, no operator response is required.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

Note: The following actions might provide enough space for MRJE to operate:

- Increase the storage allocated to MRJE by placing a REGION statement before the MRJE procedure. The default region allocated to MRJE is 16 K.

- If full compression was specified but not required, specify truncation of trailing blanks only (COM-N) on the initialization screen.

- If the punch task was specified but not required, do not specify the punch task (PU1-N) on the initialization screen.

If these actions do not make enough space available, the MRJE utility cannot communicate with the host system using the currently defined buffer size.

SYS-4502 MRJE--COMMUNICATIONS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED

Cause

Operator: This message indicates that communications with the host system terminated abnormally because a 2 option was used in response to a BSC message or because an uncorrectable I/O error occurred.

Recovery

No operator response is required. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS-4503 MRJE--READER TASK ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: An MRJE reader task has been activated. This message is issued only when the reader task is started from the console-input task.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4504 MRJE--READER TASK DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: A reader task was deactivated because the end of a command file was reached.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4505 MRJE--READER TASK ENDED

Cause

Operator: This message is issued during normal termination of a reader task because either a CANCEL statement was entered which canceled the reader task, or an EOF statement was entered from the reader task.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4506 MRJE--DISK ERROR DURING READER TASK

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occured while reading information from the disk.

Recovery

The reader task is deactivated. Send the appropriate host system command to allow the host system to recover. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS-4507 MRJE--PRINT TASK ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: A MODIFY statement was processed to activate the print task. The MRJE program can now process printer output from the host system.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4508 MRJE--PRINT TASK HALTED

Cause

Operator: The print task was halted because a MODIFY PR1-H statement was entered from the console.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4509 MRJE--INVALID INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS

Cause

Operator: One or more invalid MRJE initialization values were found in the initialization format when AUTO-Y was specified on the MRJE statement.

Recovery

Correct the initialization format, run SFGR, and then run MRJE again.

SYS-4510 MRJE--PRINT TASK DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: Printer output stopped because an I/O error or an end-of-extent condition occurred.

Recovery

Send the appropriate host system command to process the data. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4511 MRJE--PUNCH TASK ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: Punch output from the host system can now be written on the disk.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4512 MRJE--PUNCH TASK ENDED

Cause

Operator: This message is issued when a MODIFY statement with a PU1-N parameter is specified. This indicates that no more punch output from the host system can be processed until the punch task is reactivated.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4513 MRJE--PUNCH TASK DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: The task was deactivated because an I/O error or an end-of-extent condition occurred.

Recovery

Send the appropriate host system command to handle the pending data. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4514 MRJE-SPECIFIED LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while processing an MRJE utility control statement. The library given either in a READFILE statement or a LIBRARY statement is specified incorrectly, or it does not exist on disk. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the following options.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS–4515 MRJE--INVALID MRJE COMMAND STATEMENT, SYNTAX ERROR

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the MRJE command statement. Some possible causes are:

- An embedded blank
- A missing dash
- An invalid keyword
- A parameter too long
- An invalid value for for a keyword

Recovery

Option 2: MRJE terminates. Enter the MRJE command again with the correct parameter.

SYS–4516 MRJE--DISPLAY STN id RELEASED, READER DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: The identified display station was released from MRJE when the operator took an option 2 or 3 from inquiry mode.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4517 MRJE--TERMINATING NORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The MRJE session is terminating normally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4518 MRJE--TERMINATING ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The MRJE utility is terminating abnormally because an error prevents any further processing. Previously issued messages identify the type of error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4519 MRJE--ERROR ON ASSOCIATED PRINTER

Cause

Operator: An I/O error occurred on the associated printer during automatic operation. The print task is deactivated.

Recovery

No operator response is required. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4520 MRJE--FILE file label BEING READ

Cause

Operator: Information is being read from the named file.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4521 MRJE--FILE file label END OF FILE READ

Cause

Operator: All information in the named file was read and processed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4522 MRJE--FILE file label BEING CREATED

Cause

Operator: Print or punch information from the host system is being written to the named file.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4523 MRJE--FILE file label HAS BEEN CREATED

Cause

Operator: Creation of the named file is complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4524 MRJE--FILE file label IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The MRJE utility is writing output from the host system to a disk file, but the file is not large enough to contain all of the output. Message 4587 or 4588 will follow this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4525 MRJE--PRINT TASK--FILE file label DISK ERROR

Cause

Operator: The MRJE utility stopped processing the named file because a disk error occurred during the print task. Message 4587 or 4588 will follow this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4526 MRJE--READER TASK--DISK ERROR ON FILE file label

Cause

Operator: The MRJE utility stopped processing the named file because a disk error occurred during the reader task. Message 4506 will follow this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4527 MRJE--MEMBER type–member name IS BEING READ

Cause

Operator: Information is being read from the named system library member. The S or P preceding the member name is the member type. (S = source; P = procedure.)

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4528 MRJE--MEMBER type–member name END OF FILE READ

Cause

Operator: All information in the named system library member was read and processed. The S or P preceding the member name is the member type. (S = source; P = procedure.)

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4529 MRJE--MEMBER type–member name NOT FOUND IN SPECIFIED LIB

Cause

Operator: The named member was specified at MRJE initialization time or on a READFILE control statement, and it cannot be found in the system library. The S or P preceding the member name is the member type. (S = source; P = procedure.)

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4530 MRJE--FILE file label WAS NOT FOUND OR ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The named file was specified at MRJE intialization time or on a READFILE control statement, and it either cannot be found or was not allocated.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS–4531 MRJE--MEMBER type–member name RECORD LENGTH NOT 80

Cause

Operator: The named system library member was to be read as a command file, but the record length is not 80 bytes. The S or P member name is the member type. (S = source; P = procedure.)

Recovery

No operator response is necessary. The correct file label can be reentered, using the appropriate control statement.

SYS–4532 MRJE--FILE file label RECORD LENGTH NOT 80

Cause

Operator: The named file was to be read as a command file, but the length of the records in the file is not 80 bytes.

Recovery

No operator response is necessary. The correct file label can be reentered, using the appropriate control statement.

SYS–4533 MRJE--INVALID DATA FOUND IN MEMBER type–member name

Cause

Operator: An error exists in the named system library member being read by the reader task. The S or P preceding the member name is the member type. (S = source; P = procedure.)

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–4534 MRJE--ERROR ON DISPLAY STN id--READER DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: The named display station had an I/O error occur while attached to a MRJE reader.

Recovery

No operator response is required. If an I/O error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4535 MRJE--BSCA BLOCK SEQUENCE CHECK ee/rr

Cause

Operator: A block sequence error, indicating that one or more blocks of information from the host system were lost or duplicated, was detected by the MRJE utility. The ee indicates the count expected; the rr indicates the count received.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The MRJE utility ignores duplicate transmission blocks and notifies the host system to restart the job if any blocks are lost. If this error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4536 MRJE--BSCA STARTING OR ENDING SEQUENCE ERROR hhhh

Cause

Operator: Invalid data was received from the host system. The hhhh is the hexadecimal value of the starting or ending characters in error.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The MRJE utility automatically requests the retransmission of the last block of information sent by the host system. If this error occurs frequently, notify your service representative.

SYS–4537 MRJE--FILE TDISKPR1 HAS nnnn.n BLOCKS LEFT

Cause

Operator: This message reflects the number of unused blocks (to the nearest tenth) in the standard forms disk file, as indicated by nnnn.n.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4538 MRJE--READER NOT STARTED, OPERATING IN AUTO MODE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to start an MRJE reader, but MRJE was initialized in auto mode. No reader can be attached.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4539 MRJE--READER NOT STARTED, TERMINATION IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to start an MRJE reader, but an END statement has already been entered through the console input task. Reader initialization is not allowed while MRJE termination is in progress.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4540 MRJE--INVALID parameter name PARAMETER IN MODIFY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The MRJE utility detected an invalid parameter value in a MODIFY control statement entered from the console input task. This parameter and any following parameters are not processed, but the preceding valid parameters are processed. Message 4590 follows this message.

Recovery

. No operator response is required.

SYS-4541 MRJE--START RECORD IS nnnnnnnn IN TDISKPR1 FILE

Cause

Operator: This message indicates the relative record number starting position for the TDISKPR1 file. This starting position value is required if only part of the TDISKPR1 file is to be printed by the print utility.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4542 MRJE--END RECORD IS nnnnnnnn IN TDISKPR1 FILE

Cause

Operator: This message indicates the relative record number ending position for the TDISKPR1 file. This ending position value is required if only part of the TDISKPR1 file is to be printed by the print utility. The nnnnnnnn is the relative record number.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4543 MRJE--MOUNT FORM nnnn ON ASSOCIATED PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The host system is about to transmit printer output requiring special forms. This message can also occur when the forms for MRJE do not match the forms for this system, and the host has not sent a forms mount message. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected. The form number (nnnn) is specified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Before selecting this option, mount the required forms. The printer output will then be transmitted.

Option 1: Output will not be transmitted at this time. You should send a host command to hold or start the output at the host system.

SYS-4545 MRJE--OUTPUT FILE file label CONTAINS NO DATA

Cause

Operator: Print or punch output transmitted by the host system contained no data. Therefore, no data was written in the named file, and the file is not saved.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4546 MRJE--READER NOT STARTED, ALL READERS ARE IN USE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to start an MRJE reader, but all available readers are in use.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4547 MRJE--END STATEMENT PROCESSED, DELAY IS nn

Cause

Operator: An END MRJE utility control statement has been entered by the system operator through the console input task, or from a reader command file in auto mode. The nn is the number of minutes specified by the delay.

Recovery

No operator response is required. LOGOFF is sent to the host after all reader, print, and punch tasks have been inactive for the number of minutes specified by the delay. No more reader tasks can be started, or MODIFY statements entered.

SYS-4548 MRJE--MODIFY STATEMENT PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: A MODIFY control statement for the MRJE utility was processed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4549 MRJE--INVALID END STATEMENT PROCESSED, DELAY IS 00

Cause

Operator: An END MRJE utility control statement containing an invalid DELAY parameter has been entered by the system operator through the console input task, or from a reader command file in auto mode.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The statement is processed as if DELAY-00 had been specified. LOGOFF is sent to the host as soon as all reader, print, and punch tasks have been inactive. No more reader tasks may be started or MODIFY statements entered.

SYS-4550 MRJE--LIBRARY STATEMENT PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: The LIBRARY control statement for the MRJE utility was successfully processed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4552 MRJE--READER IS IN USE, READFILE STMT REJECTED

Cause

Operator: The system console was in console input mode and a READFILE statement was entered, but the system console reader was already active.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4553 MRJE--CHANNEL LINE NUMBER GREATER THAN PAGE SIZE

Cause

Operator: A CARRIAGE control statement for the MRJE utility specifies a line number that is greater than the page size. Message 4591 follows this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4554 MRJE--UNAUTHORIZED USER OF LIBRARY library name

Cause

Operator: A library was specified on either a READFILE statement or a LIBRARY statement that you are not authorized to read from. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected. The library name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard. Processing continues.

SYS-4555 MRJE--UNAUTHORIZED USE OF FILE file name

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text was specified on a READFILE statement, or at MRJE initialization time. However, you are not authorized to read this file. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard. Processing continues.

SYS-4556 MRJE--READER IS IN USE, RD1-K PARAMETER REJECTED

Cause

Operator: A MODIFY statement with the RD1-K parameter was entered from the system console in console input mode but the system console reader was already active.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4557 MRJE--INVALID PU1 PARAMETER IGNORED

Cause

Operator: The MODIFY statement referenced the punch task but the punch task was not activated during initialization.

Recovery

If punch output is required, restart the MRJE session and specify punch output during initialization.

SYS-4558 MRJE--CARRIAGE STATEMENT PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: The CARRIAGE control statement for the MRJE utility was successfully processed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4559 MRJE--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller and the condition was determined to be temporary. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-4560 MRJE--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test has been run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be permanent. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-4561 MRJE--LINE TERMINATED WHILE CREATING FILE filename

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The MRJE utility was receiving disk output from the host system when the communications line terminated. Message SYS–4565 will follow this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4562 MRJE--INVALID REGION SIZE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The SIZE parameter in the REGION OCL statement is greater than 60. The SIZE parameter can be specified as any decimal number from 1 through 60.

Recovery

Option 2: The system terminates MRJE. Enter the MRJE command again and specify the SIZE parameter of the REGION OCL statement again with a value from 1 through 60.

SYS-4564 MRJE--STATEMENT REJECTED, MRJE TERMINATING

Cause

Operator: A statement that causes MRJE to begin additional work was read from disk or keyboard, but MRJE was already terminating. The statement is ignored.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4565 MRJE--SELECT DISPOSITION FOR FILE filename

Cause

Operator: The disk file identified in the message text is not complete because the communications line terminated while the file was being created or updated. If automatic operation was specified, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: The file identified in the message text is closed and any data in the file is saved.

Option 2: The file identified in the message text is deleted.

SYS-4568 MRJE--DISK ERROR UPDATING BSC I/O COUNTER TABLE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while updating the BSC I/O counter table. The table is not updated, and the MRJE utility continues normal processing.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-4583 MRJE--COMMUNICATIONS WITH HOST DISCONNECTED

Cause

Operator: The communications link disconnected. If a sign-on command was just entered, the command might be incorrect. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any spooled or direct printer output created up to this point is preserved. The job can continue with the next job step.

All completed print and punch files are preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step. Print and punch files which are not completed (including any portion of TDISKPR1 currently being written) are not retained. The job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-4584 MRJE--DID CHARACTER DOES NOT MATCH FORMS

Cause

Operator: Print output is set for the disk or spool is active, but the forms number and the DID character are not the same. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 0: A start command will be sent to the host. The data will be transmitted and put in the TDISKPR1 file or the spool file.

Option 1: A start comamnd will not be sent to the host. The data will remain at the host waiting for operator action.

SYS-4585 MRJE--INCORRECT CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect MRJE utility control statement was read from disk or entered from the keyboard. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The statement containing the error is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct utility control statement or another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4586 MRJE--INCORRECT READFILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect READFILE control statement for the MRJE utility was read from disk or entered from keyboard. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The READFILE statement is ignored, and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter the correct READFILE control statement or another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4587 MRJE--PRINT FILE IS FULL OR DISK ERROR

Cause

Operator: A disk error or a print file end-of-extent has occurred. This message provides the operator with a choice of options in handling the print data. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 1 is automatically selected. Options 1 or 2 will save the print output at the host, unless the host has already transmitted the last block of data.

Recovery

Option 1: This option saves the portion of the disk file already written, and terminates the print task.

Option 2: This option deletes the portion of the disk file already written, and terminates the print task. If the file is TDISKPR1, and a disk error occurs while deleting the data, this option will default to option 1.

SYS-4588 MRJE--PUNCH FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: A punch file end-of-extent has occurred. This message provides the operator with a choice of options in handling the punch data. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 1 is automatically selected. Options 1 or 2 will save the punch output at the host, unless the host has already transmitted the last block of data.

Recovery

Option 1: This option saves the portion of the disk file already written, and terminates the punch task.

Option 2: This option deletes the portion of the disk file already written, and terminates the punch task.

SYS-4590 MRJE--INCORRECT MODIFY STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect MODIFY utility control statement was entered from the console input task, or a MODIFY statement was attempted from a reader task. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

You are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The MODIFY statement is ignored and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4591 MRJE--INCORRECT CARRIAGE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect CARRIAGE utility control statement was entered from the console input task, or a CARRIAGE statement was attempted from a reader task. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The CARRIAGE statement is ignored and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4592 MRJE--EOF STMT NOT ALLOWED FROM CONSOLE INPUT TASK

Cause

Operator: The EOF statement cannot be entered from the console input task.

Recovery

The statement is ignored. No operator response is required.

SYS-4593 MRJE--ASSOCIATED PRINTER NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The system printer is not available to be allocated to MRJE. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries again to allocate the printer.

Option 2: The system terminates the print task.

SYS-4594 MRJE--FILE file label CANNOT BE ALLOCATED NOW

Cause

Operator: Space cannot be allocated for the named file when a disk file is created for the print or punch tasks, or when an existing file with the same name is already on disk. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tried again to allocate space.

Option 2: The system terminates the print or punch task.

SYS-4595 MRJE--INCORRECT CANCEL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An incorrect CANCEL utility control statement was entered from the console input task, or a CANCEL statement was attempted from a reader task. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The CANCEL statement is ignored and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS-4596 MRJE--END STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED FROM THIS READER

Cause

Operator: An END utility statement was entered from a reader task, but either automatic operation was not specified during initialization, or the END statement was not entered from a command file. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 0 is automatically selected.

Recovery

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you can continue by entering the correct statement.

If the incorrect utility control statement was read from disk, select one of the options below.

Option 0: The END statement is ignored and normal processing continues.

Option 1: Enter another statement from the keyboard and processing continues.

SYS−4600 FILE IN COPYFILE STMT NOT FOUND OR DATE MISMATCH

Cause

Operator: The file specified in the COPYFILE utility control statement was not found on disk. This message is also issued when the optional DATE parameter is specified with a date that does not agree with the date on the file.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The COPYFILE statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4601 FROM PARAM LARGER THAN TO PARAM IN SELECT STMT

Cause

Operator: The relative record number specified in the FROM parameter in the SELECT utility control statement is larger than the relative record number specified in the TO parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SELECT statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4602 INVALID UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid utility control statement was read from a procedure or entered from the keyboard. Valid statements are COPYFILE, SELECT, CARRIAGE, GO, and END.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The invalid statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4603 INVALID KEYWORD PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement contains an invalid keyword parameter.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The invalid statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4604 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement contains an invalid parameter value.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The invalid statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4605 DISK ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk error has occurred.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4606 COPYFILE STATEMENT OR NAME PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: A COPYFILE utility control statement is missing or does not specify the name of the file to be printed.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The COPYFILE statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4607 DUPLICATE UTILITY CONTROL STMTS BETWEEN GO STMTS

Cause

Operator: There was more than one SELECT, CARRIAGE, or COPYFILE utility control statement between GO statements.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The COPYFILE, CARRIAGE, or SELECT statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4608 CARRIAGE STMT LINE OR LINES PER PAGE VALUE INVALID

Cause

Operator: A CARRIAGE utility control statement specifies a line number that is greater than the page size, or the total lines per page exceeds the maximum of 112 or the minimum of 12.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The CARRIAGE statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4609 INVALID FILE RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: A COPYFILE utility control statement specified a file that has an invalid record length. Files with a record length from 134 through 255 or 257 and larger cannot be processed.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The COPYFILE statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4610 CHANNEL VALUE IN CARRIAGE STATEMENT TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: A carriage utility control statement has a line number that is larger than the number of lines per page or the value given is equal to zero.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The CARRIAGE statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4611 INVALID CARRIAGE CONTROL BYTE

Cause

Operator: An invalid carriage control byte was encountered while printing a 133-byte record.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The system prints the record that is in error, single-spaces the carriage, and continues the job.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4612 FROM PARAMETER IN SELECT STATEMENT TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: The FROM parameter on a SELECT utility control statement specifies a record number larger than the number of records on the file.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The SELECT statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4613 UNRECOVERABLE PRINTER ERROR

Cause

Operator: An unrecoverable printer error has occurred.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4614 file label--CANNOT ALLOCATE THIS FILE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The $DCSUP utility has tried to allocate the file identified in the message text but this file is currently being used by another program, $DCSUP does not support file sharing.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to retry the operation, the file might be available now for allocation.

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The previous COPYFILE statement is ignored. Enter another COPYFILE statement followed by a GO statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4615 ERROR IN $DCSUP UTILITY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred on the $DCSUP utility program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–4616 PARAM 1 REQUIRED WHEN DCPRINT CMD FROM INPUT JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DCPRINT procedure was placed on the input job queue but the first parameter (filename) is missing in the DCPRINT procedure command. This parameter is required when DCPRINT is run from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–4617 RECL OR RECORDS PARAMETER MISSING IN COPYFILE STMT

Cause

Operator: There is an error in a utility control statement. The RECL and/or the RECORDS parameter is missing in a COPYFILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4620 JOB SEPARATOR PAGES RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The data communications print utility ($DCSUP) is running. Job separator pages have been received from the host. The contents of the file is described above the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The job separator pages are printed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The job separator pages are not printed.

SYS–4621 JOB OUTPUT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The data communications print utility ($DCSUP) is running. Job output information has been received from the host. The contents of the file are described above the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The job output information is printed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The job output information is not printed.

SYS–4624 file label--NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE OR DISK VTOC FULL.

Cause

Operator: The data communication print utility ($DCSUP) is running. However, the file identified in the message text cannot be allocated because either there is insufficient disk space or there is not enough space in the VTOC to add the file label.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry allocating the file again. Space may be available.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4625 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The data communication print utility ($DCSUP) is running. However, a file already exists on disk with the same label and creation date as the file identified in the message text. There cannot be two files on disk with the same label and creation date. A different file label must be specified for the COPYOUT parameter in the COPYFILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–4651 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN SPECIFIED LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The forms control table utility ($DCFUP) cannot find the source member in the specified library. The source member might be specified incorrectly, the wrong library might have been searched, or the source member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4652 INVALID DATA FOUND IN SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The source member contains invalid data and cannot be read.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Recreate the source member before attempting to create the forms control table file. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-4653 FORMS CONTROL TABLE FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The forms control table file is full.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: There are 80 CARRIAGE statements per block. When you run the forms control table utility ($DCFUP) again, specify a larger number of blocks in the BLOCK parameter in the FILE statement. If possible, specify BLOCKS-26, and any excess space will be released by the utility when the file is created.

SYS-4654 ERRORS FOUND IN UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENTS

Cause

Operator: At least one statement in the source member contains errors. The only two statements allowed in the source member are the CARRIAGE and END utility control statements. For more information about the valid parameters and formats of these statements, see the *Data Communications Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The forms control table file is created using only entries in the source member that are correct.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4655 to SYS-4661

These are printed messages. They are documented in the *Data Communications Reference Manual.*

SYS-4662 TOO MANY CARRIAGE STATEMENTS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: More than 2048 CARRIAGE statements were specified in the input source member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Delete some of the CARRIAGE statements so the total is not greater than 2048.

SYS—4663 PARAM 1 REQUIRED WHEN DCFORMS CMD FROM INPUT JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DCFORMS procedure was placed on the input job queue but the first parameter (forms control table name) is missing in the DCFORMS procedure command. This parameter is required when DCFORMS is run from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4664 PARAM 2 REQUIRED WHEN DCFORMS CMD FROM INPUT JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DCFORMS procedure was placed on the input job queue but the second parameter (source member name) is missing in the DCFORMS procedure command. This parameter is required when DCFORMS is run from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4665 LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The forms control table utility ($DCFUP) cannot find the library specified in the DCFORMS procedure command. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4666 DCFORMS CANNOT BE EVOKED

Cause

Operator: The DCFORMS procedure was evoked. Because DCFORMS is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4670 DCPRINT CANNOT BE EVOKED

Cause

Operator: The DCPRINT procedure was evoked. Because DCPRINT is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4689 MRJE--AUTOCALL TASK NOT ACTIVE ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: You specified PHONE parameter on the MRJE procedure. However, the autocall feature is not currently active on your system, and the PHONE parameter is valid only if the autocall feature is active.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. The PHONE parameter is ignored and the specified switch type is used.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS–4690 MRJE--NO CONNECTION, X.21 AUTOCALL TASK NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to use the X.21 communications feature to make a connection through the public data network failed because the X.21 autocall task is not currently active on your system. The autocall task is not active for one of the following reasons:

- The file that contains the X.21 support was not installed on the system. For information about installing the X.21 support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

- The X.21 autocall task abnormally ended. Perform an IPL to active the task.

Recovery

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

Notes:
1. If automatic operation is specified, option 2 is automatically selected.
2. Ensure the X.21 feature is on your system and then perform an IPL to activate the X.21 autocall task.

SYS–4691 MRJE--OPERATOR DIAL REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This message indicates that it is now necessary to establish the connection with the host system.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are initiating a call and you have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Put your modem in talk mode.

2. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

3. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

4. Enter option 0 after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem in is data mode.

5. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

If you are initiating a call and you do not have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Enter option 0 to continue.

2. Put your modem in talk mode.

3. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

4. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

5. Place your modem in data mode after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS–4692   MRJE--NO CONNECTION WITH HOST ON SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: The line connection with the host system was not established within the required amount of time. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 1 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option and then dial the host system.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS–4693   MRJE--BSCA UNIT CHECK ON ENQ

Cause

Operator: A machine error occurred in the BSC adapter during an attempt to establish communications with the host system. This error is usually caused by the host system not responding to an ENQ request. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 1 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: Another attempt is made to establish communications with the host system.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS–4694   MRJE--NO CONNECTION WITH HOST ON NONSWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: The line connection with the host system is not complete. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 1 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 1: Check the line connection before selecting this option. Another attempt is made to establish communications with the host system.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS–4695   MRJE--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred when MRJE attempted to enable the communications line. A wrap test was run on the controller and the condition was determined to be temporary. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representaive.

SYS–4696   MRJE--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) check occurred when MRJE attempted to enable the communications line. A wrap test was run on the controller and the condition was determined to be permanent. If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative. If automatic operation was specified during initialization, option 2 is automatically selected.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−4697 MRJE--OPERATOR ANSWER REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This message indicates it is now necessary to establish the connection with the host system.

Recovery

Option 0: When receiving a call and answering manually, do the following:

1. After you are called, lift the telephone receiver and talk to the operator of the other system.

2. Enter option 0 to continue.

3. Put your modem in data mode before the caller puts his modem in data mode.

4. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem. The program begins executing and data is transferred.

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

SYS−4698 MRJE--CALL ATTEMPT WITH AN INVALID PHONE LIST

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection with the host system failed for one of the following reasons:

- An autocall phone list has been specified and this is an X.21 communications line.

- An X.21 phone list has been specified and this is an autocall communications line.

The specified phone list type must be compatible with the line type. For additional information on the autocall and X.21 phone lists, see the DEFINEPN and DEFINX21 procedures in the *ICF Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 2: MRJE terminates.

Note: If automatic operation is specified, option 2 is automatically selected.

SYS−4699 MRJE--PHONE PARAM INVALID FOR CURRENT LINE CONFIG

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection on a communications line failed because the PHONE parameter was specified. The PHONE parameter is valid only on an X.21 switched line or an autocall line. An autocall or X.21 line might not be configured.

Enter a STATUS SUBSYS (D I) command to see if an X.21 or autocall line is configured. If one is not, call your IBM customer engineer.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. The PHONE parameter is ignored and the specified switch type is used.

Option2: MRJE terminates.

SYS—4950 MICR READER/SORTER IS NOT READY

Cause

Operator: The MICR reader/sorter is not ready due to one of the following conditions.

- Jam stop
- Stacker command stop
- Empty hopper stop
- Stacker full stop
- Operator stop
- Cover interlock
- Device offline
- Device not attached to the system

Recovery

If the not ready condition is not due to an abnormal stop, make the reader/sorter ready and press the Start key on the reader/sorter to continue processing.

If the not ready condition is due to an abnormal stop (jam, stacker command, or cover interlock) this message was preceded by one or more occurrences of message SYS–4981.

Clear the stop condition and replace jammed documents (if any) in the appropriate stackers. If more than four documents are jammed, refer to the hard copy listing (if any) produced by the MICR application program for stacker number(s) of previous documents. Any documents that were fed after the last successfully read document (identified by message SYS–4981) should be replaced in the input hopper. Make the reader/sorter ready and press the Start key on the reader/sorter to continue processing.

SYS—4951 DOCUMENT COUNT CONDITION MET FOR READER/SORTER

Cause

Operator: A MICR reader/sorter stacker has met the document count condition.

Programmer: An S (indicating stop) has been entered in column 6 of the system specifications. The stacker indicated in columns 3-4 of a stacker specification has met the document count condition.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. Either more documents will be read or, if no more documents exist, message SYS–4950 will follow.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4968 PROGRAM ERROR--INVALID READER/SORTER RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: The record length specified in columns 24-27 of the file description specifications must be either 0055 or two blanks followed by 55 for SUBR08 and 3 to 255 for SUBR25.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4969 PROGRAM ERROR--INVALID READER/SORTER BLOCK LENGTH

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: The block length specified in columns 20-23 of the file description specifications is incorrect. The block length must be greater than or equal to 550 for SUBR08 and greater than or equal to 512 for SUBR25.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—4970 INVALID READER/SORTER BUFFER BOUNDARY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered while compiling a program that is using SUBR08 or SUBR25.

The data buffer for the reader/sorter does not start an 8-byte boundary.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the program calling either SUBR08 or SUBR25 is a COBOL or RPG II program, contact your program support representative. If the calling program is an assembler program, the data buffer must begin on an 8-byte boundary.

SYS—4971 MICR READER/SORTER CONTROLLER ERROR

Cause

Operator: A controller malfunction or a programming error in the stacker specifications caused this hardware error on the MICR reader/sorter.

Programmer: An infinite loop within the stacker specifications (caused by invalid use of the branching capability) could have caused this error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, and it is not caused by a programming error, customer engineering services are required.

SYS—4975 ERROR CODES ABOVE IDENTIFY SPECIFICATION ERRORS . . .

Cause

Operator: The system and stacker specifications contain errors identified by the error codes above the message text. A description of each of the error codes follows this message description.

Recovery

Option 0: The error codes above are ignored and processing continues. Caution, if you continue even though serious errors were detected, unpredictable results may occur during execution.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

4952   Invalid document count condition entry

The entry specified in the document count condition field must be from 001 to 999 followed by S, I, or A (columns 3-6 in the system specification).

4953   Invalid field definition entry

There is an invalid entry in the field definition (columns 16-30 in the system specification). For more information about valid entries, see the *1255 Reference Manual*.

4954   Invalid modulus check entry and or invalid field 4 mapping entry

This error is caused by one or more of the following conditions:

- The entry in the modulus check field (columns 37-47 in the system specification) is itself incorrect or is incorrect for the field 3 entry in the field definition (columns 22-24).

- There is an invalid field 4 mapping indicator entry (column 14).

- Modulus check is specified on the system specification and on one or more stacker specifications.

- A stacker specification modulus check test is specified incorrectly.

4955   Invalid control document contents entry

The control document contents entry (columns 49-58 in the system specification) is invalid for at least one of the following reasons:

- It is not numeric.

- It is not right-justified.

- It is not the correct length as described by one of the field definition entries (columns 16-30). The field definition entry used is specified in column 48.

- It contains a dash but the Dash Symbol Transmission feature is not used.

4956   Invalid EOF document contents entry

The end-of-file document contents entry (columns 59-68 in the system specification) is invalid for at least one of the following reasons:

- It is not numeric.

- It is not right-justified.

- It is not the correct length as described by one of the field definition entries (columns 16-30). The field definition entry used is specified in column 48.

- It contains a dash but the Dash Symbol Transmission feature is not used.

4957   Invalid stacker code entry and/or branching label error

The stacker code entry (column 72 in the system specification) is not 4, 8, A, or blank, and/or a label error exists in the stacker specifications. The label error could be caused by the following:

- Columns 1-2 of a stacker specification contain an invalid label. (Labels must be composed of the characters A-Z, 0-9, and blank.)

- There are too many labels in the stacker specifications.

- Columns 1-2 of a stacker specification contain a label that has been used on a previous stacker specification.

4958   Invalid stacker number entry and/or missing label error

This error may be caused by one of the following:

- Invalid stacker number entry (must contain blanks, an entry that is valid for the stacker code entry in column 72 of the system specification, or an asterisk if the specification is a continuation line).

- Columns 3-4 contain GO and columns 10-11 contain a label that does not exist in columns 1-2 of any stacker specification.

4959   Invalid validity or presence check entry

Validity or presence check entries (columns 5-9 in the stacker specifications) must be P, N, or blank.

4960   Invalid field number entry

Field number entries (columns 12, 29, 46, and 63 in the stacker specifications) must be a number from 1 to 5.

4961   Invalid comparison condition entry

The comparison condition entry (columns 18, 35, 52, and 69 in the stacker specifications) must be E, L, G, or blank.

4962   Invalid not-N entry

The not entry (columns 17, 34, 51, and 68 in the stacker specifications) must be either N or blank.

4963   Invalid field length entry

The field length entries (columns 15-16, 32-33, 49-50, and 66-67 in the stacker specifications) must contain a number from 1 to 10 that is equal to or less than the number specified in the corresponding field definition (columns 16-30 in the system specification).

4964   Invalid relative pos. entry

The relative position entry (columns 13-14, 30-31, 47-48, and 64-65 in the stacker specifications) must be a number from 0 to 14 that is equal to or less than the number specified in the corresponding field definition (columns 16-30 in the system specification).

4965   Relative pos. entry plus field length entry greater than field definition entry

The sum of the relative position and field length entries in the stacker specifications is greater than the number specified in the corresponding field definition entry in the system specification.

4966   Field length entry not equal to number of test characters specified

A field length entry (columns 15-16, 32-33, 49-50, or 66-67 in the stacker specifications) is not equal to the number of test characters specified in the test characters entry.

4967   Invalid test characters entry

The test characters entries (columns 19-28, 36-45, 53-62, and 70-79 in the stacker specifications) must contain numeric characters. However, a dash can also be included if the Dash Symbol Transmission feature is used and the test is being performed on field 4 (field number entry, columns 12, 29, 46, or 63 is specified as a 4).

SYS-4977   PROGRAM ERROR--TOO MANY MICR READER SORTER SPECS

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: Stacker specifications in this application program exceed the maximum controller storage size. The program must be recompiled with fewer stacker specifications.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-4980 PROGRAM ERROR--INVALID OP CODE FOR READER/SORTER

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program.

Programmer: The op code in the MICR DTF is invalid. If this error occurs while running an assembler program, the only two valid op codes are GET and CLOSE. If this error occurs while running an RPG II or COBOL program, there is an error in the compiler.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur and you are running an RPG II or COBOL program, contact your program support representative.

SYS-4981 DOC-sequence number, STKR-stacker number, DATA-document data

Cause

Operator: The MICR reader/sorter is not ready due to one of the following conditions:

- Jam stop

- Stacker command stop

- Cover interlock

- An error in the DCL program (SUBR25 only)

This message displays, in the message text, the data from one of the last nine documents that was read successfully, and the stacker number that it should be routed to. This message can appear up to 9 times per abnormal stop, each time displaying one of the last nine documents processed. The DOC number in the message indicates the sequence number of the document read (1 indicates the latest document read, 2 indicates the second latest document read, 3 indicates the third latest document read, and so on.

The DATA portion of the message text contains data, from the input record (positions 10 through 55 for SUBR08 or positions 3 through 47 for SUBR25).

If the DATA portion of the message text is blank, no data was read because the document was either misaligned, upside down, or auto rejected by the device.

Message SYS–4950 or SYS–4982 is issued following this message. Refer to it for the recovery procedure.

SYS−4982 ERROR IN DEVICE CONTROL LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered in a device control language (DCL) program. The document being processed at the time this error occurred was identified in message SYS–4981. Any documents (up to two) that were in the transport at the time of this error were routed to the reject stacker. They have not been processed.

Programmer: There is an error in the device control language program. The DCL program is being used by a job calling SUBR25 to access the reader/sorter.

Recovery

Option 0: If option 0 is selected, place any documents that followed the error document back into the input hopper. The error codes above are ignored and processing continues.

Caution, if you continue even though serious errors were detected, unpredictable results may occur during execution.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This message is preceded by the following three messages: SYS–4981, one of SYS–8475 through SYS–8486, and SYS–4984. If this error continues to occur contact your source of program support.

SYS−4983 READER/SORTER STOPPED BY DCL PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: This condition might not indicate an error. A reader/sorter device control language program has requested the reader/sorter device to stop. The device has stopped; however, there may be more documents to process.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to restart the reader/sorter device.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−4984 DCL PROGRAM EXCEPTION, IA = instruction address value, CC = condition code

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered in the device control lnaguage (DCL) program.

Programmer: A program exception occurred because of an error while the DCL program was executing an instruction. The instruction address (IA) value of the instruction immediately following the instruction that caused the program exception is identified in the message text. The condition code at the time of the program exception is also given in the message text.

Recovery

Message SYS–4982 is issued following this message. Refer to it for the recovery procedure.

SYS-4999 ERROR CODES ABOVE IDENTIFY PROGRAM ERRORS

Cause

Operator: The SUBR25 parameter list contains the errors identified by the error codes above the message text. A description of each of the error codes follows this message description.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

4985   Device control language module not found

The device control language module specified in the SUBR25 parameter list (columns 1-6) was not found in either the current user library or the system library (#LIBRARY).

4986   DCL module size invalid

The size of the device control language module specified is invalid. Either the DCL load module is less than 3 sectors or greater than 97 sectors in size, or the DCL load module size plus the size of any tables specified in the SUBR25 parameter list exceeds 97 sectors.

4987   Invalid operation mode specified

The specified value for at least one of the operation modes (columns 9 through 13 in the SUBR25 parameter list) is invalid. Valid entries for columns 9 through 13 are as follows:

Column	Mode	Entry
9	Test	0 or 1
10	Trace	0,1, or 2
11	Diagnostic	0 or 1
12	Transmission	0 or 1
13	Number of continuations	0 or 1

4988   Sum of field lengths too large

This error is the result of one of the following:

- The sum of all field lengths in the SUBR25 parameter list is greater than the maximum of 253 positions allowed.

- The sum of all field lengths plus 2 is greater than the value coded on the LRSIZE parameter on the $STRT statement.

- The sum of all field lengths plus 2 is greater than the logical record length specified in the DTF.

4989   Lengths of all fields are zero

Field lengths 1 through 15 in column 21 through 80 of the SUBR25 parameter list are all zero.

4990   Invalid field length

At least one of the field lengths specified in the SUBR25 parameter list is a nondecimal value or is less than the specified length for the corresponding field in the DCL module.

4991   Invalid field number

At least one of the field numbers specified in the SUBR25 parameter list is a nondecimal value or is not within the range of 1 through 15.

4992   Field missing in SUBR25 parameter list

At least one field that was specified in the device control language program was not found in the SUBR25 parameter list.

4993   File not found

At least one of the files that contains an indirect search table and was specified on a SUBR25 continuation parameter list was not found on disk.

SYS–5000 A LOADMBR UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT ALREADY GIVEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered more than one LOADMBR statement.

Programmer: The LOADMBR utility control statement can be specified only once during one run of $SFGR.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5001 LOADMBR STMT MUST BE FIRST UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered a RUN statement but the next utility control statement is not a LOADMBR statement.

Programmer: The LOADMBR utility control statement must be the first statement following the RUN statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5002 INOUT STMT MUST IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW LOADMBR STMT

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the INOUT statement was entered out of order.

Programmer: The INOUT utility control statement is optional. When the INOUT statement is specified, it must immediately follow the LOADMBR utility control statement and it can be specified only once during one run of $SFGR (screen format generator utility).

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5003 source member name--THIS SOURCE MEMBER NOT IN INPUT LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- The source member is not in the library specified.

- The wrong library is specified.

- The source member does not exist.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the source member specified in SOURCE parameter in the CREATE, ADD, or UPDATE utility control statement does not exist in the specified library.

Programmer: The source member specified in the CREATE, ADD, or UPDATE statement cannot be found in the specified input library. If the INLIB parameter was not specified in an INOUT statement, the system searched the system library for the source member. Check that the correct source member was specified and also the correct library was specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5004 load member name--THIS MEMBER EXISTS, BUT IS NOT $SFGR MBR . . .

Cause

Operator: The load member identified in the message text exists in the specified library with the same name as the load member you are creating; however, the existing load member is not a screen format built by $SFGR (screen format generator utility). Members of the same type within the same library cannot have the same name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The existing member will be replaced with the $SFGR load member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5005 load member name--THIS $SFGR LOAD MEMBER ALREADY EXISTS . . .

Cause

Operator: The $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member identified in the message text already exists in the specified library with the same name as the new $SFGR load member you are creating. Members of the same type within the same library cannot have the same name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The existing member will be replaced with the new $SFGR load member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5006 MORE THAN 32 SCREEN FORMATS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The current operation would create a $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member with more than 32 format descriptions. 32 is the maximum number allowed.

Programmer: If you are creating a new $SFGR load member, the values in the NUMBER parameters in all the CREATE utility control statements for a run of $SFGR cannot exceed 32.

If you are adding formats to an existing $SFGR load member, the value in the NUMBER parameter in the ADD utility control statement plus the number of formats already in the $SFGR load member cannot exceed 32.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5007 source member name--THIS SOURCE MEMBER NAME ALREADY GIVEN

Cause

Operator: Two statements for this run of $SFGR (screen format generator utility) specify the same source member name. A source member can be specified only once in a single run of $SFGR. The source member is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The same source member name was specified in the SOURCE parameter of two statements. The two statements are one of the following combinations:

- Two CREATE statements

- Two ADD statements

- Two UPDATE statements

- One ADD statement and one UPDATE statement

A source member can be specified only once in a single run of $SFGR.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5008 CREATE STMT CONFLICTS WITH ADD, UPDATE OR DELETE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to create a $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member and also add, update, or delete a format in an existing $SFGR load member. You cannot create a $SFGR load member and perform another operation in the same run of $SFGR.

Programmer: A CREATE utility control statement and an ADD, UPDATE, or DELETE utility control statement cannot be specified in the same run of $SFGR. Multiple CREATE statements can be specified for a single run and any combination of ADD, UPDATE, and DELETE statements can be specified for a single run.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5009 load member name--THIS LOAD MEMBER NOT IN OUTPUT LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You are trying to add, update, or delete a format in the $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member identified in the message text. If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- The load member is not in the output library specified.

- The wrong library is specified.

- The load member does not exist.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the load member name entered in the NAME parameter cannot be found in the specified library.

Programmer: The load member specified in the NAME parameter in the ADD, UPDATE, or DELETE statement cannot be found in the output library specified in the INOUT statement. If the INOUT statement was not specified, the system library is searched for the load member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5010 load member name--THIS LOAD MEMBER NOT A $SFGR LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: You are trying to add, update, or delete a format in the $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member identified by the first eight characters in the message text. However, this load member is not an $SFGR load member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5011 load member name--THIS IS AN INVALID LIBRARY MEMBER NAME

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the NAME parameter in the LOADMBR statement is invalid.

Programmer: Load member names of ALL, DIR, SYSTEM, NEW, or names that contain a period are invalid library member names for the NAME parameter in the LOADMBR statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The LOADMBR statement in error is ignored; enter the correct LOADMBR statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5012 format name--THIS FORMAT IS NOT IN GIVEN LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exist:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- The format is not in the load member specified.

- The format does not exist.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the format name you entered in the FORMAT parameter in the DELETE statement cannot be found.

Programmer: The format you are trying to delete is not in the load member specified. One of the following conditions caused this error:

- The wrong format was specified in the DELETE statement.

- The wrong load member name was specified in the LOADMBR statement.

- The format does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5013 MORE THAN 32 CREATE, ADD, UPDATE OR DELETE STMTS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you cannot enter more than 32 CREATE statements, or more than 32 ADD, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.

Programmer: 32 is the maximum number of CREATE statements and the maximum combined number of ADD, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statement from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter an END statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5014 AN INOUT UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT ALREADY GIVEN

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you have entered more than one INOUT statement.

Programmer: The INOUT utility control statement can be specified only once during one run of $SFGR (screen format generator utility).

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The last INOUT statement is ignored; enter another statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5015 library name--THIS INPUT LIBRARY WAS NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exists:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- The library does not exist.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the INLIB parameter in the INOUT statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The library specified in the INLIB parameter of the INOUT statement is not on the disk. Either the input library was specified incorrectly or the library does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The INOUT statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5016 library name--THIS OUTPUT LIBRARY WAS NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, one of the following conditions exist:

- You incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

- The library does not exist.

- There is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the OUTLIB parameter in the INOUT statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The library specified in the OUTLIB parameter of the INOUT statement is not on the disk. Either the output library was specified incorrectly or the library does not exist.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The INOUT statement is ignored; enter the correct statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5018 WARNING ERRORS IN $SFGR INPUT SPECIFICATIONS . . .

Cause

Operator: The $SFGR (screen format generator utility) input specifications contain at least one warning error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the warning errors are ignored. The screen formats are produced with defaults assigned for the warning errors.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5019 TERMINAL ERRORS IN $SFGR INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

Cause

Operator: The $SFGR (screen format generator utility) input specifications contain at least one terminal error and the screen formats cannot be produced.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5020 SUM OF NUMBER PARAMS LESS THAN NUMBER OF FORMATS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure parameter or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the NUMBER parameter in either a CREATE or ADD statement is less than the number of formats.

Programmer: The number of formats specified is less than the actual number of formats to be processed. $SFGR creates a work file whose size is based on the sum of the number parameter values. The work file was not large enough for this run of $SFGR.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. Increase the sum of the number parameter values up to a maximum of 32 and run $SFGR again.

SYS—5021 NOT ENOUGH DISK WORK FILE SPACE AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: The amount of disk work file space required for this run of $SFGR (screen format generator utility) is not available now.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries to create the work file again. If space is still not available, this message will occur again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5023 DISK I/O ERROR IN $SFGR WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while writing data to a temporary SFGR work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5024 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN FORMAT COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The first parameter specified in the FORMAT command statement is invalid. The only valid entries are CREATE, ADD, UPDATE, and DELETE.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS—5025 INVALID PARAMETER 8 IN FORMAT COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The eighth parameter specified in the FORMAT command statement is invalid. The only valid entries are HALT and NOHALT.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS—5026 INVALID PARAMETER 9 IN FORMAT COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The ninth parameter specified in the FORMAT command statement is invalid. The only valid entries are PRINT, NOPRINT, or PARTIAL.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the current operation is not performed.

SYS—5050 to SYS—5399

These are printed messages. They are documented in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS–5450 load member name--THIS LOAD MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The load member identified in the message text was not found in the active user library (if one is active) or in the system library. This member is used to open a display station file.

Programmer: The executing program is trying to open a display station file. The load member identified in the message text is needed to open the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I–FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–5451 load member name--OPEN ERROR USING THIS LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: An open error has occurred on a display station file. The load member identified in the message text is used to open the file.

Programmer: A display station file is being opened but the screen format index address specified in the executing program does not equal the screen format index address for the active format. The screen format is in the load member identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I–FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—5452 load member name--OPEN ERROR USING THIS LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The load member identified in the message text contains a format that caused an error while opening a display station file.

Programmer: The work station data management open function has found duplicate screen format names in the screen format load member index or it has found a screen format name which is a duplicate of an active screen format for the executing program. The screen format is in the load member identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—5453 load member name--OPEN ERROR USING THIS LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The load member identified in the message text contains more screen formats than the executing program specified while opening a display station file.

Programmer: The work station data management open function has found that the number of screen formats in the load member exceeds the number allowed in the screen format index buffer as specified by the executing program.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—5454 file name--THIS DISPLAY STN FILE HAS MRTMAX ERROR

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure parameter.

The executing program is opening the display station file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The MRTMAX value plus the number of WORKSTN statements specified for the executing program exceed the total number of work station ID entries specified by the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—5455 work station id--PRINTER NOT AVAILABLE FOR PRINT KEY JOB . . .

Cause

Operator: The print key was pressed at the display station identified in the job name on the format line for this message, but the printer assigned for the display station is being used by another job. A print key has been scheduled to handle this print key request. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: The print key job waits for the requested printer to become available. When the printer becomes available, the print key job will be printed.

Option 3: The print key job is canceled.

SYS—5456 load member name--OPEN ERROR USING THIS LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The executing program is opening a display station file that uses the load member identified in the message text. A required screen format has not been found in this load member.

Programmer: The display station file being opened has a required screen format name that was not found in the specified load member.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5460 PGM ACCEPTING DISPLAY STN INPUT--NO INVITE PENDING

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The error occurred while processing a display station file.

Programmer: The executing program has issued an accept input operation but work station data management has sent a return code indicating that there are no invites outstanding.

Recovery -

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5461 PROGRAM OUTPUT LENGTH ERROR ON DISPLAY STN FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The error occurred while processing a display station file.

Programmer: This error can be caused by one of the following conditions:

- The executing program has issued a formatted put operation but the output record area is not large enough to contain all of the execution output fields required.

- The executing program has issued a formatted put operation and has specified an output length greater than 1919.

- The executing program has issued a system formatted put operation but the current work station buffer size is not large enough.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5462 PROGRAM ACCESSING WORKSTATION NOT ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has issued an operation through work station data management with a work station ID that is not on the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5463 NON-SRT PROGRAM ISSUED INCORRECT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program is not a single requestor terminal (SRT) program. It has issued an operation through work station data management with a blank work station ID but the operation was not an accept input operation. When a program that is not an SRT issues an operation with a blank work station ID, it must be an accept input operation. This message can also be issued if an SRT program is initated from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS−5464 PROGRAM ACCESSING A WORKSTATION IT DOES NOT OWN

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has issued an operation through work station data management to a work station that is not owned by the program. A program can own a work station if it is the display station where the program is executing or if the work station is acquired by the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS−5465 SCREEN FORMAT USED BY PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has issued a put operation through work station data management with a screen format name that could not be found. The load members opened by the program do not include the format being used.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS−5466 UNFORMATTED PUT DATA LENGTH ERROR

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program issued an unformatted put operation on the ideographic capable work station. EXTN-ON is specified in the WORKSTN OCL statement; however, the specified output length in the $WSIO macroinstruction is greater than the work station buffer size.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5490 INCORRECT IGC INPUT DATA

Cause

Operator: The IGC data in the input field currently on the display screen is invalid.

Programmer: A shift-out control character (hexadecimal OE) was found and was followed by at least one 2-byte ideographic character during an input operation from a display station. However, the last character found in the input data was only 1 byte long and was not a shift-in control character (hexadecimal OF). This error might be caused by an odd number of bytes between the shift-out and shift-in control characters, or the shift-in character might be missing.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5491 S/O IN WRONG POSITION OR S/I IS MISSING

Cause

Operator: The shift-out (S/O) control character does not immediately precede a string of ideographic characters, or the shift-in (S/I) control character is not positioned at the end of the character string.

Programmer: During an output operation, an S/I character (hexadecimal OE) was detected and was followed by at least one 2-byte ideographic character. However, the last character in the string was a 1-byte character, but was not an S/I character.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5492 INVALID IGC CODE FOUND--RESET TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: Invalid data was detected during a print key operation from an ideographic capable work station.

Programmer: Invalid output data from the user program was displayed on an ideographic capable work station. During the print key operation a shift-out (S/O) character was detected and was followed by invalid ideographic data. The programmer must verify that all the data sent to the ideographic capable work station was valid. The hexadecimal value of the S/O character is OE.

Recovery

Press the error reset key. All the data, including the invalid ideographic data, will be sent to the printer. Printer data management may issue an error message or may replace the invalid data with blanks without issuing a message.

SYS-5493 INVALID IDEOGRAPHIC DATA ON AN INPUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: Invalid data was detected during an input operation from an ideographic capable work station.

Programmer: Invalid data from the output data area of the user program was inserted in an output/input capable field and was displayed. On the input operation a shift-out character (hexadecimal 0E) was detected and was followed by invalid ideographic data. The programmer must verify that all data sent to output/input capable fields was valid for those fields.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-5494 work station id--IGC TABLE FULL ON OUTPUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A valid ideographic character (IGC) was sent to the work station identified in the message text. However, the character is treated as an undefined character because the ideographic character code table is already full. The special symbol for undefined ideographic characters is displayed in place of the excess ideographic characters.

Programmer: The user attempted to perform an output operation, but the number of ideographic characters to be displayed exceeds the capacity of the ideographic character table for the work station. The special symbol for undefined ideograhic characters is displayed in place of the excess ideographic characters.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Only one informational message is issued per output operation. If another output error occurs, only the first output message is issued. The other output error messages are SYS-5495 and SYS-5496. See also the description for message SYS-5496.

SYS–5495 work station id--UNDEFINED IGC, IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. During the output operation, a valid ideographic character (IGC) was sent to the work station identified in the message text. However, the ideographic character is undefined, the IGC file has not been allocated, or the IGC file has not been restored for that ideographic character. The special symbol for undefined ideographic characters is displayed for all ideographic characters in error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Only one informational message is issued per output operation. If another output error occurs, only the first output message is issued. The other output error messages are SYS–5494 and SYS–5496. See also the description for message SYS–5496.

SYS–5496 work station id--INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER ON OUTPUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An invalid alternate entry number for an ideographic character (IGC) was sent to the work station identified in the message text. The special symbol for undefined ideographic characters replaces the invalid character and the special symbol is placed in the job stream. Processing continues.

Programmer: This error can occur when a work station uses the MSG command, the // * OCL statement, or the // ** OCL statement to send a message that contains an invalid ideographic character.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Only one informational message is issued per output operation. If another output error occurs first, only the first output message is issued. The other output error messages are SYS–5494 and SYS–5495.

SYS-5497 IGC TABLE FULL ON OUTPUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: An ideographic character (IGC) table full error condition was detected during an output operation. The ideographic character table for the work station is already full and there is no room for the new output ideographic character. See Note 2.

Recovery

Option 0: The special symbol for undefined ideographic characters is displayed in place of ideographic characters that cannot be placed in the ideographic character table. If the error recurs during this job step, all ideographic characters that cannot be placed in the table are displayed as the special symbol. If the error recurs, no error message is issued and processing continues.

Option 1: The special symbol for an undefined ideographic character is displayed for those ideographic characters that cannot be placed in the ideographic table. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If this error occurs on another output operation, this error message is issued again.

Option 2: The special symbol for an undefined ideographic character is displayed for those ideographic characters that cannot be placed in the ideographic table. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred, with a return code of hexadecimal 50 in the $WSRTC field of the work station DTF. Normally any new data created to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the ideographic character table full error occurs again, this error message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Notes:
1. If you select option 1 or 2 in response to the above error and another ideographic error is detected during the current output operation you will not be informed of this subsequent error. If the error is an invalid alternate entry number, the data in error is replaced by hexadecimal 4140. Hexadecimal 4140 is displayed as the special symbol for undefined ideographic characters. If this changed data is in an output/input capable field and an input operation is done, hexadecimal 4140 is placed in this field in your program input data area.
2. An alternate entry number is a 2- to 5-digit numeric code assigned to each character in an ideographic character set.

SYS—5498 UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED

Cause

Operator: The alternate entry number is in the valid range for ideographic characters (IGC); however, the character cannot be displayed because an error has occurred for one of the following reasons:

- The alternate entry number is not defined in the #EXTN file.

- The #EXTN file has not been allocated.

- The #EXTN file has not been restored.

See Note 2.

Recovery

Option 0: The special symbol for undefined ideographic characters is displayed in place of the character. If, for any of the reasons identified in the cause, this error occurs again during this job step, the special symbol will be displayed for those ideographic characters in error. If this error recurs during this job step, no error message is issued and processing continues.

Option 1: The special symbol for an undefined ideographic character is displayed in place of the character. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If one of these errors occurs again on another output operation, this error message will be issued again.

Option 2: The special symbol for an undefined ideographic character is displayed in place of the character. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATE/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred, with a return code of hexadecimal 52 in the $WSRTC field of the work station DTF. Normally any new data created to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If one of the errors noted under cause occurs again, this error message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Notes:
1. If you select option 1 or 2 in response to the above error and another ideogaphic error is detected during the current output operation you will not be informed of this subsequent error. If the error is an invalid alternate entry number, the data in error is replaced by hexadecimal 4140. Hexadecimal 4140 is displayed as the special symbol for undefined ideographic characters. If this changed data is in an output/input capable field and an input operation is done, hexadecimal 4140 is placed in this field in your program input data area.
2. An alternate entry number is a 2- to 5-digit numeric code assigned to each character in an ideographic character set.

SYS-5499 INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER DURING OUTPUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: The alternate entry number for an ideographic character, found during an output operation, is out of the valid alternate entry number range. See Note 2.

Recovery

Option 0: When an invalid entry number is found during an output operation, the special symbol code (hexadecimal 4140) for undefined ideographic characters is inserted into the data stream and processing continues. If this error occurs again during this job step, the special symbol code will be inserted into the data stream and processing continues. No error message will be issued.

Option 1: All invalid alternate entry numbers found during this output operation will have the special symbol code for undefined ideographic characters inserted into the data stream. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If this error occurs on another output operation, this error message will be issued again.

Option 2: All invalid alternate entry numbers found during this output operation will have the special symbol code for undefined ideographic characters inserted into the data stream. Any other ideographic error (IGC TABLE FULL; UNDEFINED IGC OR IGC FILE NOT ALLOCATED/RESTORED; INVALID ALT ENTRY NUMBER) found during the current output operation will not be reported to the user. See Note 1.

If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred, with a return code of hexadecimal 51 in the $WSRTC field of the work station DTF. Normally any new data created to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If this error occurs again, this error message will be issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Notes:
1. If you select option 1 or 2 in response to the above error and another ideographic error is detected during the current output operation you will not be informed of this subsequent error. If the error is an invalid alternate entry number, the data in error is replaced by hexadecimal 4140. Hexadecimal 4140 is displayed as the special symbol for undefined ideographic characters. If this changed data is in an output/input capable field and an input operation is done, hexadecimal 4140 is placed in this field in your program input data area.
2. An alternate entry number is a 2- to 5-digit numeric code assigned to each character in an ideographic character set.

SYS-5520 INVALID USER ID ENTERED

Cause

Operator: The user ID you have entered contains one of the following errors:

- The user ID was either blank or contained an imbedded blank.

- A comma was entered in the usr ID.

- The first character was not A through Z, @, #, or $.

Recovery

Enter your correct user ID.

SYS-5521 INCORRECT PASSWORD AT DISPLAY STATION work station ID

Cause

Operator: The password you entered is not the current password assigned to your user ID.

Recovery

If you have miskeyed your password, enter the correct password; otherwise contact your security officer for the correct password. This message is also displayed at the system console.

SYS-5522 PASSWORD SECURITY FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The password security file cannot be found on the disk. You cannot sign on until the password security file is on the disk and you have a security record in it. This error might have been caused by the COMPRESS procedure not running to completion.

Recovery

Contact the master security officer and have him restore the password security file on the disk. This message is also displayed at the system console.

SYS-5523 SPECIFIED USER LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The LIBRARY entered does not exist on the disk. The LIBRARY might have been incorrectly entered.

Recovery

Enter the correct LIBRARY or, if the system library is desired, enter either zero or blanks.

SYS-5524 INVALID TIME ENTERED

Cause

Operator: The time that can be entered is based on the 24-hour clock. Enter the time in hours, minutes, and seconds (HHMMSS). Valid time is between 000000 (start of a new day) and 235959 (end of a day).

Recovery

Enter a valid time.

SYS-5525 TEST REQUEST FUNCTION NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Cmd key and then the (Cursor Left) key for the text request function; however, the test request function is not allowed now for one of the following reasons:

- The test request function can only be used from the sign-on display.

- A STOP SYSTEM, or STOP WORKSTN command has been entered.

Recovery

Enter test request function again from the sign-on display.

SYS-5526 NOT ENOUGH ASSIGN/FREE SPACE NOW

Cause

Operator: There is not enough assign/free space in main storage to sign on or perform the command you have entered at this time.

Recovery

Enter the command or sign on again. If you are trying to sign on, this message appears at both the display station you are trying to sign on and also the system console.

SYS-5527 DISK I/O ERROR IN SECURITY RECORD

Cause

Operator: A disk-read error has occurred in the security file. You will not be able to sign on the system or use secured resources until the error is corrected.

Recovery

Ask your security officer to correct the security record. This message is also displayed at the system console.

SYS-5528 INCORRECT USER ID AT DISPLAY STATION work station id

Cause

Operator: You have tried to sign on to a display station with a user ID that is not recognized by the system.

Recovery

If you have incorrectly entered your user ID, enter your correct user ID and continue. If you have correctly entered your user ID, see your security officer to correct the problem. This message is also displayed at the system console.

SYS-5529 INVALID DATE

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid date. Probably there are zeros or blanks instead of a month, day, or year. A valid date must be nonzero, have no embedded blanks, and not be all blanks. The date must contain a valid month (01 through 12), a valid day (01 through 31), and a valid year (00 through 99). The order of the month, day, and year may vary, depending on the date format you are using.

Recovery

Enter the correct date.

SYS-5530 NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to sign on to the system console; however, you are authorized to sign on only to display stations other than the system console.

Recovery

Either sign on to a different display station or see the security officer about changing your security class to system operator.

SYS-5531 SIGN ON NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: There is a program running that does not allow anyone else to sign on.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. You can sign on when the program is finished.

SYS-5532 INVALID OVERRIDES FIELD--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The overrides field must be either Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Enter a Y or a N in the overrides field.

SYS–5533 CAUTION, REGION SIZE TOO BIG--SET TO ZERO

Cause

Operator: The default region size for this display station was larger than available user storage at sign-on time.

Recovery

No further operator action required. The default region size for this display station during this session has been changed to zero.

SYS–5534 JOB INITIATION STOPPED BY SYSTEM OPERATOR

Cause

Operator: You have entered a procedure command or an OCL statement, but procedures or OCL cannot be entered at this time. The system operator has stopped job initiation by the STOP command.

Recovery

Enter the procedure or OCL statement later after the system operator allows job initiation by the START command.

SYS–5535 UNAUTHORIZED REQUEST AT work station id FOR library name

Cause

Operator: You are not authorized to use the library you have specified.

Recovery

You cannot use the specified library until either a security officer or the owner of the library adds your user ID to the list of authorized users in the resource security file.

This message will appear at both the display station where the error occurred and the system console.

SYS–5536 INVALID MENU ITEM NUMBER

Cause

Operator: The menu item number you entered is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- The number is more than two characters long.

- The second character is not numeric.

- The number is larger than 24.

- The number is 0, but mandatory menu security is active.

Recovery

Enter the correct menu item number.

Note: Item number 0 is invalid when mandatory menu security is active.

SYS–5537 ITEM NUMBER ENTERED NOT USED BY THIS MENU

Cause

Operator: The item number you have entered is not used by this menu.

Recovery

Enter an item number that is used by the menu displayed.

SYS–5538 INVALID COMMAND OR NO COMMAND ENTERED

Cause

Operator: You have either pressed the Enter/Rec Adv key without entering a command or entered more than eight characters which is an invalid command to the system. A blank must follow the command statement identifier.

Recovery

Enter a valid command.

SYS–5539 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered either is
not allowed at this time or cannot be entered
from this display station.

Recovery

Continue the job without entering the command
causing the error or change the mode of
operation.

SYS–5540 A COMMAND PARAMETER
EXCEEDS 8 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: A parameter in the command you have
just entered is more than eight characters long.
Eight characters is the maximum length for a
parameter in this command. Check for a
missing comma between parameters.

Recovery

Enter the correct command statement.

SYS–5541 TOO MANY PARAMETERS IN
COMMAND

Cause

Operator: There are too many parameters in the
command you just entered.

Recovery

Enter the command again with only the correct
parameter for the command. For information
about commands, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS–5542 COMMAND STATEMENT
CANNOT END WITH COMMA

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered ended
with a comma. This command must not end
with commas.

Recovery

Enter the command again without a comma
after the last parameter.

SYS–5543 REQUIRED COMMAND
PARAMETERS ARE MISSING

Cause

Operator: The command you have just entered has
at least one required parameter which you did
not enter.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the correct
parameters. For information about commands,
see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS–5545 INCORRECT INQUIRY OPTION

Cause

Operator: The response you entered for an inquiry
option is incorrect.

Recovery

Enter one of the inquiry options shown on the
display.

SYS–5546 INQUIRY 1 OPTION NOT
ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: The 1 option is not allowed at this time.
Either the 1 option is not allowed by the
executing program or you are already in the
second level of inquiry and the system does not
allow a third level of inquiry.

Recovery

Continue operation by selecting another inquiry
option or returning to the interrupted program.

SYS–5547 1 OPTION FAILED--NOT
ENOUGH RESOURCES

Cause

Operator: The 1 option for the inquiry display has
failed. There is not enough assign/free space
or work station buffer space in main storage to
complete the 1 option request.

Recovery

Retry the inquiry 1 option request later.

SYS–5548 INQUIRY MODE--UNABLE TO ATTACH TO MRT PGM

Cause

Operator: You are trying to attach to an MRT (multiple requestor terminal) program while you are in inquiry mode. This is not allowed when either the MRT program is waiting for resources or you are trying to attach to an MRT program that was running at your own display station which you have now inquired out of.

Recovery

Continue operation without trying to attach to the MRT program.

SYS–5549 RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE TO START JOB NOW

Cause

Operator: There are not enough resources (for example, assign/free space or task work file space) to start your job at this time.

Recovery

Attempt to start the job again; the resources might be available now. If the error persists, you might have to wait for other display stations that are using system resources to finish their jobs, or you might have to increase the size of the task work area.

SYS–5550 USER MUST ENTER MENU-menu name

Cause

Operator: The menu you signed on to is not the mandatory menu assigned to you by the security officer.

Recovery

Enter the menu name that is displayed in the message text.

SYS–5551 USER MUST ENTER LIBRARY library name

Cause

Operator: The library you attempted to sign on to does not contain the mandatory menu the security officer selected for your use. The library that contains your mandatory menu is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Enter the correct library name or blank and continue.

SYS–5552 LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to sign on to a work station, but the requested session library could not be found. The library name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

If you entered the library name from the keyboard, enter a valid library name and try again. If this is the default library from your security profile, enter 0000 0000 or a valid library name and try again.

If this library contains your mandatory menu, contact your security officer.

SYS-5560 INVALID ERR STMT OR END STMT FOR $CPPE PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running an IBM procedure, there is an error in the procedure. If you are running your own procedure or entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you are incorrectly using a program that should only be used by IBM procedures.

Programmer: The $CPPE utility is called by the #ERR procedure which is included with IBM-supplied procedures to issue messages. Either one of the parameters in the ERR statement is invalid or the END statement is invalid. The parameter may have been passed via the #ERR procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM procedure, contact your program support representative.

SYS-5566 ERROR CONDITION ON SYSTEM PRINTER

Cause

Operator: An error condition occurred on the system printer while trying to log messages in single program mode.

Recovery

Try to correct the error condition at the printer and press the Ready key.

Note: If the error condition cannot be corrected, customer engineering services are required. When more than one printer exists on the system, another printer can be used. To do this, use the ASSIGN command to temporarily exchange the IDs of the two printers. When the original system printer is again working properly, you can assign the printers back to the original configuration.

SYS-5567 INVALID RESPONSE--DUP CHARS NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid response to a syslog halt. The DUP key may have been pressed inadvertently, or you have tried to duplicate a response to a previous message. The DUP key is invalid when responding to a message.

Recovery

Enter a correct response to continue.

SYS-5568 INVALID RESPONSE--TOO MANY CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: More response data has been entered than is valid for a syslog halt. Valid response lengths are 1, up to 8, and up to 60 depending on the halt.

Recovery

Enter the response again with a shorter length.

SYS-5569 PARAM 1 REQUIRED IN SYSTEM CONSOLE MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command without the first parameter from the system console in system console mode. The first parameter is required when in system console mode.

Recovery

Enter the command again specifying a value for the first parameter.

SYS-5570 MODE AND OFF COMMANDS INVALID IN INQUIRY

Cause

Operator: You have entered either a MODE command or an OFF command; however, these commands are invalid while inquiry is active.

Recovery

You can continue operating the display station with inquiry active or return to the interrupted program and use the MODE and OFF commands.

SYS–5571 OFF COMMAND SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have entered the OFF command to terminate this work station session. The command was successful.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: To display the Sign On display, press the Shift, Sys Req, and Enter/Rec Adv keys.

SYS–5576 JOBNAME NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The job name you have entered in the command cannot be found.

Recovery

If you have incorrectly entered the job name, enter the command again with the correct job name.

SYS–5577 INVALID CANCEL OPTION

Cause

Operator: The CANCEL option you entered is invalid. Valid CANCEL options are 2, 3, D, or DUMP.

Recovery

Enter 2, 3, D, or DUMP for the CANCEL option.

SYS–5578 JOB jobname IS BEING CANCELED

Cause

Operator: The job identified in the message text is being canceled.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5579 CANCEL PENDING FOR JOB jobname

Cause

Operator: The job identified in the message text could not be canceled at the time of the cancel request. The job will be canceled by the system as soon as possible.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5580 SYSTEM OPERATOR CANCELED JOB--PRESS ENTER

Cause

Operator: The system operator has canceled your job.

Recovery

Contact the system operator for information about why your job was canceled and for the status of the termination.

SYS–5585 REQUESTED MENU NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The menu you are trying to display cannot be found in either the system library or the active user library if one is active.

Recovery

If the menu is in a different user library than the active user library or a user library is not active and the member is in a user library, enter a LIBRARY OCL statement specifying the library needed. The format for the LIBRARY statement is:

// LIBRARY NAME-library name

If the menu does not exist, you can build the menu by using $BMENU or the BLDMENU procedure.

SYS–5586 COMMAND LOAD MEMBER FOR MENU NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The command load member for the menu you are trying to display cannot be found in either the system library or the active user library if one is specified.

Recovery

Build the menu by using $BMENU or the BLDMENU procedure.

SYS–5587 INVALID MENU NAME--MORE THAN 6 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The menu name you have just entered contains more than six characters. Valid menu names are from one to six characters long.

Recovery

Enter a valid menu name.

SYS–5588 DISK ERROR WHEN ACCESSING MENU FORMAT

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk error occurred when reading the screen format load member from the disk.

Recovery

You can continue operation, but you will not be able to use the requested menu. To use this menu again, you must recreate the menu using either $BMENU or the BLDMENU procedure.

SYS–5589 MENU LOAD MEMBERS MUST BE IN SAME LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The command load member and the screen format load member for the menu you are trying to display are not in the same library. Both load members must be in the same library. One of the load members is in the active user library and the other is in the system library.

Recovery

You can continue operation without using the menu. Remove both load members from the corresponding libraries and then rebuild the menu by using $BMENU or the BLDMENU procedure.

SYS–5590 NO USER JOBS CURRENTLY ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS USERS, START JOB, or STOP JOB command; however, no user job is active.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5595 STATUS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED--DUMP TAKEN

Cause

Operator: The system has detected an internal programming error. The requested STATUS command has been terminated and a dump taken. The dump should be saved to help determine the error.

Programmer: An invalid status code was found in the status queue element for this display station, or the status queue element was not found.

Recovery

Move the cursor down to the next line on the display screen and sign off. You can attempt to sign on again and continue operation after you have signed off.

Note: Contact your program support representative.

SYS–5596 PARAMETER 1 MISSING IN SPECIFIED COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command with more than one parameter and indicated the first parameter should be a default value. The command you have entered does not have a default value for the first parameter and you must enter the first parameter.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the value for the first parameter. See the *Operator's Guide* for information about the command parameters.

SYS–5597 PARAM 1 INCORRECT--COMM NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS COMM commmand to display the data communications configuration; however, communications is not configured on the system.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5598 CMD ALLOWED ONLY IN SYSTEM CONSOLE MODE

Cause

Operator: The command you have just entered is not allowed at a display station. The command must be entered at the system console in console mode.

Recovery

If the command was entered from the system console in command mode, switch to console mode and enter the command again.

If the command was entered from a display station, you can continue by entering a different command.

SYS–5599 PARAMETER 1 INCORRECT--RWS NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS REMOTES command to display the remote work stations configuration; however, remote work station support is not configured on the system.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5600 DEVICE ID NOT FOUND OR OFFLINE REMOTE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS WORKSTN command; however, the display station identifier you have entered in the second parameter in this command is not an ID of a local or online remote device.

Recovery

Enter the command again with a device identifier of a device that is on the system, or enter a D W to get the status of all the local devices on the system, or enter D R to get the status of all the remote devices on the system.

SYS–5602 CMD ALLOWED ONLY IN DISPLAY STATION MODE

Cause

Operator: The command you have just entered is not allowed from system console mode or subconsole mode.

Recovery

Change the display station to display station mode and enter the command again.

SYS–5603 BOTH WORKSTATIONS MUST BE SAME TYPE

Cause

Operator: You have entered an ASSIGN command to exchange the IDs of two work stations. However, the two work stations are not the same type of work stations. For example, a display station cannot be assigned as a printer.

Recovery

Enter the command again with IDs for work stations of the same type. You can enter STATUS WORKSTN to see what work stations are on the system.

SYS–5605 DEVICE IS AT STATUS GIVEN BY VARY COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command specifying to vary a device either online or offline. However, that device is already at the status you have specified.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. The status of the device will remain the same.

SYS–5607 INCORRECT PARAM 1 IN SPECIFIED COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The first parameter is incorrect in the command you just entered.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the correct parameters. For information about valid parameters for this command, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS–5608 INVALID PARAMETER 1--MUST BE ON OR OFF

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command but the first parameter was not either ON or OFF.

Recovery

Enter the VARY command again with either ON or OFF in the first parameter.

SYS–5609 VARY OFF COMMAND IGNORED--DEVICE ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The device for which you are trying to change the status from online to offline is currently in use; or, if you are in single program mode, that device is the printer that is specified as the log device through the LOG statement. The status cannot be changed to offline now.

Recovery

Use the STATUS command to determine the status of work stations. If the device is the printer specified as the log device, use the LOG statement to change the log device assignment. When the device is not in use, enter the VARY command again.

SYS–5610 INCORRECT PARAM 2 IN SPECIFIED COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The second parameter is incorrect in the command you just entered.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the correct parameters. For information about valid parameters for this command, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS–5611 WORKSTATION ID IN PARAMETER 1 NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The work station identified in the first parameter in the ASSIGN command does not exist on the system.

Recovery

Enter the ASSIGN command again specifying the identifier of a work station that does exist on the system for the first parameter.

SYS–5612 WORKSTATION ID IN PARAMETER 2 NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The work station identified in the second parameter in the ASSIGN, START, STOP, or VARY command does not exist on the system.

Recovery

Enter the command again specifying the identifier of a work station that does exist on the system for the second parameter.

SYS–5613 WORKSTATION ID IN PARAMETER 1 NOT OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: The work station identified in the first parameter in the ASSIGN command, is online. The work station must be offline to exchange work station IDs with another work station.

Recovery

Change the work station status to offline using the VARY command and then enter the ASSIGN command again.

SYS–5614 WORKSTATION ID IN PARAMETER 2 NOT OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: The work station, identified in the second parameter in the ASSIGN command, is online, or you have attempted to assign a work station ID (SUB or NOSUB) that is online. The work station must be offline to exchange work station IDs with another work station.

Recovery

Change the work station status to offline using the VARY command and then enter the ASSIGN command again.

SYS–5616 REPLY CMD INVALID WHILE STATUS CMD ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The REPLY command is not allowed when the STATUS command display is active.

Recovery

Return to the system display and reenter the REPLY command.

SYS–5617 INVALID REPLY ID SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER 1

Cause

Operator: The first parameter in the REPLY command is either missing or invalid. The parameter is required and must be either a number greater than zero and not more than two characters in length, or the character I or C.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the correct value in the first parameter.

SYS–5618 REPLY ID NOT ON DISPLAY SCREEN

Cause

Operator: The reply ID you have entered in the REPLY command is not associated with any message on the display screen.

Recovery

Enter the REPLY command again with a reply ID that is on the display screen.

SYS–5619 PARAMETER 2 IN REPLY COMMAND IS TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: More response data has been entered in the second parameter than has been requested by the program. Valid response lengths are 1 to 60, depending on the requesting program.

Recovery

Enter the REPLY command again with a valid response in the second parameter.

SYS−5620 INCORRECT NUMBER OF PARAMETERS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: There are either too many parameters or too few parameters in the command you just entered.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the correct number of parameters. For more information about the number of parameters for the command in error, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS−5621 NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THIS MSG

Cause

Operator: The second parameter in the REPLY command was not entered, indicating you are requesting additional information. However, there is no additional information for the message identified by the reply ID in the first parameter.

Recovery

Enter the REPLY command with a valid option in the second parameter to the message identified in the first parameter.

SYS−5622 INVALID OPTION SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER 2

Cause

Operator: An invalid option was entered in the second parameter in the REPLY command. Valid options are the options displayed with the message you are responding to or a D if one of the displayed options is a 3. To display the additional information for the message you are trying to respond to, parameter 2 must be omitted.

Recovery

Enter the REPLY command again with a valid option in the second parameter.

SYS−5623 DISPLAY STATION OFFLINE--NO MESSAGE SENT

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command. The display station that you sent the message to is currently varied offline, so the message was not sent.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS−5624 CONSOLE CANNOT BE ASSIGNED SMALLER SCREEN

Cause

Operator: The system console is assigned to a display station with a 1920-character display screen and cannot be reassigned to a display station with a 960-character display screen.

Recovery

Enter the CONSOLE command at a display station with a 1920-character display.

Note: See the *System Operator's Guide* for further information on reassigning a display station as the system console.

SYS−5625 ALL IN PARAM 1 VALID ONLY SYS CONSOLE MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command with ALL in the first parameter. This is valid only at the system console in console mode.

Recovery

Enter the command again with either a work station ID or a user ID for the first parameter. If you are entering commands from the system console in command mode, change to console mode and then enter the MSG command with ALL as the first parameter.

SYS-5626 MSG CMD PARAM 1 MUST BE A DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command with an ID in the first parameter that is an ID of a device other than a display station. Messages can be sent only to display stations.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the work station ID of a display station in the first parameter.

SYS-5627 MESSAGE TEXT MORE THAN 60 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The message text in a MSG command cannot be more than 60 characters long.

Recovery

Enter the command again with the message text no more than 60 characters long.

SYS-5628 MESSAGE TEXT MISSING IN MSG COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command without any message text in the second parameter.

Recovery

Enter the MSG command again with the message you want to send in the second parameter.

SYS-5629 SYSTEM CONSOLE MESSAGE QUEUE IS FULL NOW

Cause

Operator: You are trying to send a message to the system console; however, the message queue for the system console is full and the message cannot be sent at this time.

Recovery

Messages will be removed from the message queue when the system operator responds to the messages. Wait until there is room in the system console message queue and send the message again.

SYS-5630 MSG CANNOT BE SENT TO DISPLAY STN NOW

Cause

Operator: You are trying to send a message to another display station; however, the message cannot be sent at this time. The maximum number of messages are currently pending at that display station.

Recovery

Send the message again later.

SYS-5631 WS ID OR USER ID ENTERED IS NOT ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: There is no display station on the system with the ID you have specified; or, if you have specified a user ID, there is no one signed on at this time with that ID.

Recovery

Enter the MSG command again with a work station ID or a user ID that is on the system.

SYS-5633 PARAMS REQUIRED--NOT IN DISPLAY STATION MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command without any parameters, thus indicating that you want to display all messages from the message queue. This can only be done in display station mode.

Recovery

Change to display station mode and enter the MSG command again.

SYS-5634 NO MESSAGES NOW FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MSG command, without any parameter, to display messages for the display station; however, there are no messages for the display station at this time.

Recovery

No further operation action is required.

SYS-5635 MUST BE AUTHORIZED TO USE CONSOLE COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You must have a security classification of master security officer, security officer, or system operator to use the CONSOLE command.

Recovery

You can continue operation with other commands or someone with the required security classification can sign on to the display station and enter the console command.

SYS-5636 CONSOLE COMMAND INVALID IN INQUIRY MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a CONSOLE command while in inquiry mode. The CONSOLE command is not allowed while in inquiry mode.

Recovery

Return to the interrupted program and then enter the CONSOLE command after the current job is completed.

SYS-5637 DISPLAY STN IS NOT AN ALTERNATIVE CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a CONSOLE command; however, the display station you are at is not an alternative console.

Recovery

Enter the CONSOLE command at another display station that was specified during system configuration to be an alternative console.

SYS-5638 CONSOLE CMD INVALID--NO ERROR AT CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a CONSOLE command to move the system console to an alternative display station. This is not allowed unless there is an I/O error at the system console and there is not an I/O error at the system console now.

Recovery

Continue operation without moving the system console. If you want to move the system console, IPL the system and go to the alternative display station. Press the Sys Req key and then the Enter/Rec Adv key. When the message IPL IS IN PROGRESS, PLEASE WAIT is displayed, enter CONSOLE and you will be able to continue with the IPL. The alternative display station will be the system console.

SYS-5639 MESSAGE NOT SENT TO ALL DISPLAY STATIONS

Cause

Operator: You are trying to send a message to all of the display stations; however, the message queue for at least one of the display stations is full and that display station will not receive the message. Other display stations, where the message queue is not full, will receive the message.

Recovery

Use the STATUS WORKSTN command to identify which display stations did not receive the message.

SYS-5640 ID IN PARAMETER 2 IS NOT A PRINTER ID

Cause

Operator: You have entered an ASSIGN command to assign a printer as the system printer; however, the ID entered in the second parameter is the ID of a display station. The ID must be for a printer.

Recovery

Enter the ASSIGN command again with the ID of a printer in the second parameter.

SYS–5641 MENU MEMBER IS INVALID MENU

Cause

Operator: The format load member for the menu you are trying to display is not a $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member built by the $BMENU utility. A load member with the same name as the menu has been found in either the active user library if one is active or the system library, but the load member is not a menu. The menu might have been replaced by a load member with the same name.

Recovery

If the menu to be displayed is in a different user library than the active user library or an active user library was not specified and the member is in a user library, enter a LIBRARY OCL statement specifying the library needed. The format for the LIBRARY statement is:

// LIBRARY NAME-library name

If the menu does not exist, you can build the menu using $BMENU or the BLDMENU procedure.

SYS–5642 CANCEL IGNORED--ALREADY CANCELING JOB

Cause

Operator: The job you are trying to cancel is already in the process of being canceled.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. The job will be canceled by the previous cancel.

SYS–5643 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED IN MENU CMD, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library specified in the MENU command cannot be found. Either the library name is incorrect, or the library is not on the disk.

Recovery

Enter the MENU command again specifying the correct library that is on the disk.

SYS–5644 ENTER MENU CMD AGAIN--LIBRARY WAS IN USE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MENU command while someone else was updating the library that contained the menu.

Recovery

Enter the MENU command again.

SYS–5645 SOME DEVICES COULD NOT BE VARIED OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY OFF command to vary more than one work station offline, but at least one of these work stations is active. The active work stations will remain online, and the inactive work stations will be varied offline.

Recovery

Use the STATUS WORKSTN command to determine which work stations are still active, and enter the VARY OFF command again when the work stations are inactive.

SYS–5646 ASSIGN IGNORED--INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES

Cause

Operator: You tried to assign a remote printer as the system printer. At this time a remote printer cannot be assigned as the system printer because not enough resources (assign/free space) could be found to complete the request, or you have attempted to assign a remote printer as the system printer after running CNFIGSSP without an IPL.

Recovery

Retry the command later when the resources are available.

SYS-5647 DEVICE ID IN STATUS CMD NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS REMOTES command; however, the remote device identifier you have entered in the second parameter in this command cannot be found. You may have entered an invalid ID.

Recovery

Enter the command again with a remote device ID that is on the system, or enter STATUS REMOTES without the second parameter to display the status of all remote devices on the system.

SYS-5648 DEVICE IN STATUS CMD IS A LOCAL DEVICE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS REMOTES command; however, the device ID entered for the second parameter is that of a local device.

Recovery

Enter a correct remote device ID, or enter the STATUS WORKSTN command to display the status of all local and online remote devices on the system to determine the device ID you desire.

SYS-5649 NO SSP-ICF SUBSYSTEMS ENABLED

Cause

Operator: You have entered the STATUS SUBSYS or STATUS SUBSESS command to display all SSP-ICF subsystems. However, no SSP-ICF subsystems are enabled on the system.

Recovery

No operator action is required. The STATUS ICF command is ignored.

SYS-5652 CMD FAILED--DISK ERROR--CANNOT READ CONFIG RECORD

Cause

Operator: When the system attempted to read the configuration record, a disk error occurred and the record was not read.

Recovery

If the disk error occurred during IPL, reload the system from your backup diskettes, and perform an IPL again. If the resulting configuration record is not current, you can run the CNFIGSSP procedure to reconfigure the system.

If the disk error occurred after you entered a spool command from subconsole mode, bypass the error by entering the command from the system console in console mode. However, to correct the data on disk, you must reload the system from your backup diskette and perform an IPL.

SYS-5659 SYSTEM PRINTER IS NOT OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: You have entered an ASSIGN command to assign a printer as the system printer but the current system printer has not been varied offline.

Recovery

Enter VARY OFF,PRT to vary system printer offline, then enter the ASSIGN command again to assign another printer as the system printer.

Note: The system printer must not be active when it is varied offline.

SYS—5661 PARAM 1 IN PRTY COMMAND
MUST BE A JOBNAME

Cause

Operator: You have entered a PRTY command but
did not enter a job name in the first parameter.
The first parameter specifying the job name is
required when the PRTY command is entered at
the system console in system console mode.

Recovery

Enter the PRTY command again specifying a job
name in the first parameter and ON or OFF in
the second parameter.

SYS—5662 INVALID JOBNAME IN PRTY
COMMAND PARAM 1

Cause

Operator: The job name entered as the first
parameter in the PRTY command is invalid.
Either the job name is not eight characters long
or the last six characters of the job name are
not numeric.

Recovery

Enter the PRTY command again with a correct
job name.

SYS—5665 PARAMETER 1 INVALID OR
MISSING

Cause

Operator: Either the first parameter in the START
or STOP command is invalid, or you have not
entered the first parameter.

Recovery

Enter the command again with a valid first
parameter. For more information about the
START and STOP commands, see the *System
Operator's Guide.*

SYS—5666 INCORRECT PARAM 3 IN
SPECIFIED COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The third parameter in the command
you entered is invalid.

Recovery

Enter the command again with a valid third
parameter. For more information about the
command, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS—5667 PARAMETER 2 INVALID OR
MISSING

Cause

Operator: The second parameter is either invalid or
missing in the START or STOP command you
entered.

Recovery

Enter the command again. For more
information about these commands, see the
System Operator's Guide.

SYS—5668 REQUESTED STOP FUNCTION
ALREADY PERFORMED

Cause

Operator: You previously entered a STOP
command to stop the device or function
specified in the STOP command you just
entered.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. The last
STOP command entered is ignored.

SYS—5669 START COMMAND NOT
NEEDED--ALREADY STARTED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a START command to
start a device or function that is already active.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. The
START command is ignored.

SYS-5670   STOP CMD INVALID--PARAM 2 IS SYSTEM TASK

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STOP JOB command with parameter 2 specified as SYSTEM. The task specified as job name is a system task. System tasks cannot be stopped via the STOP command.

Recovery

No further operator action is required. The STOP command is ignored.

SYS-5671   INVALID JOBNAME SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command with an invalid jobname as one of the parameters.

Recovery

Enter the command again with a valid jobname. For more information about this command, see the *System Operator's Guide*.

SYS-5672   MENU menu name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to sign on to a work station, but neither the menu you specified nor the default menu could be found in the specified library or in the system library (#LIBRARY). The menu name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Enter a valid menu name and try again.

Note: If this is a mandatory menu and it cannot be located, contact your security officer.

SYS-5673   START COMMAND NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You previously entered a STOP SYSTEM command. A START SYSTEM command is not allowed until all jobs in the system have gone to end of job.

Recovery

Enter the START command again after all jobs have ended.

SYS-5675   INVALID PARAMETER 2 IN PRTY COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a PRTY command from the system console in console mode. When the PRTY command is used in console mode, the first parameter must contain an eight-character job name and the second parameter must be HIGH, MEDIUM, NORMAL, LOW, ON, OFF, or blank.

Recovery

Enter the PRTY command again with a valid second parameter. The default for the second parameter is ON.

SYS-5676   STOP SYSTEM COMMAND IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STOP SYSTEM command. This message will be displayed until all jobs in the system have been completed.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS-5677   STOP SYSTEM COMMAND HAS COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: You previously entered a STOP SYSTEM command and all activity on the system is now complete.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5678 STOP SYSTEM COMMAND NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You previously entered a STOP JOB command and now you are trying to enter a STOP SYSTEM command. Since the job previously stopped would never be started again, the stop system operation would never be completed. To prevent this situation, the STOP SYSTEM is not allowed when a job is stopped.

Recovery

Use the START command to start any jobs that have previously been stopped and then enter the STOP SYSTEM command again.

SYS–5679 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED--STOP SYSTEM ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to enter a command after the system operator has entered a STOP SYSTEM command. The command you have entered is not allowed now.

Recovery

Contact the system operator for information about when the system will be available again.

SYS–5680 CANNOT ACCEPT COMMAND NOW

Cause

Operator: You have entered a control command; however, there is another program running which must run by itself.

This error can also be caused by attempting to sign off during IPL.

Recovery

At a later time, enter the command again.

SYS–5681 INVALID OR MISSING PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command with an invalid or missing parameter.

Recovery

Enter the command again with valid parameters. For more information about this command, see the *Operator's Guide.*

SYS–5682 INPUT JOBQ EMPTY FOR DISPLAY STN USER

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS JOBQ command; however, there are no jobs in the input job queue submitted from this display station with your user id.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5683 INPUT JOB QUEUE IS FULL NOW

Cause

Operator: You have entered a JOBQ command; however, the input job queue is full at this time.

Recovery

Use the STATUS JOBQ command to determine when space is available on the input job queue. Enter the JOBQ command again when space is available.

SYS–5684 INPUT JOB QUEUE NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command relating to the input job queue; however, the input job queue is not active at this time. The command is ignored.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS-5688 STOP SYSTEM NOT ALLOWED--SSP-ICF ENABLED

Cause

Operator: A STOP SYSTEM command has been entered by the system operator. However, the command is not allowed because the SSP-ICF function is enabled.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

Note: The DISABLE procedure can be used to terminate SSP-ICF sessions. For information on the DISABLE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS-5689 INPUT JOB QUEUE IS EMPTY NOW

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS JOBQ command; however, there are no jobs in the input job queue.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS-5690 INPUT JOB QUEUE STARTED--JOB CURRENTLY RUNNING

Cause

Operator: You entered a START JOBQ command while the input job queue was stopped. However, a job queue job is currently running.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS-5691 INPUT JOBQ STOPPED--NEED MORE STORAGE

Cause

Operator: The input job queue has been stopped because there is not enough assign/free space to start the next job on the input job queue.

Recovery

Enter a START JOBQ command later, when there is more assign/free space available.

SYS-5692 DISK ERROR ON JOBQ FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred during reading or writing of the input job queue file.

Recovery

Use the CANCEL command to cancel the job on the input job queue. The canceled job must be run again. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-5693 JOBQ JOB jobname NOT RUN, library name LIB MISSING

Cause

Operator: A job in the input job queue cannot be run because the library specified in the JOBQ command was not found. The library and job are identified in the message text. The job is removed from the input job queue.

Recovery

The job can be submitted again. If this library is to be used, it must be on the disk before submitting the job again.

SYS-5695 DISK I/O ERROR--INPUT JOBQ NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error occurred during IPL when the system tried to read the input job queue file. Therefore, the job queue file is not active.

Recovery

Run the BUILD procedure to correct the data on disk, then do another IPL.

SYS−5696 DISK I/O ERROR--PRINT SPOOLING NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error occurred during IPL when the system tried to read the spool file. Therefore, the spooling function is not active.

Recovery

Run the BUILD procedure to correct the data on disk, then perform an IPL, or perform an IPL and select the OVERRIDE option to reformat the spool file. However, if you reformat the spool file, any data that was in it is lost.

SYS−5697 INVALID SPOOL FILE FOUND--MUST REFORMAT

Cause

Operator: While performing an IPL, the system determined there are invalid fields in the spool file. The status of the spool file is unpredictable.

Recovery

Print as much data as possible from the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files not printed are lost.

SYS−5698 PRINT SPOOLING NOT ACTIVE FOR THIS IPL

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to allocate a spool file; however, not enough contiguous blocks were available. This can be caused by an error occurring during a disk reorganization and the reorganization not completing successfully. The spool file is not allocated.

Recovery

Spooling is not active for the duration of this IPL. No further operator action is required to continue without spooling.

If spooling must be used, you can make space available on the disk and then IPL the system again. You can use the SAVE procedure to copy any files you want to save on diskette and then use the DELETE procedure to delete any unwanted files from the disk. Use the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all the free space in one area on the disk, then IPL the system again.

SYS−5699 INPUT JOB QUEUE NOT ACTIVE FOR THIS IPL

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to allocate an input job queue file; however, four contiguous blocks were not available. This can be caused by an error occurring during a disk reorganization and the reorganization not completing successfully. The input job queue file is not allocated.

Recovery

The input job queue is not active for the duration of this IPL. No further operator action is required to continue without the input job queue.

If the input job queue must be used, you can make space available on the disk and then IPL the system again. You can use the SAVE procedure to copy any files you want to save on diskette and then use the DELETE procedure to delete any unwanted files from the disk. Use the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all the free space in one area on the disk, then IPL the system again.

SYS–5700 PRINT SPOOLING NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command relating to print spooling; however, the print spooling is not active at this time. The command is ignored.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5701 SPOOL FILE IS EMPTY NOW

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The command you entered is ignored because the spool file is empty.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–5702 CANNOT ACCEPT CMD NOW--NEED MORE STORAGE

Cause

Operator: There is not enough assign/free space available to perform the command you have just entered. The command is ignored.

Recovery

Enter the command again later when there is more assign/free space available.

SYS–5707 COMMAND NOT COMPLETED NORMALLY--SPOOL FILE DISK ERROR

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred in the spool file. The command just entered did not complete processing normally. The status of the spool file is unpredictable.

Recovery

Print as much data as possible from the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files not printed are lost.

SYS–5708 printer id--SPOOL WRITER STARTED BUT UNABLE TO RUN

Cause

Operator: The spool writer was started for the printer identified in the message text. However, an attempt to start printing failed for any of the following reasons:

- The specified printer is offline.

- There is not enough assign/free area.

- There is not enough main storage user area for a resident spool writer and the programs that are currently running.

Recovery

To recover from this error, take the following action(s) as appropriate for the condition:

- If the specified printer is offline, use the VARY command to put it online.

- If there is not enough assign/free area, sufficient area probably will become available if you try to start printing again. However, if you frequently do not have enough assign/free area, you may want to increase the size of the assign/free area.

- If there is not enough main storage user area, there will probably be enough area when the programs currently running complete. If you frequently do not have enough main storage user area, you may want to reduce the number of resident/nonswappable programs in your system. For additional information, see *Swapping* in the *Concepts and Design Guide*.

The system automatically makes another attempt to start printing whenever any of the following changes occur in the spool file:

- A new print file is added.

- A spool command is entered.

- The COPYPRT procedure completes execution.

In addition, you can make an immediate attempt to start printing by entering a START or RESTART command for the spool writer for the affected printer.

SYS-5709 COMMAND IGNORED--spool id IS BEING PRINTED

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because the print file is being printed by the spool writer. The spool ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Do the following to try the ignored command again:

1. Enter a HOLD or STOP command to prevent the spool writer from printing the print file.

2. Enter the ignored command again.

3. Enter a RELEASE, START, or RESTART command to resume printing.

SYS-5710 CMD IGNORED--spool id IS NOT COMPLETE

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because the program is still writing data to the specified print file.

Recovery

Enter the command again when the program is done writing to the specified print file (when the job step creating the output either closes the print file or ends).

SYS-5711 CMD INCOMPLETE--INVALID SPOOL FILE FORMAT

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because there is an error in the spool file. The status of the spool file is unpredictable.

Recovery

Print as much data as possible from the spool file. When as many print files as possible have been printed, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files not printed are lost.

SYS-5712 COMMAND IGNORED--spool id NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because the specified print file could not be found in the spool file.

Recovery

Enter the command again and specify the correct spool ID of the desired print file.

SYS-5713 CANCEL CMD NOT ALLOWED--WRONG WORKSTN ID

Cause

Operator: You have entered a CANCEL command to cancel a job from the input job queue. However, the work station ID of the display station from which you entered the command is different from the work station ID that was used when the job was put on the job queue. A job, on the job queue, can be canceled only from the work station that was used to enter it on the job queue.

Recovery

Enter another command. This command is ignored.

Note: You may cancel the job by using the same work station from which the job was entered on the job queue.

SYS-5714 CANCEL CMD NOT ALLOWED--WRONG USER ID

Cause

Operator: You have entered a CANCEL command to cancel a job from the input job queue. However, the user ID you entered does not match the user ID that was used when the job was put on the job queue. A job cannot be canceled from the job queue by a user other than the one that put the job on the job queue.

Recovery

Enter another command. This command is ignored.

SYS—5715 PRINTER printer id IS NOT CONTROLLED BY SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: This error occurred because you entered a command from a subconsole and specified one of the following:

- A printer ID for the spool writer when this subconsole does not control the printer

- A spool ID for a print file that will print on a printer not controlled by this subconsole

The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Enter the command again and specify the correct printer ID or spool ID, or enter the same command from the system console or controlling subconsole.

SYS—5716 COMMAND IGNORED--spool id IS BEING COPIED

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because the specified print file is being copied by the COPYPRT procedure. The spool ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Enter the command again after the specified print file has been copied.

SYS—5717 CMD IGNORED--WRONG USER-ID FOR spool id

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because your user ID does not match the user ID used to create the specified print file. The spool ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Enter the command again and specify a print file that matches your user ID, or enter the command from the system console or from the controlling subconsole.

SYS—5718 spool id HELD--PRINT DATA INCOMPLETE

Cause

Operator: An IPL was in progress when the specified print file was found to be incomplete (the IPL was started before the print file was closed). The print file is held. The spool ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

You can enter the RELEASE command to print the print file. However, printer errors may occur.

SYS—5719 CMD IGNORED--printer id SPOOL WRITER IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The command you just entered was ignored because the spool writer for the specified printer is in main storage. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Do the following to try the ignored command again:

1. Enter the STOP command to prevent the spool writer from printing the print file.

2. Enter the ignored command again.

3. Enter a START or RESTART command to resume printing.

SYS—5720 PARAM 1 IN IDELETE CMD MUST BE ON OR OFF

Cause

Operator: You have entered an IDELETE command; however, the first parameter is not ON or OFF.

Recovery

Enter the command again with either ON or OFF, or not specifying the parameter. If no parameter is entered, ON is the default.

SYS-5722 SPECIFIED DEVICE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS MESSAGE command to display messages from the subconsole you specified in the WS-ID parameter. However, the device for the work station ID you specified is not configured on this system, or it is offline.

Recovery

Reenter the command with a valid work station ID.

SYS-5723 SPECIFIED DEVICE NOT A SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS MESSAGE command. However, the device you specified in the work station ID parameter is not a subconsole.

Recovery

Reenter the command with a correct work station ID.

SYS-5724 THERE ARE NO ACTIVE SUBCONSOLES

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS MESSAGE command. However, there are no subconsoles on the system capable of receiving messages. All subconsole messages are being sent to the system console.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5725 NO OUTSTANDING MESSAGES AT ANY SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a STATUS MESSAGE command. However, at this time there are no outstanding messages at any subconsole on the system.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5726 NO OUTSTANDING MSGS AT GIVEN SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered a STATUS MESSAGE, work station-ID command. There are no messages at the specified work station that require a response.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5727 INCORRECT PARAM 1 FROM STATUS MESSAGE CMD

Cause

Operator: A REPLY command was entered from the STATUS MESSAGE display. However, parameter one was specified as I or C. Both, the informational (I) and the compress (C) parameters are invalid from a STATUS MESSAGE command display.

Recovery

Reenter the REPLY command and specify a message ID as the first parameter.

SYS-5728 REPLY ID NOT FOUND FOR THIS SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: A REPLY command was entered from a STATUS MESSAGE display. However, the specified reply ID does not exist for the subconsole currently being displayed.

Recovery

Reenter the REPLY command with an existing reply ID.

SYS-5729 THIS DEVICE IS NO LONGER A SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to reply to a message through the STATUS MESSAGE display. However, the subconsole displayed is no longer active as a subconsole.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5730 SYSTEM TASK WORK AREA CANNOT BE EXTENDED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to extend the system task work area. However, the number of blocks that was specified during reload is insufficient because of the number of tasks on the system.

Recovery

Either, terminate some system tasks, or reload the SSP and increase the task work area size.

Note: Use the RELOAD procedure to increase the task work area. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about RELOAD.

SYS-5731 PARAM 1 INCORRECT--SUBCONSOLE NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: A command was entered that contains an entry in parameter 1 that relates to a subconsole. However, subconsoles are not configured on the system.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5732 PARAM 1 INCORRECT--SSP-ICF NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: A STATUS SUBSYS or STATUS SUBSESS command was entered that contains an entry in parameter 1 that relates to the SSP-ICF function. However, SSP-ICF is not configured on the system.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5738 REQUESTED MENU CONTAINS IGC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: A menu that contains ideographic character (IGC) data was requested from a display station that does not have ideographic capabilities.

Recovery

Enter the name of a menu that does not contain ideographic character data, or sign-on to an ideographic character capable display station.

SYS-5739 DEVICE CANNOT RECEIVE IGC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: You attempted to send a message that contains ideographic characters (IGC) to a work station that is not capable of receiving them.

Recovery

Remove the ideographic character data from the message and try again. Otherwise, send the message to a work station that is capable of displaying ideographic characters.

SYS-5740 NOT ALL DEVICES CAN RECEIVE IGC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The system operator attempted to send a message containing ideographic characters (IGC) to all the work stations. However, not all the work stations can receive ideographic characters. The work stations that are not ideographic capable did not receive the message.

Recovery

Send a message that does not contain ideographic characters to the work stations that are not ideographic capable.

SYS-5741 IGC CHARACTERS NOT ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: You attempted to enter ideographic characters (IGC), but the system cannot process them because the EXTN task is not active at this time.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

SYS-5742 INVALID IGC SESSION FIELD--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The ideographic character (IGC) session field must be Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Enter Y or N in the ideographic character session field.

SYS-5743 PARAM 1 ALLOWED ONLY IN SYS CONSOLE MODE

Cause

Operator: You entered a PRTY command and specified an entry in parameter 1 (jobname). Parameter 1 is only allowed in command mode. Only parameter 2 is valid in data mode. The valid entries for parameter 2 are HIGH, MEDIUM, NORMAL, LOW, ON, and OFF.

Recovery

Enter the PRTY command again with parameter 1 blank, followed by a valid entry in parameter 2.

SYS-5744 USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE SETDUMP CMD

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You attempted to use the SETDUMP control command; however, password security is active and you do not have service aid authorization.

Recovery

Contact your security officer if you require service aid authorization.

SYS-5745 AN ERROR WAS DETECTED IN YOUR SYSTEM SECURITY

Cause

Operator: The system detected an error in the internal security indicators. The problem was corrected.

Recovery

You can attempt to sign on again. If this error persists, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your system.

Note: This error might indicate unauthorized modifications are being made to your system. To maintain your system security, attempt to find out who is accessing your system.

SYS–5746 ASSIGN FAILED--STOP JOB,ALL AND STOP SESSION ISSUED

Cause

Operator: The system is running out of assign/free space. If you continue, the eventual result is a processor check. The system issued the STOP JOB,ALL command and a STOP SESSION command to avoid the check.

The STOP JOB,ALL command causes all jobs to stop processing immediately. No new jobs can start. The STOP SESSION command stops all incoming ICF sessions.

Recovery

The following are actions you can take to reduce system activity:

- Use the VARY command to take unused remote work stations offline.

- Request that some work stations temporarily sign off.

- Enter the STATUS USERS command and select less important jobs that can be canceled and restarted when resources are available. Use the CANCEL command to cancel these jobs.

- Use the START JOB command to start individual jobs, one at a time. Request that these jobs immediately go to end of job.

  CAUTION:
  If you decide to start jobs and have them complete, start only those jobs that do not require additional system resources before they complete. Otherwise they may use the remainder of the assign/free area and cause a processor check.

For additional information about using the above commands, see the *System Operator Control Command* in the *System Support Reference Manual.*

When you reduce the work load enough, a 2 K segment of assign/free area is returned to the user area and message SYS–6441 appears on the system console display screen.

There can be up to a 1-minute delay, due to an internal timer, before this message appears. When the message SYS–6441 does appear, it tells you that a 2 K segment was returned to the user main storage area.

If you have waited at least 1-minute since your last attempt to reduce the assign/free area, and message SYS–6441 still has not appeared, continue to reduce the work load. If you do not reduce the work load by at least one contiguous 2 K segment before you resume processing, error message SYS–5746 is not reset and is not issued again. (When message SYS–6441 is issued, error message SYS–5746 is reset and can be issued again when you get close to running out of assign/free area.) The danger of not resetting message SYS–5746 is that you could run out of assign/free area but SYS–5746 will not be issued. In this case a processor check can occur without warning.

Once you have reduced the assign/free area by at least one 2 K segment and message SYS–6441 has been displayed, enter the START JOB,ALL command to restart all active jobs and allow new jobs to start. Enter the START SESSION command to begin receiving ICF sessions again.

Note: For additional information about the recovery from this error, see message SYS–6442, which preceded this message.

SYS–5750 CMD LOAD MEMBER RECORDS 1-24 CONTAIN BLANK TEXT

Cause

Operator: The command load member for the menu you are trying to build does not contain any text for the message identification codes 0001 to 0024.

Programmer: The command load member must contain at least one message text record in the MIC (message identification code) range from 0001 to 0024 that is not blank. This member provides the input to the system for the menu to be built.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5751 INPMSG PARAM IN MENU STATEMENT MUST END WITH

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the INPMSG parameter in the MENU statement must end with ##.

Programmer: The INPMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement is incorrect. The parameter value must contain one to six characters followed by the characters ##. This is the command load member.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5752 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED BY INLIB PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, either the INLIB parameter in the MENU statement is incorrect or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The INLIB parameter in the MENU utility control statement must contain the name of an existing library. If the parameter is not specified, the default is the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5753 COMMAND MEMBER, GIVEN BY INPMSG PARAM, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the command load member specified in the INPMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement cannot be found in the library specified by the INLIB parameter.

Programmer: The command load member specified in the INPMSG parameter in the MENU statement cannot be found. Either the command load member is specified incorrectly or it does not exist in the input library specified. Make sure the correct input library is specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5754 DISPLAY TEXT MBR, GIVEN BY MENMSG PARAM, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the display text load member specified in the MENMSG parameter in the MENU statement cannot be found in the library specified in the INLIB parameter.

Programmer: The display text load member specified in the MENMSG parameter in the MENU statement cannot be found. Either the display text load member is specified incorrectly or it does not exist in the input library specified. Make sure the correct input library is specified.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-5755 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE $BMENU WORK FILE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: There is not enough disk space available now to allocate a work file $BMENU needs to build the menu.

Recovery

Option 1: The system tries to allocate the work file again. If space is still unavailable, this error will occur again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5756 INPMSG PARAMETER MUST BE LONGER THAN 2 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the INPMSG parameter in the MENU statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The INPMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement is incorrect. The parameter value must contain one to six characters followed by the two characters ##. This is the name of the command load member.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5757 COMMAND LOAD MEMBER HAS NO MICS FROM 0001 TO 0024

Cause

Operator: The command load member you are using to build this menu does not contain any of the required records.

Programmer: The command load member specified in the INPMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement does not contain any item number MICs (message identification codes) 0001 to 0024. There must be at least one message text record in this MIC range containing system input to build this menu.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled and the menu is not built. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5758 SOURCE MEMBER, REQUIRED BY BLDMENU PROC, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly entered the BLDMENU command, or the command source member does not exist with the correct name.

Programmer: The name of the command source member must consist of the menuname parameter (first parameter) in the BLDMENU command followed by ##. The library searched for the command source member is specified by the inlib parameter (third parameter). If an input library is not specified, the system library is searched. The menuname parameter might be incorrect, the inlib parameter might be incorrect, or the command source member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS–5759 SOURCE MEMBER, GIVEN IN BLDMENU PARAM 2, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you have incorrectly specified the BLDMENU command or the display text source member does not exist.

Programmer: The display text source member specified in the textname parameter (second parameter) cannot be found in the input library specified (third parameter). If the third parameter is not specified, the system library is searched for the display text source member. The textname parameter might be incorrect, the inlib parameter might be incorrect, or the display text source member does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS–5760 MESSAGE MEMBER CREATED FROM PARAM 1 HAS WRONG NAME

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the command source member. The command source member name is the value in the first parameter in the BLDMENU command followed by ##.

Programmer: The first record (the message control statement) in the command source member must specify a load name identical to the name of the command source member and must specify a second-level message number. For example, if a menu named MENU2 is to be created, the command source member must call MENU2##, and the message control statement must be MENU2##,2.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. The menu is not built; however, the command load member is created with the name specified in the message control statement which is the first record in the command source member.

SYS–5761 MESSAGE MEMBER CREATED FROM PARAM 2 HAS WRONG NAME

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the display text source member identified by the textname parameter in the BLDMENU command.

Programmer: The first record (the message control statement) in the display text source member must specify a load name identical to the name of the display text source member and must specify a first-level message member. For example, if the display text source member is called MTEXT1, the message control statement must be MTEXT1,1.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. The menu is not built; however, the display text load member is created with the name specified in the message control statement which is the first record in the display text source member.

SYS–5762 INCORRECT MENMSG PARAM--SAME AS MENU TO BE BUILT

Cause

Operator: The display text member, specified by the MENMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement, has the same name as the menu you are trying to build. Be sure the MENMSG parameter was entered correctly.

Programmer: The menu and the display text member, specified by the MENMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement, have the same name. This would result in a command load member and a display text load member in the same library with both members using the same name. Members in the same library must have unique names.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement. If you enter the MENU statement without the MENMSG parameter, the menu will be built with the command load member only. The descriptive text for each menu item is the first 30 characters of the statement or command used as system input for the menu item.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—5763 PARAM 2 CANNOT BE SAME AS PARAM 1 IN BLDMENU CMD

Cause

Operator: The display text member has the same name as the menu you are trying to build.

Programmer: The menu, specified by the menuname (first parameter) and the display text member, specified by the textname (second parameter) in the BLDMENU command have the same name. This would result in a command load member and a display text load member in the same library with both members using the same name. Members in the same library must have unique names.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS—5764 PARAM 6 MUST BE KEEP OR NOT GIVEN IN BLDMENU CMD

Cause

Operator: The sixth parameter in the BLDMENU command is invalid. The sixth parameter must either be KEEP or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS—5765 PARAM 5 MUST BE REPLACE OR NOT GIVEN IN BLDMENU

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter in the BLDMENU command is invalid. The fifth parameter must either be REPLACE or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS—5766 LIBRARY, GIVEN IN BLDMENU PARAMETER 3, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The third parameter in the BLDMENU command specifies the library that contains the source message members the BLDMENU procedure will use as input. Either the third parameter was specified incorrectly, or the library does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS—5767 LIBRARY, GIVEN IN BLDMENU PARAMETER 4, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the BLDMENU command specifies the library that will contain the load members that are output from the BLDMENU procedure. Either the fourth parameter was specified incorrectly or the library does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however the menu is not built.

SYS–5768 COMMAND SOURCE MEMBER IS IN INPUT AND OUTPUT LIBS

Cause

Operator: A source member in the output library has the same name as the command source member in the input library.

Programmer: When the input library (third parameter) is not the same as the output library (fourth parameter), BLDMENU copies the command source member from the input to the output library before any processing is done. If a source member with the same name exists in the output library, it will not be replaced unless parameter 5 is REPLACE.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

Note: You can save the existing source member in the output library by moving it from the library using the FROMLIBR or LIBRLIBR procedure. Add REPLACE in the fifth parameter position in the BLDMENU command and run the procedure again. The input source member will then replace the source member in the output library.

SYS–5769 PARAM 2 SOURCE MEMBER IS IN INPUT AND OUTPUT LIBS

Cause

Operator: A source member in the output library has the same name as the display text source member in the input library.

Programmer: When the input library (third parameter) is not the same as the output library (fourth parameter), BLDMENU copies the display text source member from the input to the output library before any processing is done. If a source member with the same name exists in the output library, it will not be replaced unless parameter 5 is REPLACE.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

Note: You can save the existing source member in the output library by moving it from the library using the FROMLIBR procedure. Add REPLACE in the fifth parameter position in the BLDMENU command and run the procedure again. The input source member will then replace the source member in the output library.

SYS–5770 MENMSG PARAMETER REQUIRED FOR FREE-FORMAT MENU

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the display text member specified by the MENMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement, must be given to create a free-format menu.

Programmer: A display test source member, specified by the MENMSG parameter in the MENU utility control statement, must be given if FREEFORM is given for the seventh parameter. The source statements in this member are used to create the actual menu display.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5771 PARAM 7 MUST BE FREEFORM OR NOT GIVEN IN BLDMENU

Cause

Operator: The seventh parameter in the BLDMENU command is invalid. The seventh parameter must either be FREEFORM or be omitted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5772 PARAM 2 IN BLDMENU CMD REQUIRED WHEN PARAM 7 GIVEN

Cause

Operator: The second parameter in the BLDMENU command specifies the name of the display text source member. It must be given if a free-format menu is being created. (Parameter 7 specified FREEFORM.)

Programmer: A display text member, specified by the text name (second parameter) in the BLDMENU command, must be given if FREEFORM is specified in the seventh parameter. If a free-format menu is being created, there must be a display text member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5773 PARAM 2 CONFLICTS WITH PARAM 1 IN BLDMENU COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The BLDMENU command parameter two is the same as parameter one followed by ##.

Programmer: Parameter two is the name of the display text source member. Parameter one is the menuname. The menuname followed by ## is the name of the command source member. The name of the display text source member cannot be the same as the name of the command source member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the menu is not built.

SYS–5774 MENMSG AND INPMSG PARAMETERS MUST NOT BE THE SAME . . .

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the MENU utility control statement.

Programmer: The MENMSG parameter is specified the same as the INPMSG parameter. The display text load member (MENMSG) cannot be the same as the command load member (INPMSG).

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if FREEFORM-NO is specified in the MENU utility control statement. The MENMSG parameter is ignored, and processing continues.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5775 UNAUTHORIZED USE OF SECURITY UTILITY

Cause

Operator: Some possible causes for this error are:

- You are a security officer and the operation you are attempting is authorized for only the master security officer.

- You are not authorized to use the security utilities and procedures.

- You are the master security officer and you are attempting to delete your own user ID by using the CHANGE USER profiles display.

Recovery

Option 2: The security procedure or utility is terminated. Any records added, changed, or deleted on a previous display have been processed. Any records added, changed, or deleted on this display have not been processed.

Option 3: The security procedure or utility is terminated.

No Options: You are not authorized to use the menu option you selected. Select an authorized option or end the utility.

SYS–5776 INVALID OPTION--SELECT A VALID OPTION

Cause

Operator: The option you have selected is invalid.

Recovery

Enter a valid option.

Note: If the options are not displayed see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–5777 DISK I/O ERROR WHEN READING PASSWORD SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while reading the password security file.

Recovery

Option 2: The security utility or procedure is terminated. Any records altered prior to this error are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility. Any records altered prior to this error are preserved.

Note: The master security officer must use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the password security file from diskette to disk before attempting this operation again.

SYS–5778 INVALID USER ID--FIRST POSITION CANNOT BE BLANK

Cause

Operator: You have requested a record in the password security file by entering an I option; however, the first character position of the user ID you have entered is blank. The I option must be entered in the following format:

I,nnnnnnnn

The first character position of the user ID must contain a character.

Recovery

Enter the I option again with a valid user ID or enter another option.

SYS-5779 USER ID NOT FOUND--ENTER AN EXISTING USER ID

Cause

Operator: You have requested a record in the password security file by entering an I option; however, the user ID you have entered cannot be found. Either you have incorrectly entered the user ID or the user ID is not in the password security file.

Recovery

Enter the I option again with a valid user ID or enter another option.

SYS-5780 ANOTHER JOB IS USING THE PASSWORD SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The password security file is in use by someone else and you cannot access it at this time.

Recovery

Option 2: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Option 3: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Note: This error might indicate unauthorized access to the password security file. Try to determine who is accessing the password security file to maintain your system security.

SYS-5781 PASSWORD SECURITY FILE CONTAINS INVALID DATA

Cause

Operator: The system has an internal indicator set, which indicates this file contains invalid data. One possible cause of the invalid data is a disk read error occurred while the COMPRESS procedure was running. The password security file cannot be read.

Recovery

Option 2: Select this option, if it shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Option 3: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Note: Use the PROF procedure to allocate a new file. You can then either use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security file to disk from diskette or use the PROF procedure to enter the password security file from the keyboard.

SYS-5783 INCORRECT DATA--CORRECT FIELDS WITH REVERSE IMAGE

Cause

Operator: The security records you have entered contain one or more fields with incorrect data. For example, there might be a user ID starting with a blank, a blank in the password, an invalid security class, an invalid access code, or an invalid audit indicator.

Recovery

Enter the correct information in the fields shown in reverse image.

SYS-5784 DUPLICATE USER ID--ENTER DIFFERENT USER ID

Cause

Operator: The security record you are trying to add contains a user ID that already exists in the password security file. Duplicate user IDs are not allowed.

Recovery

Enter a different user ID. The duplicate user ID is shown in reverse image.

SYS–5785 PASSWORD SECUR FILE FULL--DISPLAYED RECS NOT ADDED

Cause

Operator: There is no more room in the password security file to add records. Any records remaining on the display screen at this time have not been added to the password security file.

Recovery

Cancel the add display and end the password security utility. The master security officer can make space available to add more password security records by using the following procedures:

- Use the PRSAVE procedure to copy the password security file to diskette.

- Use the PROF procedure to allocate a larger password security file. The new file can be up to 25 blocks.

- Use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security files on diskette to the disk.

You can now return to the PROF procedure and finish adding your new records to the password security file.

SYS–5786 SPECIFIED DISKETTE FILE IS NOT A SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The diskette file you are trying to copy to the disk is not a security file.

Recovery

Option 2: The utility terminates and the file is not copied to the disk.

SYS–5787 DISKETTE ERROR WHILE READING SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: A diskette read error occurred while copying the security files to the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: The utility terminates. A portion of the diskette file was copied to disk. Use the PROF and PRSRC procedures, if both the resource security and the password security files are active, to determine what is in the security files on disk.

Option 3: The utility terminates and the file is not copied to the disk.

Note: If a backup diskette is available, use it to copy the security files to disk. If a backup diskette is not available, you will have to rekey the security files from the keyboard, using the PROF and PRSRC procedures.

SYS–5788 SECURITY IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to run one of the security procedures or utilities; however, security is not active for the system.

Recovery

Option 2: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Option 3: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Note: If you want security active, run the PROF procedure and use the 1 option on the menu display to make password security active. Password security will be active after the next IPL.

SYS–5790   NOT ENOUGH SPACE FOR REQUESTED SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: There is not enough disk space available for the size of the security file you have specified.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option, if it is available, to reenter your request. You might try allocating a smaller file.

Option 2: Select this option, if available, to terminate the utility. Create more space on disk before retrying this job.

No Options: If no options are available, try the following:

- Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to retry.

- Reduce the size of the requested file.

- Enter C (cancel) to return to the menu.

SYS–5791   INVALID PASSWORD SECURITY FILE--MUST RESTORE

Cause

Operator: After you ran the FILE REBUILD or the COMPRESS procedure, the password security file either could not be found or could not be used because it was only partially moved.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. Use the CATALOG procedure to find out if the file exists. If the password security file was not found, run the PRESTOR procedure to restore it. If the file was found, but it was only partially moved, run the FILE REBUID or COMPRESS procedure again.

SYS–5792   INVALID RESOURCE SECURITY FILE--MUST RESTORE

Cause

Operator: After you ran the FILE REBUILD or the COMPRESS procedure, the resource security file could not be found or could not be used because it was only partially moved.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. Use the CATALOG procedure to find out if the file exists. If the password security file was not found, run the PRESTOR procedure to restore it. If the file was found, but it was only partially moved, run the FILE REBUILD or COMPRESS procedure again.

SYS–5793   DISKETTE SECURITY FILE LARGER THAN DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: The security files on diskette are too large to fit in the disk space allocated for them.

Recovery

Option 2: The utility terminates. Use the PROF procedure to allocate a larger password security file. The new file can be up to 25 blocks. Use the PRSRC procedure to allocate a larger resource security file, if there is a resource security file. You can then use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security files on diskette to the disk.

SYS–5794 DISK I/O ERROR ON RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the system was reading or writing the resource security file.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is displayed at the system console. Select it to cause the message to be displayed at the user's display station (with a 2 and 3 option).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The master security officer must use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security files from diskette to the disk before attempting this operation again.

SYS–5795 file label or library name HAS NO USER LIST IN RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The file or library identified in the message text is a secured file or library, but it has no user list in the resource security file. A secured file and library can be used only by users identified in the user list for that file or library.

This message can also be issued because Message SYS–5951 was issued after IPL, but corrective action was not taken at that time. If this is the case, reply to this message; then follow the recovery for SYS–5951.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is displayed at the system console. Select it to cause the message to be displayed at the user's display station (with a 2 or 3 option).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: A security officer must create a user list for this file or library. The security officer or the owner of the file or library must put your user ID in the list before you can use the file or library.

SYS–5796 file label, library name, or utility HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY UNAUTHORIZED USER

Cause

Operator: If a file or library was identified in the message text, it is a secured file or library, and the user list in the resource security file does not contain your user ID. If the DUMP or PATCH utility was specified in the message text, you are not authorized to use that utility.

Recovery

Option 0: If this option is displayed, it is displayed at the system console. Select it to cause the message to be displayed at the user's display station (with a 2 or 3 option).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Notes:
1. If you were attempting to access a file or library, either a security officer or the owner of the file or library must put your user ID in the user list for this file or library before you can use it.

2. If you were attempting to access the DUMP or PATCH utilities, a security officer must give you service aid authority before you can use either the DUMP or PATCH utilities.

SYS–5797 CANNOT LOG SECURITY INFORMATION TO HISTORY FILE

Cause

Operator: Security information for the operation you have attempted cannot be logged to the history file. Either there is a problem with the history file or a message cannot be retrieved from message member ##MSG2.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is displayed at the system console. Select it to cause the message to be displayed at the user's display station (with a 2 or 3 option).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history file as possible and then reset the history file. You can also replace the ##MSG2 message member from a backup diskette. This message will appear at both the display station where the error occurred and the system console. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-5798 labelname--THIS NEW LABEL IS NOT SECURED

Cause

Operator: You are doing a RENAME to a secured file or library with the new, nonsecured label identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is displayed at the system console. Select it to cause the message to be displayed at the user's display station (with a 2 or 3 option).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: A security officer must run the PRSRC procedure or $PRES utility and either remove the security from the existing file or library, or secure the new label.

SYS-5799 PASSWORD SECURITY FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: Either the password security file on disk has been lost or it was not placed on the disk.

Recovery

Option 1: Use this option if you are the master security officer and running the PROF procedure or the $PROF utility. When the password security utility menu appears, select option 1 to allocate a new password security file. You can then use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security files on diskette to the disk or use the PROF procedure to enter the password security file from the keyboard.

Option 2: The security utility terminates.

Option 3: The security utility terminates.

No Options: You are running the PRSRC procedure or the $PRES utility. End the procedure or utility and have your master security officer perform the recovery as described in the note.

Note: The master security officer must allocate a new password security file on disk and then copy the file from diskette or enter it from the keyboard.

SYS-5800 INVALID FILE FOUND, INPUT JOB QUEUE DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: After you ran the FILE REBUILD or the COMPRESS procedure, the existing input job queue file could not be found or could not be used because it was only partially moved.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. To reactivate the input job queue, perform an IPL again. If the input job queue is not usable after the IPL, you must reformat the input job queue, although any data in it will be lost.

SYS–5819 INVALID FILE FOUND, PRINT SPOOLING DEACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: After you ran the FILE REBUILD or the COMPRESS procedure, the existing spool file could not be found or could not be used because it was only partially moved.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. To reactivate print spooling, perform an IPL again. If the spool file is unusable after the IPL, you must reformat the spool file, although any data in it will be lost.

SYS–5820 SPOOL FILE DISK ERROR IN SPOOL INTERCEPT

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred in the spool file while print data was being intercepted.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step that created the data is ended. Any print data already in the spool file is preserved. The job can continue with the next job step.

Note: Attempt to print all the data in the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files that are not printed are lost.

SYS–5821 SPOOL FILE FORMAT ERROR IN SPOOL INTERCEPT

Cause

Operator: The system detected an error in the spool file while print data was being intercepted.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step that created the data is ended. Any print data already in the spool file is preserved. The job can continue with the next job step.

Note: Attempt to print all the data in the spool file. After printing as many print file as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files that are not printed are lost.

SYS–5822 printer id SPOOL WRITER STARTED BUT UNABLE TO RUN

Cause

Operator: A job step is creating or has created a print file. The print file can be printed by the spool writer. The spool writer for the printer identified in the message text has been started but is unable to run.

Recovery

To recover from this error, take the following action(s) as appropriate for the condition:

- If the specified printer is offline, use the VARY command to put it online.

- If there is not enough assign/free area, sufficient area may become available if you try to start printing again. However, if you frequently do not have enough assign/free area, you may want to increase the size of the assign/free area. For additional information, see assign/free size in the *Installtion and Modification Reference Manual.*

- If there is not enough user main storage area, there may be enough area when the programs currently running complete. If you frequently do not have enough user main storage area, you may want to reduce the number of resident/nonswappable programs in your system. For additional information, see *Swapping* in the *Concepts and Design Guide.*

The system automatically makes another attempt to start printing whenever any of the following changes occur in the spool file:

- A new print file is added to the spool file.

- A spool command is entered.

- The COPYPRT procedure completes execution.

In addition, you can make an immediate attempt to start printing by entering a START or RESTART command for the spool writer for the affected printer.

SYS—5823 IMAGE OR TRANSLATION ERROR FOR PRINTER printer id

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while the spool writer was attempting to read the image source member or a translation table source member. The printer associated with the spool writer is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The image or translation table source member either was not found or contained invalid data. Because the source member was valid when it was originally specified, this error indicates that the source member was modified after it was originally specified.

Recovery

Option 0: The print file in error is held. The next print file is printed.

Option 1: Another attempt is made to print the file.

Option 2: The spool writer for the specified printer is stopped.

Note: For information about modifying the print belt image, see the IMAGE OCL statement in the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS—5824 PAGE NUMBER ON RESTART CMD FOR printer id EXCEEDS PAGES . . .

Cause

Operator: A RESTART command was entered to restart the spool writer. However, the command failed because the PAGE NUMBER parameter was greater than the number of pages in the print file being printed.

The number of pages specified in the PAGE NUMBER parameter of the RESTART command must not be greater than the number of pages in the print file being restarted. Use the STATUS PRT command to determine the number of pages in the print file.

Recovery

Enter another RESTART command and specify the correct page number; otherwise, select option 0.

Option 0: Ignore the RESTART command and allow printing to continue with the first available print file.

SYS—5825 ALIGN THE FORMS IN PRINTER printer id . . .

Cause

Operator: The print file being printed allows the forms to be aligned for the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: Either an ALIGN-YES parameter was specified on a PRINTER statement for the print file being printed or the program that created the print file specified that the forms must be aligned.

Recovery

Option 0: The system prints the next line then issues this message again.

Option 1: The system prints the same line again. The position the line is printed on when option 1 is selected depends on whether you specify in the print output record that any skips or spaces are to occur before or after the line is printed. For additional information on specifying skips and spaces, see the appropriate program reference manual for the programming language you are using.

Option 2: The system continues printing this spool file entry. Select this option after you are satisfied with the forms alignment.

SYS—5827 PRINTER printer id IS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE SPOOL WRITER . . .

Cause

Operator: The spool writer has been started for the printer identified in the message text. However, the printer is being used by another job and cannot be used by the spool writer.

Recovery

Option 0: The spool writer waits until the printer is available. When it is available, printing begins.

Option 2: The spool writer for this printer is stopped. Enter the STATUS WORKSTN command to determine the status of the printer. When the printer becomes available, enter the START PRT command.

SYS–5829 SPOOL FILE DISK ERROR IN printer id SPOOL WRITER

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred in the spool file while the spool writer was retrieving print data.

Recovery

Option 2: The spool writer for the printer identified in the message text is stopped.

Note: Attempt to print all the data in the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files that are not printed are lost.

SYS–5830 THE SPOOL FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: There is not enough room to place spooled data in the spool file. If option 0 is not available, the spooled data is for a new print file. If option 0 is available, the spooled data is for an existing print file.

Recovery

Option 0: The existing print file, which contains all previously spooled data, is closed. The program that produced the print data continues. Any additional print data the program produces is spooled as a new print file with a new spool ID. If there is no space in the spool file for the new print file, this message is issued again without option 0. If the message is issued again, without option 0, you can make space in the spool file by printing or canceling jobs from the file.

The closed print file and the new print file are independent of each other in the spool file. However, when the spool writer prints the new print file, printing starts with the line number where the closed print file ended. The spool writer positions the forms to the top of the next page, so that printing of the two print files does not appear continuous even though they may be printed consecutively.

Option 1: Another attempt is made to find space in the spool file. If space still is not available, this message is issued again.

Option 2: The job step creating the data is ended. Print data already in the spool file is preserved; however, print data not in the spool file is lost. The job can continue with the next step.

SYS-5832 NO DISK SPACE FOR SPOOL FILE EXTENT extent id

Cause

Operator: The system attempted to allocate another spool file extent, but there was not enough disk space.

Recovery

Option 1: If the existing spool file extents are still full, the system tries again to allocate another extent. If disk space is still not available, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The system ends the job step creating the data. Print data already in the spool file is preserved; however, print data not in the spool file is lost. The job can continue with the next job step.

Note: You can attempt to make room on the spool file by printing print files from the spool queue. If there still is not enough room, use the SAVE procedure to save files from the disk or diskette. Now use the DELETE procedure to delete the saved files from disk to make more disk space available.

SYS-5833 PRINTER printer id CANNOT PRINT IGC DATA . . .

Cause

Operator: The spool writer is attempting to print a file that contains ideographic (IGC) characters, but the specified printer cannot print ideographic characters. The printer is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Either a TYPE-IGC parameter was specified in the PRINTER OCL statement when this print file was created, or ideographic data was found in the print file as it was intercepted. The printer printing the file cannot print ideographic characters.

Note: If TYPE-IGC is not specified in the PRINTER OCL statement, but ideographic data is found in the print file, the error condition is not diagnosed if the writer begins printing the print file before it is complete (DEFER-NO). For print files with checkpoints, the error condition is diagnosed if ideographic data is found prior to the last checkpoint taken before the writer begins printing the print file.

Recovery

Option 0: The print file is held and the writer continues with the next print file. Use the CHANGE command to direct the held print file to a printer that prints ideographic character data. Then use the RELEASE command to allow the print file to print.

Option 1: The spool writer continues to print the file and all ideographic characters are printed as blanks.

Option 2: The spool writer is stopped for the printer identified in the message text.

SYS–5834 SPOOL FILE FORMAT ERROR IN printer id SPOOL WRITER

Cause

Operator: The system detected an error in the spool file while the spool writer was retrieving print data. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The spool writer associated with the printer identified in the message text is stopped.

Note: Print as much data as possible from the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files not printed are lost.

SYS–5835 PRINTER printer id IS OFFLINE . . .

Cause

Operator: The spool writer was attempting to print from the spool file, but the specified printer is offline and cannot be used by the spool writer.

Recovery

Option 1: Use the VARY command to change the status of the printer to online and then select option 1. The spool writer will try again to use the specified printer.

Option 2: The spool writer associated with the printer identified in the message text is stopped.

SYS–5837 SYSTEM RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR SPOOL INTERCEPT

Cause

Operator: There is not enough assign/free space for the spool intercept function to continue spooling output.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If there is enough assign/free space available, the job step continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, the assign/free space should be increased. This can be done by using the override function of IPL.

SYS–5844 printer id SPOOL WRITER PREVIOUSLY STARTED

Cause

Operator: A START command was entered to start the spool writer for the printer identified in the message text. The command is ignored because the spool writer is already started for that printer.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–5845 printer id SPOOL WRITER PREVIOUSLY STOPPED

Cause

Operator: A STOP command was entered to stop the spool writer for the printer identified in the message text. The command is ignored because the spool writer is already stopped for that printer.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 5846 SPOOL WRITER STOP PENDING FOR PRINTER printer id

Cause

Operator: A PAGE or JOB parameter was specified with the STOP command for the spool writer. The printer associated with the spool writer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The spool writer stops when the end of the current page is reached or when the end of the print file is reached. When the spool writer stops depends on the parameter you specified in the STOP command.

SYS – 5847 printer id SPOOL WRITER WAITING FOR START SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: After the system was stopped, a START or RESTART command was entered for the spool wirter for the printer identified in the message text. The system must be started again before the START or RESTART command for the spool writer can take effect.

Recovery

No operator response is required after starting the system.

SYS – 5848 INVALID CPI VALUE FOR SPOOL OUTPUT ON PRINTER printer id

Cause

Operator: The CPI parameter in the FORMS or PRINTER OCL statement or LINES procedure is incorrect for the printer ID specified in the message text.

Programmer: The FORMS statement or LINES procedure for the display station session, or the PRINTER statement for the spooled job, specified that the output be printed at 15 characters per inch (CPI). The printer identified in the message text is to receive the output; however, the printer cannot print at that density.

Recovery

Option 0: The print file is held and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: Printing continues; the output is sent to the printer. The results might be undesirable if you are printing lines of more than 132 characters. You could lose data because of overprinting or you could receive message SYS–2864 or SYS–6329.

Option 2: The spool writer for the specified printer is stopped. Use the CHANGE command to direct the print file to a printer that prints 15 characters per inch.

SYS – 5899 INTERNAL SPOOL ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: The system detected an internal spool error. Contact your IBM program support representative.

Recovery

Option 2: If this message is issued for a program that is producing print data, the current job step is ended.

If this message is issued for the spool writer, the spool writer is stopped.

Note: Print as much data as possible from the spool file. After printing as many print files as possible, perform an IPL and select the override option to reformat the spool file. Any print files not printed are lost.

SYS – 5900 VARY COMMAND IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The VARY command was entered for a remote work station, and the command is now in process.

Note: A message will appear indicating that the VARY command has completed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 5901 SPECIFIED DEVICE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The second parameter in the VARY command is not configured for the system.

Recovery

Enter the correct control unit or work station ID and retry the command.

SYS – 5902 VARY COMMAND UNSUCCESSFUL--ATTACH FAILURE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command to vary a remote work station online. However, an attach failure occurred while attempting to attach the remote task.

Programmer: There may be insufficient space in the systask area, or remote work stations may be configured as nonswappable.

Recovery

Expand the systask area or reconfigure the remote work station as swappable.

SYS – 5903 VARY UNSUCCESSFUL--INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command specifying to vary online a remote work station, or a local device that could not be varied on at IPL due to insufficient task work area. There are not enough resources (assign/free space or task work area) available at this time to accomplish the vary, or you have attempted to vary a device after running CNFIGSSP without an IPL.

Recovery

Do one of the following, depending on resource availability:

- Determine if resources can be acquired, or try again later when more resources may be available.

- Do an IPL and use the OVERRIDE function to acquire more assign/free space.

- Determine if you need more task work area. If so, reload the system (see the *System Support Reference Manual* for information on RELOAD).

Notes:
1. You must IPL the system immediately after running CNFIGSSP. You cannot vary a device online until an IPL is done.
2. The system must be reloaded with addtional task work area before the local device can be varied online.

SYS – 5904 PARAMETER 3 INVALID FOR SPECIFIED DEVICE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command for a work station; however, parameter 3, the line number to allocate, is an invalid line number. The only valid entries are 1 or 2.

Recovery

The command is ignored. Enter another command.

SYS-5905 PARAMETER 3 NOT ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: You have specified an incorrect parameter in the VARY command. The third parameter is valid only when remote work stations are configured on the system.

Programmer: Parameter 3 is incorrect. Remote work stations are not supported in the system configuration.

Recovery

The command is ignored. Enter another command.

SYS-5906 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN VARY COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The VARY command parameter 3 entry is invalid.

Programmer: Parameter 3 in the VARY command must be either 1 or 2 if specified, and the line must be configured on the system.

Recovery

The command is ignored. Enter another command.

SYS-5907 SSP ERROR WHILE PROCESSING COMMAND

Cause

Operator: An SSP error occurred while the SSP was processing a command.

Programmer: A VARY or ASSIGN command was entered. A return code that was not expected has been received from a remote work station support module (#RWVY).

Recovery

Enter another command. However, if this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

SYS-5908 SPECIFIED DEVICE NOT ONLINE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a VARY command to vary a device offline. Either the device is already offline, or you entered an invalid device ID in parameter 2.

Recovery

Enter a correct device ID, if an invalid ID was entered previously; otherwise, no operator response is required.

Note: Enter the STATUS WORKSTN command to display the current status of all work stations on the system.

SYS-5910 INVALID DUMP TAKEN--JOB SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: An address compare dump was taken, but it contains invalid data; however, the job you specified was successfully suspended.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5911 DUMP TAKEN--JOB SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: A valid address compare dump was taken, and the job you specified was successfully suspended.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5912 DUMP TAKEN--JOB NOT SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: A valid address compare dump was taken, and the job you specified was not suspended.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5913 DUMP NOT TAKEN--JOB SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: An address compare dump was not taken, because the dump file is protected. However, the job you specified was suspended.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5914 DUMP NOT TAKEN--JOB NOT SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: An address compare dump was not taken, because the dump file is protected. The job you specified was not suspended.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-5915 INVALID SETDUMP OPTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: In the SETDUMP address compare dump menu, the option number entered was not 0 (exit), 1 (set address compare dump values), 2 (display the main/control storage dump), or 3 (resume the suspended task).

Recovery

Enter a valid option number and continue.

SYS-5916 PARAMETER 1 INVALID IN SETDUMP COMMAND

Cause

Operator: An invalid or misspelled parameter was entered in the SETDUMP command. Valid parameters are: MENU, ADDRESS, DISPLAY, and RESUME.

Recovery

Enter a valid parameter and continue.

SYS-5917 DUMP ACTIVE BUT NO DISPLAY ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The SETDUMP command has been issued, but the system has detected an internal programming error. One of the SETDUMP displays should be active, but none were found active. The SETDUMP command is terminated, and a dump is taken.

Programmer: An invalid function code was found in the SETDUMP save area, or the SETDUMP save area may have been destroyed. Give the dump to your program support representative.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Contact your program support representative.

SYS-5918 CANNOT TAKE DUMP--DUMP FILE IS PROTECTED

Cause

Operator: An address compare dump cannot be taken at this time because the dump file is protected.

Recovery

The dump file can be unprotected by entering the SETDUMP DISPLAY command or invoking the procedure: DUMP,CRT. Enter an E to terminate the SETDUMP DISPLAY command or the procedure and unprotect the dump file. Now the dump can be tried again.

SYS-5919 INVALID SETDUMP OPTION--MUST BE A, V OR E

Cause

Operator: An invalid SETDUMP command option has been entered on the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display. Valid options are A, V, or E.

Recovery

Enter a valid option and continue.

SYS-5920 INVALID MAIN STORAGE ADDRESS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: At least one of the six characters entered for the main storage address in the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display was not a valid hexadecimal character.

Recovery

Enter a valid main storage address and continue.

SYS-5921 INVALID MAIN STORAGE ADDRESS TYPE GIVEN

Cause

Operator: An invalid main storage address type was entered in the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display. Valid entries are L (logical) or R (real).

Recovery

Enter the correct address type and continue.

SYS-5922 INVALID COMPARE CONDITION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid compare conditions entry was made on the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display. Valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no). At least one entry must be Y.

Recovery

Correct the entry and retry the operation.

SYS-5923 AT LEAST ONE COMPARE CONDITION MUST BE Y

Cause

Operator: One of the compare conditions specified on the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display was not Y (yes). At least one of the compare conditions must be specified as Y (yes).

Recovery

Make the corrections on the display and retry the operation.

SYS-5924 SETDUMP OPTION MUST BE V, T, R, OR E

Cause

Operator: An invalid SETDUMP command option has been entered on the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display. Valid options are V, T, R, or E.

Recovery

Enter a valid option and continue.

SYS-5925 INVALID VERIFY ADDRESS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: At least one of the four characters entered for the verify address in the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display was not a valid hexadecimal character.

Recovery

Enter a valid hexadecimal address for verify and continue.

SYS-5926 INVALID VERIFY DATA SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The verify data entered in the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display did not consist of valid hexadecimal characters.

Recovery

Enter valid hexadecimal verify data and continue.

SYS-5927 INVALID VERIFY OPTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The verify option entered in the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display was not S, D, N, or F.

Recovery

Enter a valid verify option and continue.

SYS–5928 INVALID VERIFY ADDRESS TYPE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The SETDUMP command verify address type, which was entered in the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display, was not L (logical) or R (real).

Recovery

Enter the correct verify address type and continue.

SYS–5929 JOB NAME OR TCB ADDRESS NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: Previous entries require that a job name or the TCB address also be entered, and neither was entered.

Recovery

A job name or TCB address must be entered if any of the following are true.

- The verify address type is L.

- The dump option is T.

- The prompt for suspending the task was Y.

If this is a system task, the TCB address must be specified.

Make the corrections and continue.

Note: To obtain the job names and TCB addresses of system tasks, use the STATUS SYSTASK command.

SYS–5930 INVALID TASK SUSPEND REQUEST SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A request to suspend a task was specified with an invalid character. The response to the task suspend request prompt must be Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Enter the correct response and continue.

SYS–5931 TASK WITH SPECIFIED JOB NAME NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: A task for the job name you entered has not been initiated. An address compare dump cannot be taken.

Recovery

Enter the name of an active task and continue; or terminate the SETDUMP utility, initiate the job you requested, and issue the SETDUMP command again.

SYS–5932 TASK WITH GIVEN TCB ADDRESS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: A task with the TCB address you entered has not been initiated. An address compare dump cannot be taken.

Recovery

Enter the TCB address of an active task and continue; or terminate the SETDUMP utility, initiate the task you requested, and issue the SETDUMP command again.

SYS–5933 INVALID JOB NAME OR TCB ADDRESS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The job name or TCB address entered in the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display did not contain valid hexadecimal characters, or there is no task initiated for the job name or TCB address you entered.

Recovery

Enter the correct hexadecimal characters for the job name or TCB address and continue; or, if no active task is associated with the job name or TCB address, terminate the SETDUMP utility, initiate a new task, and enter the SETDUMP command again.

Note: Use the STATUS SYSTASK command to display the job names and TCB addresses.

SYS-5934 INVALID--CANNOT SUSPEND COMMAND PROCESSOR

Cause

Operator: You have specified Y (yes), to suspend the task, on the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display. The TCB (task control block) address entered was the TCB address for the command processor. The command processor cannot be suspended.

Recovery

Enter a job name or TCB address for another task and continue.

SYS-5935 INVALID TCB/EXAM ID/STORAGE ADDRESS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: At least one of the characters entered in the Storage Dump display for the main storage address, the TCB address, or the exam ID was not a valid hexadecimal character.

Recovery

Enter the correct TCB address, storage address, or exam ID and continue.

SYS-5936 STORAGE ADDRESS EXCEEDS MAXIMUM VALUE

Cause

Operator: The main/control storage address you entered in the Storage Dump display is invalid. Either all or a portion of a 128-byte data area being retrieved from the dump file exceeds the address limits of the dump.

Recovery

Enter a valid address and continue.

SYS-5937 DEFECTIVE 2 K MAIN STORAGE SEGMENT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The data at the storage address you entered in the Storage Dump display cannot be displayed because that 2 K segment was found to be defective. Thus, that segment is not copied to the dump file.

Recovery

Enter another address, and retry the dump operation.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-5938 STORAGE ADDRESS CANNOT BE TRANSLATED

Cause

Operator: A translated task address was entered in the Storage Dump display to retrieve a 128-byte main storage data area. However, the address does not reference a valid 2 K block number within the addressable storage for the requested task.

Recovery

Enter a valid translated address, and continue.

SYS-5939 SPECIFIED EXAM ID NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An exam ID was entered that does not exist on the Storage Dump display.

Recovery

Reenter a correct exam ID.

SYS–5940 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING DUMP FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while running SETDUMP. The error occurred while displaying a main/control data area from the dump file.

Recovery

The dump file is unusable. Terminate the SETDUMP utility, and try again for another address compare dump.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

SYS–5941 INVALID DUMP TAKEN--JOB NOT SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: An address compare dump was taken, but it contains invalid data. The job you specified was not suspended.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5942 RESUME OF SUSPENDED JOB WAS SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: The SETDUMP RESUME request to unsuspend your task was successfully completed.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5943 RESET SUCCESSFUL--NO JOBS TO RESUME

Cause

Operator: You requested to resume a suspended job but no suspended jobs were found. When the address compare dump was being set up, you did not specify that the job was to be suspended.

Recovery

This message can be ignored; or you may reset the address compare dump values to request job suspension, and try the dump again.

SYS–5944 SUSPEND INVALID AT REAL ADDRESS 0800-1000

Cause

Operator: You have requested to suspend a task. The address specified on the Set Hardware Address Compare Dump Values display is a real address between hexadecimal 0800 and 1000. These addresses are in the transient area; therefore, if the task is suspended, unpredictable results can occur.

Recovery

You may either change the suspend request to N (no), or exit from the Setdump display, reenter the SETDUMP command, and change the main storage address and the address type.

SYS–5945 RESET OF ADDR COMPARE DUMP WAS SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: The Setdump Reset option was specified on the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display. The reset request was successful; therefore, a dump will be taken at the same previously specified main storage address.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–5946 ERROR--CANNOT SUSPEND EXTN TASK

Cause

Operator: You have specified Y (yes) to suspend a task on the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display. The task control block (TCB) address specified on the Set Software Address Compare Dump Values display was entered as the TCB address for the EXTN task. The EXTN task cannot be suspended.

Recovery

Enter a job name or TCB address for another task and continue, or enter another command.

SYS-5950 INCORRECT BADGE ID AT DISPLAY STATION--work station id

Cause

Operator: The badge you tried to sign on with at the display station identified in the message text is not the badge assigned to your user ID.

Recovery

If you inserted the wrong badge, enter the correct one; otherwise, contact your security officer for the correct badge. This message is also displayed at the system console.

SYS-5951 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Resource security was active after IPL or the COMPRESS procedure was run, but the resource security file was not found in the VTOC.

Recovery

Users cannot access secured files, secured libraries, or new files. The master security officer must run the $PRES utility program and either delete resource security or create a resource security file. After the resource security file has been created, the master security officer can run PRESTOR to restore the security files from diskette.

SYS-5952 NO USER LIST IN RESOURCE SECUR FILE FOR library name

Cause

Operator: The library identified in the message text is a secured library, but it has no user list in the resource security file. A secured library can be used only by users identified in the user list for that library.

This message can also be issued because message SYS-5951 occurred after IPL, but corrective action was not taken at that time. If this is the case, follow the recovery for SYS-5951.

Recovery

Either a security officer or the owner of the library must create a user list and put your user ID in it for this library before you can use it. This message will appear at both the display station where the error occurred and the system console.

SYS-5953 CANNOT LOG SECURITY INFO TO HISTORY FILE

Cause

Operator: Security information for the operation you have attempted cannot be logged to the history file. Either there is a problem with the history file, or a message cannot be retrieved from message member ##MSG2.

Recovery

You can use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history file as possible and then reset the history file. You can also replace the ##MSG2 message member from a backup diskette. This message will appear at both the display station where the error occurred and the system console. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–5954 DISK I/O ERROR ON CONFIGURATION RECORDS

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while the system was accessing remote work station configuration records.

Recovery

Try the operation again. If this error continues to occur, customer engineer services are required.

SYS–5955 COMMAND UNSUCCESSFUL--TRY AGAIN

Cause

Operator: The system encountered an interlock while trying to access remote work station configuration records. Either a,START, STOP, or ASSIGN command was issued but could not be processed at this time.

Recovery

If the CNFIGSSP procedure was running when the command was issued, the CNFIGSSP procedure must complete before the command can be reissued. Otherwise, you can retry the command now.

SYS–5956 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE WILL BE DELETED

Cause

Operator: The PRSRC procedure has encountered a request to delete the resource security file.

Recovery

If you do not want the resource security file deleted, enter inquiry mode by processing the Attn key, and cancel the procedure; otherwise, continue.

Note: The C option, available on the display screen, does not cancel this request.

SYS–5957 CANNOT SPECIFY BOTH ALLOCATE AND DELETE OPTIONS

Cause

Operator: The PRSRC procedure is running, and both allocate and delete have been specified. Both options cannot be specified for the job.

Recovery

Reenter the command with the option you want, and continue.

Note: If the resource security file is to be reallocated, you do not have to select delete.

SYS–5958 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE NOT FOUND--CANNOT DELETE

Cause

Operator: Y (yes) was specified to the delete resource security file option, but the file cannot be found on disk. Either you entered Y inadvertently, or the file has already been deleted.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–5959 RESOURCE SECURITY ACTIVE--CANNOT DELETE FILE

Cause

Operator: You specified Y (yes) to the delete resource security file option. However, the file cannot be deleted while resource security is active.

Recovery

Respond N (no) to the resource security active prompt and specify the delete option again.

SYS—5960 THIS IS A DUPLICATE RECORD--CANNOT ADD IT

Cause

Operator: A record with the same file or library name as the one you entered already exists in the resource security file.

Recovery

Rename the new record and try again. Do not attempt to add an already existing record.

If you want to modify the record, select option 3 on the Resource Security File menu of the $PRES utility.

SYS—5961 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: All available space in the resource security file has been allocated. No more records can be added.

Recovery

Cancel the Add display and end the resource security file utility. The master security officer can create a larger resource security file by using the following procedures:

- Use the PRSAVE procedure to copy the security file to diskette.

- Use the PRSRC procedure to allocate a larger resource security file.

- Use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security file from diskette to the disk.

You can now return to the $PRES utility and finish adding your new records to the resource security file.

SYS—5962 NO USER ID'S ENTERED

Cause

Operator: At least one user ID must exist for each record in the resource security file. None have been entered.

Recovery

A security officer can enter user IDs by using the PRSRC procedure. An owner of the file or library associated with the record can update the record using the PRSRCID procedure. However, he cannot delete all the user IDs from the record.

SYS—5963 TOO MANY USER ID'S ENTERED

Cause

Operator: More user IDs were entered than the number specified in the Define Resource Security display in the PRSRC procedure.

Recovery

End the resource security file utility or the resource owner utility. The master security officer can allocate more users by using the following procedures:

- Use the PRSAVE procedure to copy the security file to diskette.

- Use the PRSRC procedure to allocate more users per record.

- Use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security file from diskette to the disk.

You can now return to the $PRES or the $PRON utility and add your user IDs to the resource security file.

SYS—5964 RECORD NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a file or library name, or the specified record has not been added.

Recovery

If a record needs to be added, a security officer can add it to the resource security file by using the PRSRC procedure.

Note: The resource owner utility ($PRON) also issues this message if you are not an owner of the file or library.

SYS–5965   RESOURCE SECURITY FILE IN USE NOW

Cause

Operator: The system console operator entered a request; however, the resource security file is currently being accessed by at least one display station that owns at least one secured file or library.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The operation is completed. If the request was to delete the resource security file, the other users will not be able to complete their operations.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation and check if the file is still in use.

Option 2: The PRSRC procedure or the $PRES utility is terminated. Any records added or modified up to this point are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The PRSRC procedure or the $PRES utility is terminated. Any records added or modified up to this point are preserved.

SYS–5966   RECORD IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The record, or the sector that contains this record, is currently being accessed by another display station.

Recovery

Try again later.

SYS–5967   END OF RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The end of the resource security file has been reached.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–5968   CANNOT ACTIVATE--FILE NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The resource security file must be allocated before resource security can be activated.

Recovery

The master security officer must run the $PRES utility to allocate the resource security file.

SYS–5969 $PRLT SECURITY UTILITY MUST BE RUN FROM A WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The $PRLT security utility was started by an ICF session or the utility was placed on the job queue. The $PRLT security utility can be run only from a work station.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5970   NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR $PRLT UTILITY WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: This error is the result of not enough disk space available to contain the $PRLT utility work file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can run the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all the free space within the user area into a single area.

SYS−5971 RESOURCE SECURITY IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to run a security utility that uses resource security; however, resource security is not active for the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can run the PRSRC procedure to activate resource security.

SYS−5972 USER NOT AUTH TO LIST TOTAL RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: You attempted to list the entire resource security file. However, only the master security officer (MS) and the security officers (SO) are authorized to list the entire resource security file. For information on how to list the resource security for your ID, see the PRLIST procedure in the *SSP Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−5974 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: A security utility tried to access the resource security file, but the file could not be found on disk.

Recovery

Option 2: Select this option if the $PRON or the $PRST utility is running. The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: Select this option if the $PRON or the $PRSV utility is running. The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

No Options: If the PRSRC procedure is running, the master security officer must run the PRSRC procedure to create a new resource security file.

SYS−5975 library name--USER ALLOWED EXECUTE ACCESS TO THIS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: An authorized user received access to execute members in the library identified in the message text. This message is logged in the history file if the audit option was selected when the library was protected.

SYS−5976 file or library name--USER ALLOWED READ ACCESS TO THIS FILE/LIB

Cause

Operator: An authorized user received read access to the file or library identified in the message text. This message is logged in the history file if the audit option was selected for the record file or library.

SYS-5977 file or library name--USER ALLOWED CHANGE ACCESS TO THIS FILE/LIB

Cause

Operator: An authorized user received access to change the file or library identified in the message text. This message is logged in the history file if the audit option was selected for the record file or library.

SYS-5978 old name → new name--FILE OR LIBRARY RENAMED

Cause

Operator: An authorized user changed the name of a file or library. The old name of the file or library is given first in the message text followed by the new file or library name. This message is logged to the history file if the audit option was selected for either the old name or the new name.

SYS-5980 ANOTHER JOB IS USING THE RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The resource security file is in use by someone else, and you cannot access it at this time.

Recovery

Option 2: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Option 3: Select this option, if it is shown on the display, to terminate the utility.

Note: This error might indicate unauthorized access to the resource security file. To maintain your system security, try to determine who is accessing the resource security file.

SYS-5981 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE CONTAINS INVALID DATA

Cause

Operator: The system has an internal indicator set, which indicates this file contains invalid data. One possible cause of the invalid data is that a disk read error occurred while the COMPRESS procedure was running. The resource security file cannot be read.

Recovery

Option 2: The procedure or utility you are running is terminated. Use the PRSRC procedure to allocate a new resource security file. You can then either use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the resource security file to disk from diskette or use the PRSRC procedure to enter the resource security file from the keyboard.

SYS-5983 VTOC ERROR ON RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while the system was processing the format 1 in the disk VTOC for the resource security file.

Recovery

Option 3: The utility is terminated, and the resource security file on disk is lost. The master security officer must run the PRSRC procedure to reallocate the resource security file, and then use the PRESTOR procedure to restore the file from diskette.

SYS-5984 DISKETTE RESOURCE SECUR FILE LARGER THAN DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: The resource security file on diskette is too large to fit in its allocated disk space.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The password security file will be restored, but the resource security file will not.

Option 2: The security utility or procedure terminates. The master security officer must run the PRSRC procedure to allocate a larger resource security file, and then run the PRESTOR procedure to copy the resource security file from diskette to disk.

SYS–5985 RESOURCE SECURITY FILE NOT IN DISKETTE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The resource security file is on disk, but it is not in the security file of the diskette you are currently using.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The password security file will be restored, but the resource security file will not. The resource security file on disk is not affected.

Option 2: The security utility or procedure is terminated.

SYS–5986 DISKETTE RESOURCE SECUR FILE DOES NOT FIT DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the records in the resource security file on diskette are larger than those in the disk file, or the requested number of files on the diskette is larger than that specified in the disk file.

Recovery

Option 2: The security utility or procedure is terminated. The master security officer must run the PRSRC procedure and increase the number of disk files or libraries, and/or increase the number of users per disk file or library.

Note: When restoring the diskette file, the number of records and record size of the resource security file on disk must be equal to or greater than the parameters of the diskette file that was saved.

SYS–5991 MRT PROGRAM OWNS SECUR RESOURCES--PRESS ENTER

Cause

Operator: You attempted to attach to an MRT program that owns secured resources. You are not authorized for at least one of the secured resources; therefore, you were not permitted to attach.

Recovery

Press the Enter key to continue. Your security officer or the MRT program owner can provide you with information on authorization for access.

SYS–5992 PRESTOR COMMAND ALLOWED ONLY FROM SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to run the security file restore utility ($PRST) by specifying the PRESTOR procedure. However, the procedure was invoked from either the input job queue or by an EVOKE statement; both are invalid. The PRESTOR procedure can only be run by the system master security officer from the system console in display station mode.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–5993 CAUTION--SECURITY FILES WILL BE DELETED . . .

Cause

Operator: You have requested that the password security file and resource security file, if one exists, be deleted from the system. The files will be deleted; be aware that if the files are not backed up on diskette they will be lost.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to delete the password and resource security files.

Option 2: The job step is terminated. The password and resource security files are not deleted. Run the PRSAVE procedure to copy the files from disk to diskette if you want backup security files. Later, you can run the PRESTOR procedure to copy the files from diskette back to disk.

SYS–5994 CAUTION--IPL WILL BE NEEDED BUT USERS ON SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The $PROF utility is running. You requested changes to the password or badge security configuration. An IPL is necessary to activate the requested changes. However, there are other work stations signed on and/or other tasks active at this time.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to change the security configuration. An IPL must be done to make the changes active.

Option 2: The security configuration is not changed and the $PROF utility is terminated. If $PROF is being run from a procedure other than PROF, the job continues with the next step; otherwise, the job is ended.

SYS–5995 MUST IPL TO UPDATE SECURITY CONFIGURATION

Cause

Operator: You are running the $PROF utility and have changed the security configuration by selecting password or badge security, or by removing all security or badge security. An IPL is required.

Recovery

Perform an IPL to make the changes to the security configuration effective.

SYS–5996 CAUTION--CURRENT PASSWORD SECUR FILE TO BE DELETED . . .

Cause

Operator: You are running the $PROF utility and have requested a change in the size of the password security file. The file will be deleted and reallocated. The information in the current file will be lost.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to delete and reallocate the password security file.

Option 2: The job step is terminated. The password security file is not changed. Run the PRSAVE procedure to copy the file from disk to diskette if you want a backup password security file. Later, you can run the PRESTOR procedure to copy the files from diskette to disk.

SYS–5997 PRSAVE COMMAND ALLOWED ONLY FROM SYSTEM CONSOLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to run the security file save utility ($PRSV) by specifying the PRSAVE procedure. However, the procedure was invoked from either the input job queue or by an EVOKE statement; both are invalid. The PRSAVE procedure can only be run by the system master security officer from the system console in display station mode.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 6000 filename--INCORRECT ACCESS METHOD FOR REMOTE FILE

Cause

Operator: An error occurred while opening the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: DUMMY was specifed in the $DTFD macroinstruction ACCESS code operand, or a DUMMY open was requested for OPEN. A DUMMY open is not allowed for remote files.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 6001 file label--THIS FILE HAS BEEN EXTENDED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The EXTEND parameter was specified in a FILE OCL statement. The file identified in the message text has been extended.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS – 6002 file label--NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE TO EXTEND FILE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The EXTEND parameter has been specified in a FILE OCL statement, but there is not enough disk space available to perform the requested file extension. Therefore, the file identified in the message text is not extended.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS – 6003 file label--DISK I/O ERROR--TRYING TO EXTEND FILE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A read error occurred while trying to move the disk file identified in the message text to the new area on disk.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services may be required.

SYS – 6004 file label--FILE BEING EXTENDED OUTSIDE RESERVE AREA

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text has been specified for file extension. However, the file is in the reserved area of the disk and file extension will extend it outside the reserved area.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The file is extended outside of the reserve area if disk space is available.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The file is not extended.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–6005 file label--EXTENDED FILE SIZE EXCEEDS MAXIMUM SIZE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The EXTEND parameter was specified on a FILE OCL statement for the file identified in the message text. However, either the original file size (number of blocks or records specified at file creation) plus the extension value specified on the current FILE statement will exceed the maximum physical size of 8,388,607 blocks, or the number of records will exceed the maximum of 16,711,408 records.

Recovery

The extended disk file request is ignored, and processing continues. No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS–6006 file label--WAITING TO KEYSORT THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The keysort utility was invoked to keysort a file. However, the file is currently being used by another task. The utility will wait until the file is available exclusively to do the keysort. The file label is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–6007 file label--CANNOT ALLOCATE THIS FILE FOR KEYSORT

Cause

Operator: The keysort utility ($DDST) was invoked to keysort the file identified in the message text. However, the file could not be allocated at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue. The KEYSORT utility control statement is ignored, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6008 file label--THIS FILE DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: The keysort utility ($DDST) was invoked to keysort the file identified in the message text. However, this file is not currently on disk. The file label might be specified incorrectly in the utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue. The KEYSORT utility control statement is ignored, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6009 file label--CANNOT KEYSORT THIS FILE USING INQUIRY

Cause

Operator: The keysort utility ($DDST) was invoked through an inquiry to keysort the file identified in the message text. However, the file is currently being used by another task(s) and the inquired upon program may be the current user of the file. The keysort utility cannot wait to get exclusive use of the file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue. The KEYSORT utility control statement is ignored, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6010 file label--THIS FILE HAS BEEN KEYSORTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A KEYSORT utility control statement was specified to keysort the file identified in the message text. However, the file has already been keysorted, or the KEYSORT utility is finished.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS—6011 file label--CANNOT KEYSORT A NONINDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: The keysort utility ($DDST) was invoked to keysort the file identified in the message text. However, the file is not an indexed file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue. The KEYSORT utility control statement is ignored, and the next utility control statement is read.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6100 NEED MAGAZINE DRIVE TO PROCESS OLMV FILE filename

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to process the OLMV (offline multivolume) file identified in the message text. However, OLMV files can only be processed on systems equipped with a diskette magazine drive.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6101 filename--THIS DISK FILE MUST BE PROCESSED AS OLMV

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Offline multivolume file processing requires two OCL statements with the same filename, one for disk (unit F1) and the other for diskette (unit I1).

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For further information about OCL statements see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS—6102 FILE SHARING INVALID FOR OLMV--FILE filename

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The OLMV filename identified in the message text has been specified for file sharing processing. File sharing is not allowed in offline multivolume processing.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6103 filename--PGM ACCESSING THIS OLMV FILE INCORRECTLY

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A method of processing other than consecutive was specified in the procedure or OCL statement. Offline multivolume files must be sequential files accessed only through consecutive output, consecutive input, consecutive update, or consecutive add access methods.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6104 filename--THIS FILE OPENED AGAIN BUT NOT CLOSED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt has been made to open the offline multivolume file identified in the message text. However, the file has already been opened and has not been closed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6105 filename--INVALID BUFFER LENGTH FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The program has specified a block length for this file that is not a multiple of 256.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6106   filename--INVALID BUFFER LENGTH FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed OLMV filename is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The length of the I/O buffer specified by the program is too small for the record length specified.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing programs and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6107   filename--THIS FILE CANNOT BE PROCESSED AS OLMV

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred when the executing program tried to open the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: An executing program is already processing an OLMV file. An attempt was made to open a second OLMV file while the first OLMV file is still processing. This is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file description (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6108   INVALID LOCATION PARAMETER FOR OLMV FILE filename

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. An error occurred while trying to access the OLMV file identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid location parameter was specified in the FILE statement specified with unit I1. Each access to an offline multivolume file must start with the first diskette of a magazine; therefore, M1.01 or M2.01 must be specified for the file location on the FILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6109   filename--DISK EXTENT OF THIS OLMV FILE TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The disk extent specified on the FILE statement is too large. It will not fit on the diskette provided. Either reduce the disk extent size or provide a larger-density diskette type.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6110 REC LGTH EXCEEDS DISK EXTENT OF OLMV FILE filename

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: There is an error in the FILE statement. The record length specified is larger than the disk extent specified.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6111 file label--THIS DISKETTE FILE NOT SPECIFIED AS OLMV

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt was made to access the file on diskette, identified in the message text, through OLMV processing but the file was not created by OLMV processing.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For information about FILE statements see the *System Support Reference Manual*.

SYS-6112 filename--INVALID RECORD LENGTH FOR THIS OLMV FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter. In referencing the file identified in the message text, the executing program is using the wrong record length value.

Programmer: The record length specified by the program does not equal the record length of the file.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in the file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in the job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6113 filename--DISK EXTENT INCORRECT FOR THIS OLMV FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program. The incorrectly processed OLMV file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The disk extent specified when accessing an existing OLMV file is not the same size as when the file was created.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in the file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6125 DISKETTE NOT FIRST SEGMENT OF OLMV FILE file label

Cause

Operator: The diskette file identified in the message text is not the first segment of the OLMV file.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the diskette containing the first segment in the location identified by the characters to the right of the message text. This is the diskette magazine drive location specified on the FILE statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6126 file label--INSERT LAST MAGAZINE FOR THIS OLMV FILE

Cause

Operator: A request for consecutive add processing has been issued. The file identified in the message text is to be added to an OLMV file. An OLMV file can only be added to at the end; therefore, insert the magazine containing the last segment into the diskette magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Insert the correct magazine and select this option to continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6127 DISKETTE FOR OLMV FILE file label OUT OF SEQUENCE

Cause

Operator: The diskette containing the offline multivolume file identified in the message text is out of sequence. The diskette is currently in the location identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette and select this option to retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6128 file label--INSERT NEXT MAGAZINE FOR THIS OLMV FILE

Cause

Operator: Processing is complete on the magazine containing the file identified in the message text. Insert the next sequential magazine in the diskette magazine drive location identified by the characters to the right of the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Insert the new magazine and select this option to continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6147 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OLMV FILE filename

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while the system was trying to read or write data on the disk. The name of the OLMV file that was being processed at the time of the error is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6148 DISKETTE I/O WRITE ERROR ON OLMV FILE file label

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while writing to the OLMV file identified in the message text. The diskette magazine drive location of the diskette in error is identified by the characters to the right of the file label in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert a new diskette in the location specified and select this operation to write the entire extent to the new diskette.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6149 DISKETTE I/O READ ERROR ON OLMV FILE file label

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while reading from the OLMV file identified in the message text. The diskette magazine drive location of the diskette in error is identified by the characters to the right of the file label in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6150 filename--INVALID RECORD LENGTH THIS PRINTER FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The filename of the printer file causing the error is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A record length greater than 198 was specified for a printer file. The maximum record length is 198.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-6151 filename PRINTER FILE--INVALID RECL/CPI PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: There might be an error in the program you are running. You might have failed to specify a character per inch (CPI) density of 15 on a previous FORMS or PRINTER OCL statement or LINES procedure. The filename of the printer file is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A record length of 133 to 198 was specified for the printer file and the currently specified CPI density is not 15. See the descriptions of the CPI parameter for the FORMS and PRINTER OCL statements and the LINES procedure in the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. The printed results might be undesirable. You could lose data because of overprinting or you might eventually receive message SYS-2864 or SYS-6329. This option appears only when the output is sent directly to a printer that is neither an IBM 5225 Model 1, 2, 3, or 4 printer, or an IBM 5224 Model 1 or 2 printer.

Option 1: Continue processing. The system sets the horizontal density to 15 characters per inch. This option appears only when the output is either being spooled or sent directly to IBM 5225 Model 1, 2, 3, or 4 printer.

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-6152 filename--INCORRECT SKIP REQUEST FROM PRINTER FILE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the program you are trying to run. The filename of the printer file causing the error is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Either a skip before print request or a skip after print request is specified in this printer file. The skip request is greater than the number of lines per page. The number of lines for a skip must not exceed the number of lines per page.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the program and then ends the job step. Message SYS-2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–6154 work station id--ERROR ON THIS PRINTER WHILE OPENING FILE

Cause

Operator: A printer error occurred on the printer identified in the message during the opening of the print file for this printer.

Recovery

Option 1: If the printer is powered on, turn the power switch off and then on again, then ready the printer. If the printer that the error occurred on is not powered on, power it on and make it ready. Then select this option to retry opening the print file.

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 follows, at which time you must cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–6160 printer id--FORMS IN THIS PRINTER NEED POSITIONING . . .

Cause

Operator: A program is requesting the forms be positioned on the printer, or an ALIGN-YES parameter was specified on a PRINTER statement for the printer identified in the message text. Check the forms position with the line that was just printed.

Recovery

Option 0: The system continues printing the file. Select this option after you are satisfied with the forms alignment.

Option 1: The system prints the same line, then issues this message again.

SYS–6161 work station id--ERROR ON THIS PRINTER WHILE CLOSING FILE

Cause

Operator: A printer error occurred on the printer identified in the message text while closing the print file for the printer.

Recovery

Option 2: The system checks for errors in any other file descriptions (DTFs) for the executing program and then ends the job step. Message SYS–2209 will follow, at which time you will have to cancel the job. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS–6200 file label--CANNOT ADD TO I FILE WITH TRAILER LABELS

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: Data in a disk file cannot be added to an existing I Exchange Format diskette file if the diskette file contains trailer labels.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6201 INVALID HEADER LABELS IN FILE file label

Cause

Operator: You were transferring an I exchange file from diskette to disk when this error occurred. A diskette that has header labels was found following a diskette that did not have header labels. If header labels are specified, they must be specified at the beginning of the file, before any data.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6250 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON DISK TO BUILD FILE

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space on the disk for the file you are trying to allocate.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. You can enter the FILE statement again or an END statement. If you enter a FILE statement and the disk space is still not available, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data and files created up to this point are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new files created by this step are lost.

Note: You must delete files from the disk by using the DELETE procedure before any new files can be created. You can save files before deleting them by using the SAVE procedure. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk VTOC. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS—6251 PARAMETER 2 IN BLDFILE CMD MUST BE S, I, D, OR A

Cause

Operator: The second parameter in the BLDFILE command must be S (sequential), I (indexed), D (direct), or A (immediate access).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the disk file is not created.

SYS—6252 PARAMETER 4 MUST BE SPECIFIED IN BLDFILE COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter was not entered in the BLDFILE command. The fourth parameter is a required parameter that contains the number of records or blocks to be allocated for the file you are creating.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the disk file is not created.

SYS—6253 PARAMETER 5 MUST BE SPECIFIED IN BLDFILE COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The fifth parameter was not entered in the BLDFILE command. The fifth parameter is a required parameter that contains the record length for records in the file you are creating.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the disk file is not created.

SYS–6254 CANNOT CREATE FILE--MAX NUMBER OF FILES ON DISK

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to create a new file on disk, but adding this file would exceed the maximum number of files allowed.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. You can enter the FILE statement again or an END statement. If you enter a FILE statement and the number of files has not changed, this error will occur again.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data and files created up to this point are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new files created by this step are lost.

Note: You must delete files from the disk by using the DELETE procedure before any new files can be created. You can save files before deleting them by using the SAVE procedure. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk VTOC. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS–6255 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON DISK

Cause

Operator: A file you are trying to create already exists on the disk. The label of this file is identified in the message text. If you are entering multiple file utility control statements, the label of the file you are trying to create may be the same as in a previous FILE statement.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter another FILE statement with a different LABEL parameter or enter an END statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data and any new files created up to this point are preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, any new files created by this step are lost.

SYS–6256 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN BLDFILE COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The third parameter in the BLDFILE command must be BLOCKS or RECORDS.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6257 INVALID BLDFILE PARAM 6 OR FILE STMT LOCATION PARAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LOCATION parameter in the FILE statement for the $FBLD utility program is invalid.

Programmer: The LOCATION parameter must be A1, A2, or a valid block number.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. You can either enter the FILE statement again or enter an END statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6258 file label--THIS FILE IS BEING USED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: You are trying to create the file identified in the message text, but the file already exists and is being used by another job.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter another FILE statement with a different LABEL parameter, or enter an ENO statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6259 file label--CANNOT BE CREATED AS DELETE CAPABLE FILE

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter in the BLDFILE procedure has been encountered, or a utility control statement contains an invalid parameter. Either the DFILE parameter was specified in the BLDFILE procedure or DFILE-YES was specified in a utility control statement. Both entries are invalid because the system is not configured to process delete-capable files.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard. The FILE statement is ignored; enter another FILE statement with DFILE-NO specified or with the DFILE parameter removed, or enter another END statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-6260 PARAMETER 10 IN BLDFILE CMD MUST BE DFILE OR NULL

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, parameter 10 in the BLDFILE command is invalid.

Programmer: Parameter 10 in the BLDFILE command must be either DFILE or NULL.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6261 BLDFILE PARAMS 8, 9 NOT ALLOWED--PARAM 2 NOT I, A

Cause

Operator: An attempt is being made to create a new file. However, there is an error in the BLDFILE procedure.

Programmer: The BLDFILE procedure has been invoked to create a new file. Parameters 8 and 9 are specified in the procedure statement. Neither of these parameters is valid because parameter 2 is not specified as indexed (I) or immediate access (A).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6262 file label--CANNOT BE BUILT AS IMMEDIATE ACCESS FILE

Cause

Operator: You are using the BLDFILE procedure or the $FBLD utility to create an immediate access file on disk. If the BLDFILE procedure is being used, an A has been specified as the organization of the file. If the $FBLD utility is being used, ATTRIB–IFILE or ATTRIB–A has been specified in the FILE utility control statement. These entries are invalid because the system is not configured with *immediate access to adds* support.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. You can either enter the FILE statement again or enter an END statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You are trying to create an immediate access file but the system is not configured with immediate access to adds support.

SYS—6275 LIBRARY NAME WAS NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The APPLYPTF command has prompted you for a library name but no name was entered. The library name (parameter 3 in the APPLYPTF command statement) is always required.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—6276 INVALID DISKETTE TYPE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The INSTALL command has prompted you for diskette type. Neither a 1 nor a 2D was entered. An entry is required depending on the type of diskette containing program products: diskette 1 or diskette 2D.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Reenter the INSTALL command and give a valid response.

SYS-6300 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (no response time-out check).

The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your IBM customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

One of the following conditions can cause this error:

- The printer Power switch is turned off. Turn the Power switch on.

- A cable or a cable connection is defective. Check all cables and cable connections.

- A terminal address switch is incorrectly set. Verify the terminal addresses and verify that no two work stations have the same terminal address.

- The termination switches are incorrectly set. Verify the termination switch settings.

- The printer is not in the Normal/Online condition. For example, the Status switch on the 5256 printer may be in the Test position or the 5224 printer may be in an offline mode. Make sure the printer is in a normal/online state. Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually align the forms to line 1, and press the Start switch. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, give this information to the remote work station operator.

- A work station attached by the Cable Thru feature is defective. The work station identified in the message text is not the defective work station. Instead, the defective work station is attached to the work station identified in the message text.

- A hardware error may have occurred on the System/34.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the type of printer the error occurred on.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the effects of the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled, and the effects of the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: The spool writer is stopped.

If the output was spooled, you can reply to this message by entering a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Options may not be issued if this error occurred at a remote printer.
2. If you cannot recover from error message SYS-6300, and have checked all the possible causes and recoveries listed previously, call your IBM customer engineer.

SYS—6301 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (transmit activity check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Check that the system cable is properly plugged into the printer.
2. This message can be issued for a remote printer without options.
3. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, notify the remote work station operator when this error occurs.

SYS-6303 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (receive parity check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer form to line 1, and press the Start switch. For additional information about positioning the forms, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.
2. This message can be issued for a remote printer without options.
3. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device notify the remote work station operator when this error occurs.

SYS-6304 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (line parity check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as message SYS-6303.

SYS-6305 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (receive buffer overrun check). The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as message SYS-6303, except this message can be issued only for local printers.

SYS-6306 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (receive length check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6308 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (power on transition check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6309 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (activate command failure). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6320 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (invalid command or device ID exception status). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6321 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (invalid exception status). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6322 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (input queue or storage overrun exception status). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS–6323 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (an activate command has been lost or discarded and a parity check did not occur). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS–6324 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is not communicating properly with the system (invalid activate exception status). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS–6325 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (undefined exception status). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS–6326 work station id--THIS PRINTER HAS UNPRINTABLE CHARACTER CHECK

Cause

Operator: The print data contains a character which is not in the print character set; however, the character is between hexadecimal 40 and FF. The program has requested that the printer, identified in the message text, halt on unprintable characters. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The print positions for unprintable characters are left blank. Press the Stop switch to reset the check. Press the Start switch to continue printing.

SYS-6328 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Programmer: This error indicates there is a character in the range of hexadecimal 00 through 3F in the data stream and it is not a valid SCS command.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. This error could occur if the spooled job ends abnormally, such as when:
   a. The system is powered down while the job is running.
   b. An initial program load (IPL) is performed while the job is running.
   You can use the STATUS PRT (D P) command to view the status of the print file. If the page count is zero, the job was not completed.
2. If *Note 1* does not apply, and if the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, call your program service representative.

SYS–6329 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Programmer: An invalid SCS command parameter was sent to the printer. This error indicates that one of the parameter bytes was not recognized by the controller.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. This error could occur if the spooled job ends abnormally, such as when:
   a. The system is powered down while the job is running.
   b. An initial program load (IPL) is performed while the job is running.
   You can use the STATUS PRT (D P) command to view the status of the print file. If the page count is zero, the job was not completed.
2. This error may be the result of sending print lines with more than 132 characters to a printer that cannot print more than 132 characters on a line.
3. If notes 1 and 2 do not apply and if the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that used IBM-supplied functions to print, call you program service representative.
4. For more information, see messages SYS–1407, SYS–5848, and SYS–6151.

SYS–6330 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (printer mechanism not ready check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering sevices are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6331 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (wire check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6332 work station id--INVALID ERROR STATUS ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The system has received invalid error status (permanent slow speed check) from the printer identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS–6333 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (fast speed check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line be may the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6334 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (emitter sequence check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6335 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (no emitters check) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6336 work station id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine error (overrun error) has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue processing, you must press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check conditions. Press the Start switch to retry the operation that was being attempted when this error occurred. When printing continues, the first line may be the same data printed over and on the last line that was printed before the error occurred.

SYS–6337 work station id--THIS PRINTER HAS A FORMS JAM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has a forms jam. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must do the follows:

1. Clear the forms jam.

2. Press the Stop switch to reset the check condition.

3. Press the Form Feed switch.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Start switch to continue printing. The printer will skip to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For additional information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

SYS–6338 work station id--THIS PRINTER HAS A FORMS POSITION LOST CHECK

Cause

Operator: Improper forms motion was detected in the printer identified in the message text. This is a forms position lost check. The forms might not be at the line number the control unit contains. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Before the system can continue printing, you must do the following:

1. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

2. Press the Stop switch to reset the check condition.

3. Press the Form Feed switch.

4. Manually position the printer form to line 1.

5. Press the Start switch to continue printing. The printer will skip to the line it was going to when the error occurred.

For additional information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

SYS–6347 work station id--INVALID ERROR STATUS ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The system has received invalid status (temporary forms stopped check) from the printer identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your IBM customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Turn the Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer forms to line 1 and press the Start switch. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, give this information to the remote work station operator. For additional information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 0: The print file being printed is held and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: The spool writer is stopped.

Instead of replying to this message, you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system will automatically replace the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS-6348 work station id--INVALID ERROR STATUS ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The system has received invalid status (temporary forms position lost check) from the printer identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS-6349 work station id--UNDEFINED ERROR STATUS ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The system has received an undefined error status from the printer identified in the message text. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–6303.

SYS-6350 work station id--PRINTER IS OUT OF FORMS OR IT HAS A FORMS JAM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is out of forms or there is a forms jam. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If a forms jam exists, see the recovery for message SYS–6337.

If an end-of-forms check exists, do the following:

1. Press the Stop switch to reset the error condition.

2. Press the Form Feed switch to set the current line to one.

3. Insert additional forms and position them to line 1.

4. Press the Start switch to continue printing.

For additional recovery information, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

SYS-6351 work station id--PRESS START ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is not ready. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Press the Start switch on the printer to ready the printer.

SYS–6364 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued when either a problem with loading address translation registers occurs, the length field of the printer IOB has a value greater than 4096, or an invalid I/O buffer boundary for the work station is detected. I/O buffers must be aligned on eight-byte boundaries.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or a program that uses IBM-supplied functions to print, the help of your IBM program service representative may be required.

SYS–6369 work station id--CANCEL PRESSED ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The Cancel switch was pressed on the printer identified in the message text.

Recovery

If this message does not allow option 1, the output was not spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 0: The job continues; the system ignores the cancellation. This option is not available if the Cancel switch was pressed on a remote work station printer.

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 0: The print file being printed is held and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: The spool writer is stopped.

If the output was spooled, you can reply to this message by entering a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system will automatically replace the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS-6390 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is not communicating with the system (even/odd response timeout check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6391 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text was not able to execute an operation requested by the system within the period of time allotted (device busy timeout check). The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6303.

SYS-6400 COMPRESS FUNCTION CANNOT BE RUN NOW

Cause

Operator: The COMPRESS function cannot be run now because the task work area ($SYSTASK) has been extended. The extended space is still in use by the SSP.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The extended space will be released automatically on the next IPL, or it might be released by having all other display stations sign off. COMPRESS cannot run until one of the above is performed or until the system is through using the extended space.

SYS-6401 INVALID INFORMATION RETRIEVAL PUT REQUEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has made an invalid put request to the information retrieval function. The $INFO macro calls the information retrieval function.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS—6402 INVALID INFORMATION RETRIEVAL GET REQUEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has made an invalid get request to the information retrieval function. The $INFO macro calls the information retrieval function.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS—6403 INVALID INFORMATION RETRIEVAL LOCAL REQUEST

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the executing program.

Programmer: The executing program has made an invalid GET-LOCAL or PUT-LOCAL request to the information retrieval function. The request exceeds the size of the local data area. The $INFO macro calls the information retrieval function.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the executing program is an IBM-supplied or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS—6404 SYSTASK FILE HAS BEEN EXTENDED

Cause

Operator: There is not enough task work area space on disk.

Programmer: Part of the user space on disk has been used to extend the task work area (SYSTASK).

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: The area will be freed by REBUILD on the next IPL, if file rebuild is selected. If this message occurs frequently, run the RELOAD procedure to increase the size of the task work area.

SYS—6405 NEW LABEL ALREADY EXISTS ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: You are trying to change the label of a file on disk; however, another file on disk already has the new label you are trying to change to.

Programmer: A file already exists on the disk with the new label you have specified. A different label must be specified for the second parameter in the RENAME command or the NEWLABEL parameter in the RENAME utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement to continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6406 OLD LABEL DOES NOT EXIST ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: You are trying to change the label of a file on the disk; however, the file whose label you are trying to change cannot be found or it is in the system library.

Programmer: The file does not exist on the disk. The LABEL parameter in the RENAME utility control statement or the first parameter in the RENAME command might be incorrect.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement to continue.

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6407 CANNOT RENAME ACTIVE CKPT FILE OR LIBRARY file label

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, you entered an invalid RENAME utility control statement.

Programmer: This message is issued by the file rename utility ($RENAM). You have attempted to rename the active checkpoint file identified in the message text. Before an active checkpoint file can be renamed you must do one of the following:

- Wait until the job taking checkpoints completes.

- If the job currently taking checkpoints failed while it was at a checkpoint, you must run the CRESTART procedure to restart that job before the request can be specified.

- Run the file rebuild function to remove all check point status from the system.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard. The RENAME statement is ignored. Enter another statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–6408 FILE CANNOT BE RENAMED--CURRENTLY IN USE

Cause

Operator: The file you are trying to rename is currently in use by another program. You cannot change a file's name when another program is using the file.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering statements from the keyboard. The statement is ignored; enter the correct statement to continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point and any files renamed before this error occurred are preserved. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any files renamed by this job step will not be changed.

SYS–6440 USER AREA REDUCED BY 2 K FOR SYSTEM USE

Cause

Operator: There was not enough space in the assign/free area of main storage. A 2 K segment of user main storage has been dynamically allocated to the assign/free area reducing the user main storage area by 2 K. Use the STATUS command to display the current size of the user main storage area.

Recovery

If this message contiue to occur, you can temporarily increase the size of the assign/free area by using the override function of IPL. You can permanently increase the size of the assign/free area during system configuration. For additional information on increasing the assign/free area during system configuration, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

SYS–6441 PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED 2 K RETURNED TO USER AREA

Cause

Operator: The system previously had allocated a 2 K segment of user main storage area to the assign/free area. The system no longer needs this much assign/free area and has increased the user main storage area by 2 K. Use the STATUS command to display the current size of the user main storage area.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

SYS–6442 CAUTION--NO MORE ASSIGN/FREE--MUST REDUCE WORKLOAD

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space in the assign/free area of main storage. The user area of main storage has been reduced by 2 K, and the 2 K segment had been added to assign/free space. There are no other 2 K segments to recover and further assign recovery attempts will result in an unrecoverable system halt condition.

Recovery

The system work load must immediately be reduced to a lower level. Any further activity at this work level or above will result in an unrecoverable system halt condition. If a higher work load is desired, reconfigure, if possible, to remove or reduce code and/or buffers that reside in the main storage. For example, you could reduce the work station queue space size or make work station data management transient, rather than resident. This will free storage that then can be used for assign/free space.

SYS−6443 USER AREA REDUCED BY 2 K--A PGM HAS BEEN SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space in the assign/free area of main storage. A user program has been suspended.

Programmer: The system has assigned a 2 K page of user storage to system queue space. The assign has forced a main storage task to be locked out of storage. The task cannot be swapped in, and started, until a 2 K page is returned to user storage. Use the DISPLAY USERS command to determine what tasks are swapped out.

Recovery

If this message continues to occur, the assign/free area should be increased. This can be done by using the override function of IPL.

SYS−6533 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid command modifier was detected by the work station controller. This error occurs when the command modifier of the printer IOB (input/output block) is incorrect. No data transfer between the work station controller and the printer takes place.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS−6364.

SYS−6534 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid byte count was detected by the work station controller. This message occurs when the length field of the printer IOB (input/output block) has a value between 256 and 4097. No data transfer between the work station controller and the printer takes place.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS−6364.

SYS−6535 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while using the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid unit address was detected by the work station controller. This error occurs when the unit address of the printer IOB (input/output block) contains a value that is unknown to the controller.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS−6364.

SYS−6565 work station id--THIS PRINTER CANNOT ACCEPT REQUESTS NOW

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message would lose data if this job step were allowed to continue.

Programmer: A command stream was directed to a printer when all the print buffers were full.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS−6364.

SYS-6566 work station id--THIS PRINTER IS NOT OPERATIONAL NOW

Cause

Operator: The system has requested that the printer identified in the message text perform a function but the recovery performed by the system for a previous error was not successful.

Recovery

Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually align the forms to line 1, and press the Start switch.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, communicate this information to the remote work station operator.

SYS-6567 work station id--THIS PRINTER IS VARIED OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text has been taken offline.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS–6571 work station id--THIS PRINTER IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The system has requested that the printer identified in the message text perform a function, but the printer is currently unavailable.

Recovery

Before selecting an option, check the following:

- The Power switch on the printer should be in the On position.

- The printer is not in the Normal/Online condition. For example, the Status switch on the 5256 printer may be in the Test position or the 5224 printer may be in an offline mode. Make sure the printer is in a normal/online state. Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually align the forms to line 1, and press the Start switch. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, give this information to the remote work station operator.

- If this printer has just been attached to the system, check that the printer cable is correctly attached to the system.

Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually align the forms to line 1, and press the Start switch. For additional information about positioning the forms, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printr the error occurred on.

If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, communicate this information to the remote work station operator.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS-6707 work station id--REQ FOR THIS PRINTER--WRONG WORK STN RESPONDED

Cause

Operator: A request was issued for the remote printer identified in the message text; however, a response was received from a different work station. The four digit number to the right of the message is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If this is a hardware error, turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the forms you want to continue printing on to line 1, and press the Start switch. Refer to the *IBM 5250 Information Display System Functions Reference Manual*, SA21-9247 for more information on hardware errors.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Communicate the message text information to the remote work station operator.
2. More than one message can appear for the same error condition.
3. If errors continue to occur at a remote printer, use the VARY command to place the printer offline, and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-6720 work station id--VARY OFF SUCCESSFUL FOR THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: The remote work station identified in the message text has successfully been varied offline through the VARY command.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-6721 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--RWS SUPPORT ENDED

Cause

Operator: A request to vary online the remote work station identified in the message text was unsuccessful because the remote work station support has abnormally terminated.

Recovery

Use the VARY command to vary all remote work stations offline and then vary them online again. If errors continue to occur at the work stations, use the VARY command to place the work stations offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-6722 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--ASSIGN/FREE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: A request to vary online the work station identified in the message text was unsuccessful because sufficient assign/free space could not be obtained.

Recovery

Determine if more assign/free space can be acquired. If not, your system may be configured too small.

For information about configuration for remote work station support see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

SYS-6723 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--LINE ALLOCATE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A request to vary online the work station identified in the message text was unsuccessful because the communication line could not be allocated.

Recovery

The communication lines may be in use, or there may be insufficient assign/free space available. If assign/free space is not available your system may be configured too small. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on configuration for remote work station support.

SYS-6724 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--NOT ENOUGH USER STORAGE NOW

Cause

Operator: A request to vary online was unsuccessful for the work station identified in the message text. An attempt was made to allocate a swappable 2 K page of user main storage.

Recovery

Try again later, when more resources may be available.

Note: A 2 K page of user main storage is required for each communication line to be supported for remote work stations. If this error continues to occur, your system might be configured too small. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on configuration for remote work station support.

SYS-6725 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--SDLC ATTACH FAILURE

Cause

Operator: A request to vary online was unsuccessful for the work station identified in the message text, because an SDLC task could not be attached.

Recovery

The associated SDLC task could not be attached because not enough system resources are available (assign/free space or user program space). See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on configuration of remote work station support.

SYS-6726 MAIN STORAGE ERROR IN SDLC TASK

Cause

Operator: A main storage 2 K segment error has been encountered in the storage occupied by primary SDLC.

Recovery

The SDLC task is terminated. The remote work station task will be terminated when the remote work stations are varied offline. Until they are varied offline, the message, RWS ABNORMALLY ENDED is issued each time a remote work station is requested. If this error (SYS-6726) continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-6727 REMOTE WORK STATION XID ERROR

Cause

Operator: This error can occur for one of the following reasons:

- The most likely cause of this error is that a remote work station attempted to establish communications on a line that this station is currently not allowed to use.

- This error could also occur if the remote work station address switches do not match the address specified in the remote work station configuration.

- If you have determined the cause of this error is neither of the above, this is probably a hardware error.

Recovery

Ensure that the VARY command has been used to allow the remote work station to use the communications line, and that the station address on the control unit matches the address specified in the remote work station configuration. For information about remote work station configuration, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*. If errors continue to occur, call your IBM customer engineer.

SYS-6728 INCORRECT SWITCHED LINE TYPE FOR X.21 LINE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection on an X.21 switched communications line failed because the switched line is not configured as autoanswer.

Recovery

Use CNFIGSSP to reconfigure the line switch type specified in the remote work station configuration, with a switch type of autoanswer. For additional information about configuration for remote work station support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual*.

SYS-6730 work station id--VARY ON SUCCESSFUL FOR THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: The remote work station identified in the message text has successfully been varied online, either through the VARY command or through a recovery from slow poll mode.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-6731 work station id--RWS SESSION STARTED FOR THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The remote work station support for the requested switched line session has been established. The associated remote work station is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS—6732 work station id--RWS SESSION COMPLETED FOR THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The remote work station support for the switched line session has been terminated successfully. The associated remote work station is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS—6733 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--CONTROL UNIT MUST BE OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: A permanent SDLC disk error occurred sometime previous to this message. However, all devices on the control unit associated with the work station identified in the message text have not been varied offline before attempting to vary online this work station.

Recovery

Use the VARY command to vary offline the control unit associated with the specified work station and then retry the vary on function.

SYS—6734 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--WORK STATION VARIED OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An error was encountered that prevented the successful completion of the VARY ON command for the work station identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The work station has been varied offline. Retry the VARY command at a later time.

SYS—6735 work station id--VARY ON FAILED--INCOMPATIBLE LINE DEFINITION

Cause

Operator: The communications line was opened by another SNA and the line definition is different than was requested by remote work station support. The work station is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The communications lines might be in use. You must disable the SNA currently using the line and bring the line back up under the remote work station definition.

SYS—6736 work station id--CONTROL UNIT NOW IN SLOW POLL MODE

Cause

Operator: The work station identified in the message text is in slow poll mode. This occurred because the control unit did not respond to an SDLC polling request. The reason the polled work station did not respond might be one of the following:

- The control unit is not powered on.

- The control unit is not online.

- The control unit address does not match the configured address.

Recovery

If the control unit power switch is not in the On position, turn it on. If the control unit is not online, verify that all physical cable connections are intact. If the work station address is incorrect, specify the correct address.

Note: If this is a remote work station, contact the person responsible for the remote work station and have him/her check it.

SYS-6751 work station id--INVALID SNA FUNCTION FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: An SNA function that is not supported on this system has been requested by the remote work station support for the remote printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid SNA function has been requested. This may be an IBM programming error.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. If this is a hardware error, turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually align the forms to line 1, and press the Start switch.
2. Communicate the message text information to the remote work station operator.
3. A dump was taken by remote work station support, if the dump file was not protected.

   If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

   If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS-6752 work station id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The remote printer identified in the message text is not communicating properly with the system. Either the printer is not powered on, or not attached correctly, or a hardware malfunction was encountered.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS-6707.

SYS-6753   work station id--REQUEST FOR THIS PRINTER--RWS ABNORMALLY ENDED

Cause

Operator: A request was entered for the remote printer identified in the message text, but the remote work station support was abnormally terminated due to one of the following:

- A program check

- A main storage failure

- An abnormal termination of SDLC

Recovery

If this is a hardware error, turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer forms you want to continue printing on to line 1, and press the Start switch. Refer to the *IBM 5250 Information Display System Functions Reference Manual*, SA21-9247 for more information on hardware errors.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Communicate the message text information to the remote work station operator.
2. More than one message can appear for the same error condition. When you have responded with a 3 option to the last message for this error at this printer, use the VARY command to vary offline all remote work stations and to vary them online again.
3. If errors continue to occur at a remote printer, use the VARY command to place the remote work stations offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-6754   work station id--UNDEFINED REMOTE ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system.

Programmer: An SNA command or response that cannot be recognized by the system has been received from the printer identified in the message text. This is probably an IBM programming or hardware error.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-6707, with the addition of this note.

Note: A dump was taken by remote work station support, if the dump file was not protected.

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS–6755 work station id--DIRECTION ERROR TO THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A direction error has been encountered at the remote printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: This is a remote work station support error. The change direction indicator was sent to the remote printer while it was printing. Contact your program support representative.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–6707.

SYS—6756 work station id--INVALID SNA STATE FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during processing of a request for the printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error. An invalid SNA state (condition indicator) has been encountered.

Recovery

If this is a hardware error, turn the Printer power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer forms to line 1 and press the Start switch. For additional information about positioning the forms, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. Communicate the message text information to the remote work station operator.
2. A dump was taken by remote work station support, if the dump file was not protected.

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS—6757 work station id--SNA RH USAGE ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: This is an IBM programming error. A remote work station support SNA error has been encountered during processing of a request for the remote printer identified in the message text.

Programmer: This error message was issued because the request or response header (RH) bytes were incorrectly set by the remote work station support SNA.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that for SYS–6707.

SYS–6758 work station id--SNA PATH
ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: An SNA path error has been
encountered while processing a request for the
remote printer identified in the message text.
This might be an IBM programming error.

Programmer: This error is caused by a malfunction
in supervisory services within SNA, or because
the LSID (local session identifier) was not
assigned, or because the requested SNA
session does not exist. The control bits in the
data sent from SNA are not correct, or there is
an addressing problem.

Recovery

The recovery for the message is the same as
that for SYS–6707.

SYS–6759   work station id
PRINTER--PRINTER REQUEST
CONFLICTS WITH
CONFIGURATION

Cause

Operator: A configuration or hardware error has been encountered while processing a request associated with the printer identified in the message text. If this is a configuration error, a printer might be configured as a display station.

Programmer: This error might be the result of a configuration problem. An Activate Logic Unit (ACTLU) SNA command or BIND SNA command type or parameter was transmitted by RWS but could not be processed by the remote control unit because the command contained an unsupported specification.

Recovery

If this is a configuration error, select the appropriate option and then run the system configuration procedure (CNFIGSSP) to correct the error. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about changing the configuration of the printer.

If this is a hardware error, turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer forms to line 1 and press the Start switch. Then select one of the following options:

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the effect of the options is as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: The spool writer is stopped.

Instead of replying to this message you can center a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The systm will automatically replace the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Note: Give the information from this message to the remote work station operator.

SYS–6763 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. An undefined return code from SDLC has been encountered.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action is is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. More than one message can appear for the same error condition. When you have responded with a 3 option to the last message for this error at this printer, use the VARY command to vary the remote control unit offline and to vary it online again. It may be necessary to vary several remote control units offline before recovery can be accomplished.
2. Communicate the message text information to the remote work station operator.
3. If errors continue to occur at a remote printer, use the VARY command to place the remote control unit offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS–6764 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. SDLC has received a request-on-line command while processing a request for the printer.

Programmer: The remote control unit unexpectedly went offline and then back online. This could be the result of a short-duration power off or an altered status condition at the control unit.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–6763.

SYS—6765 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT
COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system. A time-out condition has been
detected by SDLC while processing a request
for the printer.

Programmer: The remote control unit has failed to
respond to repeated SDLC inquiries.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
SYS–6763. In addition, the remote work station
operator should check to see if the control unit
is still powered and online.

SYS—6766 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT
COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system. SDLC has abnormally terminated
while processing a request for the printer.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming
error.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that
for SYS–6763.

SYS—6767 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT
COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system. A data overrun condition has been
detected.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming
error. Primary SDLC has received more data
than the buffer length specification in the IOB.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
SYS–6763.

SYS—6768 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT
COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system. A permanent line/modem
malfunction has been encountered.

Programmer: This error is caused by a
data-set-ready condition being dropped during
a remote work station session.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
SYS–6763. In addition, check for an accidental
disconnection or power drop on the modems.

SYS—6769 work station id
PRINTER--CONTROL UNIT NOT
COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system.

Programmer: SDLC detected an invalid request or
protocol violation from the remote work station
SNA, or the remote work station control unit.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
SYS–6763.

SYS—6770 work station id--HARDWARE
ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message
text is no longer communicating properly with
the system. A remote cluster feature hardware
error was encountered while using the printer.
The four digits to the right of the message text
are information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that
for SYS–6707.

SYS-6772 work station id--HARDWARE ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A remote cluster feature data overrun condition has been detected. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that for SYS-6707.

SYS-6773 work station id--HARDWARE ERROR FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Programmer: The remote control unit encountered a hardware malfunction in the remote cluster feature during a write operation to the identified printer.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-6707.

SYS-6798 work station id--THIS PRINTER--UNDEFINED REMOTE HARDWARE ERROR

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A hardware error that could not be recognized has been encountered. The four digits to the right of the message text are customer engineer information if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-6707.

SYS–7011 printer id--THIS PRINTER NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: A machine check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Turn the printer Power switch off and then on again. Manually position the printer forms you want to continue printing on to line 1, and press the Start switch. For additional information about positioning the forms, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

Notes:
1. This message can be issued for a remote printer without options.
2. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, communicate this information to the remote work station operator.

SYS–7031 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Press the Stop switch on the printer to reset the check condition. There is a possibility of overprinting the last line with the same information. Press the Start switch to continue printing. The operation attempted when this error occurred is retried.

Note:
1. If you are not able to ready the printer, you probably require the services of your customer engineer. As an interim solution, you might try to power the printer off and then on. Although you will receive message SYS-6300 and you might not be able to continue printing the current job step, this action might enable you to ready the printer.
2. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, communicate this information to the remote work station operator.

SYS-7032 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS-7034 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS-7035 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS-7036 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS-7038 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS-7039 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7031.

SYS–7041 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

1. If a forms jam exists, clear the forms jam.

2. Press the Stop switch to reset the check.

3. Press the New Page switch to set the current line to one.

4. Manually position the printer forms to line 1.

5. Press the Start switch to continue printing.

For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the *Operator's Guide* for the printer the error occurred on.

Notes:
1. If you are not able make the printer ready to print, you probably require the services of your customer engineer. As an interim solution, you might try to power the printer off and then on. Although you will receive message SYS-6300 and you might not be able to continue printing the current job step, this action might enable you to make the printer ready to print.
2. If the printer identified in the message text is a remote device, communicate this information to the remote work station operator.

SYS–7042 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7041.

SYS–7043 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7041.

SYS–7045 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7041.

SYS–7046 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7041.

SYS–7048 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A forms check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7041.

SYS–7050 printer id--PRINTER IS OUT OF FORMS OR IT HAS A FORMS JAM

Cause

Operator: The printer identified in the message text is out of forms or there is a forms jam. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If a forms jam exists, see the recovery for message SYS–7041.

If the printer is out of forms, do the following to continue:

1. Insert additional forms.

2. Press the New Page switch to set the current line number to one.

3. Manually position the forms to line 1.

4. Press the Stop switch to reset the check condition.

5. Press the Start switch to continue printing.

Notes:
1. If this is an end-of-forms condition for a 5225 printer, printing might have stopped before the end of the page. You can print to the end of the page by pressing the Stop switch and then the Start switch. Each time you press these switches another line will print until the end of the page is reached or until pressing the switches will not reset the check.
2. When the system continues processing, it expects the forms to be positioned on line 1. For more information about positioning the forms in the printer, see the Operator's Guide for the printer the error occurred on.

SYS−7081 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7031.

Note: In most cases you cannot ready the printer and Note 1 of the recovery for message SYS-7031 applies.

SYS−7083 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7031 except that you should check the last few print lines before readying the printer.

When this error occurs, the last lines printed might be incorrect. You can use the CANCEL command to terminate this step or job, rather than continue processing.

SYS−7084 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7083.

SYS−7085 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A print check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7083.

SYS−7086 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7031.

SYS−7087 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A machine check has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7031.

SYS−7088 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A ribbon jam has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

Correct the ribbon jam and continue with the recovery described for message SYS−7031.

SYS−7089 printer id--THIS PRINTER REQUIRES INTERVENTION

Cause

Operator: A ribbon jam has occurred. The printer is identified in the message text. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS−7088.

SYS—7300 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (no response time-out check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your IBM customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

One of the following conditions might cause this error:

- The display station is turned off.

- A cable or a cable connection is defective. Check all cables and cable connections.

- A terminal address switch is incorrectly set. Verify the terminal addresses and verify that no two display stations have the same terminal address.

- The termination switches are incorrectly set. Verify the termination switch settings.

- A hardware error has occurred on the System/34.

- A work station attached by the Cable Thru feature is defective. The work station identified in the message text is not the defective work station. Instead, the defective work station is attached to the work station identified in the message text.

Recovery

No Options Shown: If this error occurred at a display station that is not signed on, turn the Power switch off and on again at the failing display station to reset the error condition.

If this error occurred at the system console, the system has recovered from the error condition, and normal operation can continue.

Option 1: The system attempts to display the last system display again.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program that was running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry, and the inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message follows to end the job that was active at the failing display station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: If the task identifier is a job name, the job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the system signs off the failing display station.

Note: More than one message can appear for the same error condition. When you have responded with a 3 option to the last message for this error at this display station, the display station is signed off. Turn the Power switch off and then on again at the failing display station to reset the error condition. If errors continue to occur at a display station, use the VARY command to place the display station offline and call your IBM customer engineer.

If you cannot recover from this error, and have checked all the possible causes and recoveries listed above, call your customer engineer.

SYS–7301 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (transmit activity check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7303 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (receive parity check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the messge text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7304 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (line parity check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7305 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (receive buffer overrun).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7306 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (receive length check).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS–7308 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (power on transition
check).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS–7309 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (activate command
failure).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS–7320 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (invalid command or
device ID exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS—7321 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (invalid register value).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS—7322 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (input queue or
storage overrun exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS—7323 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (null or attribute error
exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information for your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS—7324 work station id--THIS DISPLAY
STN NOT COMMUNICATING
WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the
message text is no longer communicating
properly with the system (invalid activate
exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or
SYSTEM is located at the right end of the
format line in the message on the display. The
four digits to the right of the message text are
information to your customer engineer if
customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for
message SYS–7300.

SYS–7325 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (undefined exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7327 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (random access memory load error exception status).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digit number to the right of the message text is information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7349 work station id--UNDEFINED ERROR STATUS ON THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: The system has received an undefined error status from the display station identified in the message text.

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7364 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: One of the following has caused this error:

- An I/O buffer boundary error.

- An invalid storage page.

- The length field of the display station IOB has a value greater than 4096.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS–7389 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (invalid outstanding status posted).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located to the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7300.

SYS–7390 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (even/odd response timeout check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS–7391 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system (device busy timeout check).

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS−7501 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: A premature termination of the data stream was detected by the work station controller. The data transfer byte count of the display station input/output block is used to transfer data from the system to the display station. This error occurs if the byte count indicates the end of the data stream in an illogical place.

Recovery

No Options Shown: If this error occurred at the system console, the system has recovered from the error condition and normal operation can continue.

Option 1: The system attempts to redisplay the last system display.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry and inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message follows to end the job that was active at the failing display station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: If the task identifier is a job name, the job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the system will sign off the failing display station.

Notes:
1. More than one message can appear for the same error condition. When you have responded with a 3 option to the last message for this error at this display station, the display station is signed off.
2. If errors continue to occur at a display station, use the VARY command to place the display station offline. If the executing program is an IBM-supplied program or an RPG II compiled program, contact your program support representative.

SYS−7502 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occured while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have specified an invalid row/column address.

You might have passed invalid execution time data to work station data management when issuing an output operation to the display station. All user passed character data must have a value equal to or greater than hexadecimal 40.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS–7503   work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occured while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: The specified address in the repeat-to-address order is less than the present value of the address counter.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS–7504   work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: Either there is an escape character missing or there is an invalid command code after an escape character.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS–7505   work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have specified an invalid field length-start of field order.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS–7506   work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have specified an invalid field starting address-start of field order.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS-7507 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: Either you have returned a restore command and data to the wrong display station or you have sent incomplete data to the correct display station.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7508 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have defined an input field that is too large for the display screen based on the starting location of the field.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7509 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have defined too many input fields.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7510 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: Data was written past the end of the display screen.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS—7511 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: The start-of-header length is invalid.

You might have passed invalid execution time data to work station data management when issuing an output operation to the display station. All user passed character data must have a value equal to or greater than hexadecimal 40.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS—7512 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: You have sent invalid data following a roll command.

You might have specified the number of lines to roll with a value that is equal to or greater than the number of lines in the roll area.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS—7513 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: Either you have defined too many field control words in a start field order or the first three bits after the start of field order are 000.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS—7514 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: The sequence of field format words (FFWs) and field control words (FCWs) is invalid.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS—7515 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: An invalid local display station random access memory command was detected by the work station controller. Either the random access memory address is wrong or the length is invalid.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS—7501.

SYS—7533 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: An invalid command modifier was detected by the work station controller. This error occurs when the command modifier of the display station IOB is incorrect.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS—7501.

SYS—7534 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: An invalid byte count was detected by the work station controller. This message occurs when the length field of the display station IOB (input/output block) has a value of zero.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS—7501.

SYS—7535 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: An invalid unit address was detected by the work station controller. This error occurs when the unit address of the display station IOB (input/output block) contains a value that is unknown to the controller.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS—7501.

SYS–7536 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: The byte count does not agree with the data received on a read input fields, save tables, save screen, or read screen command. This error is most likely caused by a read input fields command being issued to the display when an invalid input field(s) exists on the screen. The input field(s) could have been incorrectly overlayed by output data from a second format that did not define a new input field(s). For more information, see the discussion on multiple formats in Chapter 6 of the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Note: With work station controller expansion C, this error is detected prior to the transfer of any data.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS–7566 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STATION IS NOT OPERATIONAL NOW

Cause

Operator: The system has requested the display station identified in the message text to perform a function, but the display station is not working at this time. Recovery for a previous message was not completed successfully.

The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your IBM customer engineer if customer engineer services are required.

This error can be caused by one of the following:

- A printer is configured as a display station. Make sure the printer is properly configured.

- The display station is turned off.

- A cable or a cable connection is defective. Check all cables and cable connections.

- A terminal address switch is incorrectly set. Verify the terminal addresses and verify that no two display stations have the same terminal address.

- The termination switches are incorrectly set. Verify the termination switch settings.

- A work station attached by the Cable Thru feature is defective. The work station identified in the message text is not the defective work station. Instead, the defective work station is attached to the work station identified in the message text.

- A hardware error has occurred on the System/34.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS – 7567 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STATION IS VARIED OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text has been taken offline. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Recovery

Vary the display station online. The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS – 7570 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: A read input fields command was issued to the display station when the keyboard was unlocked.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS – 7571 work station id--POWER IS NOT ON AT THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text either does not have power on or is attached to the wrong port in the system unit. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7300.

SYS – 7573 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: The display station has received an invalid sequence of commands from the system.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS – 7601 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: An invalid input field length was detected on the display screen. This error is most likely caused by a read input fields command being issued to the display when an invalid input field(s) exists on the screen. The input fields(s) could have been destroyed when the line(s) containing the field(s) was incorrectly cleared by a second format that did not define a new input field(s). For more information, see the discussion on multiple formats in Chapter 6 of the *System Support Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS–7501.

SYS-7602 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: There is an invalid resequencing field control word in the format table. The problem is most likely in the data stream that was used to define the display screen.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7603 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: There are too many characters in a check digit verification field. The problem is most likely in the data stream that was used to define the display screen.

Note: This message is not issued on systems with work station expansion C. The error (too many characters in a check digit verification field) is reported by expansion C as an invalid field length—start of field order data stream reject (see message SYS-7505).

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7604 work station id--PROGRAM ERROR WHILE USING THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A program error has occurred while communicating with the display station identified in the message text. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display.

Programmer: A shift-out (SO) or a shift-in (SI) character has been omitted or misplaced in an open field. This error is usually detected when an SO character is not paired with an SI character or when there is an odd number of single byte character positions between the SO and SI characters.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for message SYS-7501.

SYS-7707 work station id--REQ FOR THIS DISPLAY STN--WRONG STN RESPONDED

Cause

Operator: A request was issued for the remote display station identified in the message text; however, a response was received from a different work station. This may be a display station hardware error. The task identifier of either a job name or SYSTEM is located at the right end of the format line in the message on the display. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

No Options Shown: This error occurred at a remote display station that is not signed on.

Option 1: The system attempts to redisplay the last system display.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry, and the inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message will follow to end the job that was active at the failing display station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the system will sign off the failing display station.

Notes:
1. More than one message can appear for the same error condition.
2. If errors continue to occur at a remote display station, use the VARY command to place the display station offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-7751 work station id--INVALID SNA FUNCTION FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: An SNA function that is not supported on the system has been requested by the remote work station support at the remote display station identified in the message text.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error, or the system may not be configured correctly.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that for SYS-7707.

SYS—7752 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN NOT COMMUNICATING WITH SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The remote display station identified in the message text is not communicating properly with the system. Either the display station is not powered on, attached correctly, or a hardware malfunction was encountered during a read operation.

Recovery

No Options Shown: This error occurred at a remote display station that is not signed on. Turn the Power switch off and on again at the failing display station to reset the error condition.

Option 1: The system attempts to redisplay the last system display.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry, and the inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message will follow to end the job that was active at the failing display station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the system will sign off the failing display station.

Notes:
1. If the display station is powered off, power it on. Also, make sure it is attached to the correct control unit port.
2. More than one message can appear for the same error condition. When you have responded with a 3 option to the last message for this error, the display station is signed off.
3. If errors continue to occur at a remote display station, use the VARY command to place the display station offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-7753 work station id--REQ FOR THIS DISPLAY STN--RWS ABNORMALLY ENDED

Cause

Operator: A request was entered for the display station identified in the message text, but the remote work station support was abnormally terminated due to one of the following:

- A program check

- A main storage failure

- An abnormal termination of SDLC

Recovery

No Options Shown: This error occured at a remote display station that is not signed on.

Option 1: The system attempts to redisplay the last system display.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry, and the inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message will follow to end the job that was active at the failing diplay station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the system will sign off the failing display station.

Notes:
1. More than one message can appear for the same error condition. Use the VARY command to vary offline all remote work stations and to vary them online again.
2. If errors continue to occur at a remote display station, use the VARY command to place the remote work stations offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-7754 work station id--UNDEFINED REMOTE ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STN

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system.

Programmer: This is probably a programming or hardware error. An SNA command or response that cannot be recognized by the remote work station support has been received by the display station identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-7707, with the addition of the following note.

Note: A dump is attempted by remote work station support, depending on dump protection.

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS–7756 work station id--INVALID SNA STATE FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during processing of a request for the display station identified in the message text.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error. An invalid SNA state (condition indicator) has been encountered.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7707, with the addition of the following note.

Note: A dump is taken by remote work station support, if the dump file is not protected.

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If a dump was taken, use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette.

If you suspect the error is not in an IBM-supplied program and a dump was taken, use the DUMP procedure to print or display the dump. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for more information about the DUMP procedure.

SYS–7757 work station id--SNA RH USAGE ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: This is an IBM programming error. A remote work station support SNA error has been encountered while processing a request for the remote display station identified in the message text.

Programmer: This error was issued because the request or response header (RH) bytes were incorrectly set by the remote work station support SNA.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7707.

SYS–7758 work station id--SNA PATH ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: An SNA path error has been encountered while processing a request for the remote display station identified in the message text. This might be an IBM programming error.

Programmer: This error is caused by the supervisory services within SNA, or the LSID (logical session identifier) is not assigned, or the requested SNA session does not exist. The control bits in the data sent from SNA are not correct, or there is an addressing problem.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as that for SYS–7707.

SYS–7759 work station id DISPLAY STN--REQUEST CONFLICTS WITH CONFIGURATION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while processing a request associated with the display station identified in the message text.

Programmer: This error might be the result of a configuration problem. An Activate Logical Unit (ACTLU) SNA command or BIND SNA command type or parameter was transmitted by RWS but could not be processed by the remote control unit because the command contains a nonsupported specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7707, with the addition of the following note.

Note: If this is a configuration error, a display station might be configured as a printer, or a display station may be configured with the wrong screen size.

SYS-7763 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. An unidentified return code from SDLC has been encountered.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error.

Recovery

No Options Shown: This message was issued for a remote display station that was not signed on (see notes 2 and 3).

Option 1: The system attempts to redisplay the last system display.

Option 2: If the task identifier is a job name, control is returned to the program running when the error occurred. Normally any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

If the task identifier is SYSTEM, the display station is using inquiry, and the inquiry is ended by selecting this option. Another message will follow to end the job that was active at the failing display station before the inquiry was started.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Notes:
1. More than one message can appear for the same error condition.
2. Use the VARY command to vary the remote control unit offline then online again. It may be necessary to vary several remote control units offline before recovery can be accomplished.
3. If errors continue to occur at a remote display station, use the VARY command to place the remote control unit offline and contact your customer engineer.

SYS-7764 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. SDLC has received a request-on-line command while processing a request for the display station.

Programmer: The remote control unit unexpectedly went offline and then back online. This could be the result of a short-duration power off or an altered status condition at the control unit.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-7763.

SYS-7765 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A time-out condition has been detected by SDLC while processing a request for the display station.

Programmer: The remote control unit has failed to respond to repeated SDLC inquiries.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as that for SYS-7763. In addition, check to see if the control unit is still powered up and online.

SYS-7766 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. SDLC has abnormally terminated while processing a request for the display station.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7763.

SYS-7767 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. An SDLC data overrun condition has been detected.

Programmer: This may be an IBM programming error. Primary SDLC has received more data than the buffer length specification in the IOB.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7763.

SYS-7768 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A permanent line/modem malfunction has been encountered.

Programmer: This error is caused by a data-set-ready condition being dropped in the middle of a session.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7763. In addition, check for an accidental disconnection or power drop on the modem.

SYS-7769 work station id DISPLAY STN--CONTROL UNIT NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system.

Programmer: SDLC detected an invalid request or protocol violation from the remote work station SNA or the remote work station control unit.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7763.

SYS-7770 work station id--HARDWARE ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A remote cluster feature hardware error was encountered while using the printer. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7707.

SYS-7772 work station id--HARDWARE ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A remote cluster feature data overrun condition has been detected. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS–7707.

SYS-7773 work station id--HARDWARE ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Programmer: The remote control unit encountered a hardware malfunction during a write operation to the identified display station.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-7707.

SYS-7786 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN--REMOTE FEATURE NOT INSTALLED

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Programmer: A command was sent to the identified display station, but the display station does not have the hardware feature installed that is necessary for the request.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-7707.

SYS-7798 work station id--DISPLAY STN--UNDEFINED REMOTE HARDWARE ERROR

Cause

Operator: The display station identified in the message text is no longer communicating properly with the system. A hardware error that could not be recognized has been encountered. The four digits to the right of the message text are information for your customer engineer if customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this error is the same as for SYS-7707.

SYS-7810 SMFSTART PROC CANNOT BE RUN IN SINGLE PROGRAM MODE

Cause

Operator: The SMFSTART procedure has been invoked, and you are attempting to run SMF in single program mode. SMF must be run in a multiprogramming environment.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7812 MAIN STORAGE UTILIZATION OPTION INVALID--NOT Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The SMFSTART procedure is running. An invalid entry was given for the MAIN STORAGE UTILIZATION display prompt. Valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7813 SMFSTART PROC CANNOT BE RUN IN THE INPUT JOB QUEUE

Cause

Operator: A job on the input job queue contains a procedure that cannot be run from the input job queue.

Programmer: The SMFSTART procedure, which starts the SMF Data Collection program, is on the input job queue. The SMF Data Collection program cannot be run from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7814 COLLECT COMMUNICATIONS OPTION INVALID--NOT Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The SMFSTART procedure was running when an invalid entry for the COMMUNICATIONS UTILIZATION display prompt was given. Valid entries for this prompt are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step is lost.

SYS—7815 INPUT JOB QUEUE OPTION INVALID--NOT Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The SMFPRINT procedure is running. An invalid entry was given for the PLACE ON INPUT JOB QUEUE display prompt for the report writer program. Valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7816 SMFPRINT PRINT OPTION INVALID

Cause

Operator: The SMFPRINT procedure is running. An invalid entry was given for the PRINT OPTION display prompt for the report writer program. Valid entries are DETAIL, SUMMARY, and ALL DETAIL is the default.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7817 DELETE DATA FILE OPTION INVALID--NOT Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The SMFPRINT procedure is running. An invalid entry was given for the Delete Data File After Printing display prompt for the report writer program. Valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7819 INVALID FROM OR TO PRINT LIMIT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the FROM or the TO limit parameter in the SMFPRINT command is invalid.

Programmer: Either the FROM or the TO limit parameter in the SMFPRINT command is invalid. Valid print time entries for these parameters are 000001 through 235959. If specified, all six digits must be entered (blank or 000000 is the default).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7820 INVALID SMF DATA FILE

Cause

Operator: The SMFPRINT or SMFSTART procedure is running. There may be an invalid entry in the Disk Data File Name display prompt for the report writer program. If the SMFSTART procedure is running, the SMF data file specified might be a user file with this label.

This message can also occur if the specified data file was created by SMF from a System Support Program release, other than the current release.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the SMF report writer program. Either an incorrect (invalid) data file name was given for the prompt display, the specified data file was not created by the SMF data collection program, or the specified data file was created by the SMF data collection program from a System Support Program release, other than the current release.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This message might occur if SMF created the data file from a System Support Program release other than the current release. If so, remove the data file from the system. SMF cannot access this data file again. You can use the DELETE procedure to remove the file from the system.

SYS—7837 INSUFFICIENT USER AREA TO START SMF-MLCA FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to activate the SMF-MLCA function, but there was insufficient user area storage available. SMF requires a 2 K byte page of user area to activate the SMF-MLCA. If all 14 K bytes of the user area are being used, or another task is executing that requires a region size equal to the user area, SMF cannot take 2 K bytes away from the user area.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can run SMF without collecting the MLCA data by restarting SMF and selecting the N option for communications. If you want to collect the MLCA data you must increase the size of the user area by 2 K bytes before activating SMF.

SYS—7839 TUB AND I/O COUNTER TABLE DIRECTORY DATA CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: The SMF procedure was invoked to initialize the system measurement facility. However, a system programming error was encountered.

Programmer: A device ID, a device address, or a unit address that exists in the I/O counter table directory does not have a matching entry in any of the TUBs (terminal unit blocks) on the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS—7840 SMF TASK IS ALREADY ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have entered the SMFSTART procedure command to start an SMF task. However, the SMF task is already executing.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7841 SMF TASK IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have entered the SMFSTOP procedure command to terminate the SMF Data Collection program. However, the SMF task is not active on the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7842 INLINE PARAMETER 3 INVALID IN $NUSMF PARAM LIST

Cause

Operator: A request has been made to execute the SMF initialize program. However, a programming error was encountered.

Programmer: The control storage module ($NUSMF) was called by the main storage module. However, inline parameter 3, which defines the action to be taken, does not contain a valid value. Valid values are 1 through 6 (decimal).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-7843 I/O COUNTER TABLE DIRECTORY DATA NOT IN SMF TABLE

Cause

Operator: The SMF procedure was invoked to initialize the system measurement facility. However, a system programming error was encountered.

Programmer: The control storage module ($NUSMF) has located an entry in the device I/O counter table directory that does not have an associated entry in the SMF table. This error might have occurred because the device I/O counter table directory contains an invalid entry or because a new I/O device was defined that does not exist in the current system I/O configuration.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-7844 ADDRESS TRANSLATION ERROR IN RECORD BUFFER ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: There is a programming error in SMF.

Programmer: The SMF control storage module ($NUSMF) attempted to access the SMF record buffer in translated main storage. However, the record buffer address is not within a valid 2 K page boundary.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-7845 FORMAT 1 FOR SMF DATA FILE NOT FOUND ON FSB CHAIN

Cause

Operator: There is a programming error in SMF.

Programmer: The Data Collection program ($SMFML) cannot locate the SMF.LOG file in the file specification block (FSB) chain. The SMF.LOG file must be the first file on the FSB chain.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-7846 SMF DATA FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to add a record to the SMF data file, but the file is full. If this error occurred while SMF was running, you might not have specified enough blocks in the SMFSTART procedure prompt display.

Programmer: The SMF data collection program is attempting to add a record to the SMF data file. However, the file is full.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the SMFSTART procedure and specify a different data file label. Another SMF data file will be allocated and built for this SMF run.

SYS−7847 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING SMF DATA FILE

Cause

Operator: While the SMF data file was being accessed a permanent disk I/O error was encountered.

Programmer: This message is issued by the SMF data collection program ($SMFML). A permanent disk I/O error completion code was received from FDIOS after the DISK IOS SVC was issued.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

SYS−7848 INVALID TIME INTERVAL VALUE

Cause

Operator: The SMFSTART procedure was invoked, and an invalid entry was given for the Data Collection Time Interval display prompt. The entry must be a three-digit value between 10 seconds (010) and 5 minutes (500).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7849 SMF IS NOT CONFIGURED ON THE SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: You have specified the SMFSTART procedure, but SMF is not configured on the system. The SMF function must be selected as part of CNFIGSSP before it can be evoked.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7850 file label--CHECKPOINT REQUESTED--SAVED IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility has been requested. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file in which a checkpoint record has just been saved. A checkpoint record is saved each time that either a RERUN statement in COBOL or a $CKPT instruction in Basic Assembler is executed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: Use this checkpoint record file label as the first parameter in the CRESTART procedure if the program or system fails.

SYS−7851 file label--THIS FILE NOT OPENED BEFORE CKPT REQUEST

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility was invoked. However, the file identified in the message text was not opened prior to the request. All files must be opened before checkpoint data can be saved.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7853 file label--INSUFFICIENT DISK SPACE FOR CHECKPOINT

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility was invoked. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file. However, the checkpoint function cannot be run because of insufficient disk space for the checkpoint record file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* to determine the amount of space needed for the checkpoint record file.

SYS-7854 file label--THIS FILE IS CURRENTLY BEING USED

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility has been requested. However, the file identified in the message text has DISP-SHR specified in the FILE statement. The checkpoint function cannot be performed if any data files can possibly be used by another job.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7855 file label--MRT PROCEDURE CANNOT REQUEST CHECKPOINT

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility was invoked. The facility was requested via an MRT procedure. Checkpoints cannot be run from an MRT procedure. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7856 file label--DISK VTOC IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The maximum number of disk VTOC entries has been reached. Therefore, the checkpoint record file identified in the message text plus the scratch(S) and job(J) files used by the checkpoint job step cannot be entered in the VTOC.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7857 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file. However, the file already exists on disk. You cannot have two files on disk with the same label if one of them is a checkpoint record file. A checkpoint record cannot have the same label as an existing data file even though the dates are different. Either delete the data file with the same label if it is no longer needed or change the program to request a different checkpoint record file label. Use the RERUN statement or the $CKEQ macroinstruction to change the program.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this checkpoint job step previously failed, the checkpoint record file still exists. Run the CRESTART procedure to complete the job. Do not start the program over.

SYS—7858 file label--DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING DISK VTOC

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while accessing the disk VTOC for the checkpoint record file identified in the message text. This was the first checkpoint request for the job step, and the checkpoint request cannot be completed.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without checkpoint records being saved. The checkpoint record file exists with no checkpoint record in it.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. The checkpoint record file is deleted, and all checkpoint active status is removed from files and libraries.

Notes:
1. If option 0 is selected, the checkpoint record file exists with no checkpoint records in it. After the program completes, run the CRESTART procedure to remove the file or use the file rebuild function to delete all checkpoint status.
2. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS—7859 file label--PGM CANNOT HAVE A SESSION AS A REQUESTOR

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred while initializing a checkpoint request.

Programmer: The checkpoint facility was invoked. However, the checkpoint function cannot be run because the program whose requestor is an SSP-ICF session cannot save checkpoints unless the requesting program has specified an evoked EOX operation during the initialization. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7860 file label--PGM CANNOT USE COMMUNICATIONS AND CKPT

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while initializing the checkpoint facility.

Programmer: The checkpoint facility was invoked. However, the checkpoint function cannot be run because the application program is using data communications. Checkpoint cannot be run with a program using data communications.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7861 file label--NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint facility was invoked. The checkpoint record file is on a resource security list, and you are not authorized to access it. The file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file, and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your security officer to obtain authorization to use this file.

SYS–7862 CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE NOT FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to copy a checkpoint record file onto an APAR diskette but cannot locate a file. The cause might be that no checkpoint record file exists at this time.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7863 file label--THIS CKPT RECORD FILE ALREADY BEING USED

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to copy the specified checkpoint record file onto a diskette. However, the file is currently being used as a label for a checkpoint record file receiving checkpoints, or it is the label of a data file. The file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7864 file label--THIS CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) found the checkpoint record file, which was specified in the message text, listed in the disk VTOC. However, the utility is not able to locate the record file on disk. The file might have been deleted after it was located in the VTOC.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7865 NO MORE CHECKPOINT RECORD FILES FOUND ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) cannot find any additional checkpoint record files to copy onto a diskette.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS—7866 file label--COPY THIS CKPT RECORD FILE--ENTER 0 OR 1 . . .

Cause

Operator: This message occurs when you copy only specified checkpoint record files onto diskette using the APAR utility ($FEAPR).

Recovery

Option 0: NO; select this option if you do not want to copy the file identified in the message text to diskette.

Option 1: YES; select this option if you do want to copy the file identified in the message text to diskette.

SYS—7867 file label--PGM CANNOT USE IMMEDIATE ACCESS FILE

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred while initializing the checkpoint facility. The checkpoint function cannot be run because the file identified in the message text has IFILE-Y specified in the FILE OCL statement.

Recovery

Option 0: Select the option to continue processing. The job is run without allocating space for the checkpoint record file and checkpoint active status is not set for files and libraries (the job cannot be restarted using the CRESTART procedure).

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7868 file name--CANNOT CHECKPOINT THIS REMOTE FILE

Cause

Operator: The job step cannot be checkpointed because the job step is accessing a remote disk file. For additional information about remote disk files, see the *IBM System/34 and System/3 Model 15D Distributed Disk File Facility PRPQ Reference Manual*, SC21-7869.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7874 CHECKPOINT/RESTART NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: The APAR utility ($FEAPR) is attempting to copy checkpoint/restart files onto an APAR diskette; however, checkpoint/restart is not configured.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. The checkpoint/restart files are not copied.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7875 INVALID PARAMETER 2 IN CRESTART COMMAND STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The CRESTART procedure that you are running contains an error. Parameter 2 is invalid. Valid entries are DELETE and RESUME.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7876 file label--DISK I/O ERROR ON CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE

Cause

Operator: A restart of a checkpoint job was attempted. However, a disk I/O error was encountered while accessing the checkpoint record file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Notes:
1. Reissue the CRESTART procedure. There are two checkpoint records in the checkpoint record file. The record containing the I/O error has been marked invalid by the RESTART utility. When you reissue the CRESTART procedure, the previous checkpoint record must be used for the restart. If that request fails, you can restart the job by using the CRESTART procedure after you run the BUILD procedure. For information on the CRESTART and BUILD procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual*.
2. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS−7877 file label--RESTART FAILED--DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A restart of a checkpoint job was attempted. However, a disk I/O error was encountered while accessing the disk VTOC. The checkpoint record file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–7878 file label--RESTART FAILED--DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error occurred while an offline multivolume (OLMV) diskette file was being restarted from the checkpoint record file identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Notes:
1. Run the BUILD procedure before trying to run this job again.
2. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–7879 file label--NO CHECKPOINT RECORDS EXIST IN THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A system failure occurred while a job requesting the checkpoint restart facility was in the process of saving the first checkpoint record. The checkpoint record file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. The program restart utility ($RSTRT) deletes the checkpoint record file from disk. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: It may be necessary to run the file rebuild function of IPL to remove checkpoint active status from the system. For information on the file rebuild displays, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

SYS–7880 file label--THIS CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you incorrectly entered a parameter, or the checkpointed program failed prior to taking the first checkpoint.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the label parameter in the CHKPT statement may be incorrect.

Programmer: The checkpointed program might have failed prior to the first call of the $CKPT instruction. The file does not exist on disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7881 file label--THIS FILE NOT A CHECKPOINT RECORD FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you incorrectly entered a parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the label parameter you entered in the CHKPT statement is incorrect.

Programmer: The program restart utility ($RSTRT) has determined that the file label identified in the message text is not a checkpoint record file. The label was specified in the CHKPT utility control statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7882 file label--RESTART FAILED--DISKETTE I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A diskette I/O error occurred while the offline multivolume diskette file that is being processed by a checkpoint job step was being repositioned to the place indicated in the checkpoint record. The file identified in the message text is the OLMV file file being repositioned.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS−7883 file label--INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: A restart of a checkpoint job was attempted. However, at this time there is not enough main storage space available for the program restart utility ($RSTRT) to restore the checkpointed program in main storage. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file that is to be restarted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7884 file label--SESSION DATE FORMAT CONFLICTS WITH CKPT

Cause

Operator: A restart of a checkpoint job has been attempted. However, either the session date format currently being used or the system date format is different from what was being used when the checkpoint record file was created. The file identified in the message text is the checkpoint record file being restarted.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing. The difference in formats is ignored, and the format of the checkpoint record file that was saved is used.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can change the session date format by using the SET procedure. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the SET procedure.

SYS-7885 file label--PRINTER CONFIGURATION DIFFERENT FROM CKPT

Cause

Operator: The restart function has been started for a checkpoint record file identified in the message text. However, the printer configuration contained in this checkpoint record file is different from the current printer configuration. The different configuration is the result of one of the following being changed since the last checkpoint was taken:

- The forms number
- The lines per page
- The printer belt image
- The translation table

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue processing with the forms number, lines per page, print belt image, and the translate table contained in the checkpoint record file.

The forms number and lines per page contained in the checkpoint record file remain in effect until they are changed by available system functions, the work station is signed off, or a main storage IPL is performed. The printer belt image and the translate table contained in the checkpoint record file remain in effect until they are changed by available system functions, or a main storage IPL is performed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7886 file label--RESERVE AREA NOT ALLOWED ON RESTART

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) has been invoked, and a RESERVE statement was specified prior to the CRESTART procedure statement. A RESERVE statement is invalid preceding the CRESTART procedure. If the checkpointed job had a reserve area, it will be restored by the restart utility.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7887 file label--CHECKPOINTED SRT MUST BE RESTARTED AS SRT

Cause

Operator: The restart facility was invoked from a single requestor terminal (SRT). The SRT request cannot be restarted from the job queue or from a nonrequestor terminal (NRT). The checkpoint record file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7888 INSERT DISKETTE sequence number FOR FILE file label

Cause

Operator: The restart function was started for the offline multivolume file identified in the message text. However, the wrong diskette sequence was loaded. The correct sequence number is given in the message text. If present, the characters to the right of the message text identify the diskette magazine drive location.

Recovery

Option 0: Insert the correct diskette sequence and retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7889 TRANSLATE TABLE CONFLICTS WITH CKPT FILE file label

Cause

Operator: A restart of a checkpoint job has been attempted. However, the 5211 printer translate table currently in the system is different from the translate table that was saved in the checkpoint record file at the time it was created. The checkpoint record file that is being restarted is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The translate table that was saved in the checkpoint record file will be used for all further printer operations in this checkpoint job.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can diaplay the information in the translate table by using the STATUS DISPLAY command.

SYS−7890 file label--THIS CKPT RECORD FILE ALREADY BEING USED

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) has been invoked. The checkpoint record file specified is currently being used as a label for a checkpoint record file presently taking checkpoints, or it is the label of a data file. The file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7891 file label--CRESTART CANNOT BE CALLED BY A PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) has been invoked. However, the CRESTART procedure was specified from a procedure other than the HELP procedure. CRESTART cannot be a nested procedure except within the HELP procedure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7892 printer id--ALIGN FORMS TO LINE 1

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) was requested. Align the forms to line 1 on this printer identified in the message text. $RSTRT will space the printer to the line that the printer was set on when the last checkpoint was saved.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue after the forms are aligned to line 1.

SYS–7893 printer id--THIS PRINTER CANNOT BE ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) has been requested. However, an error occurred while attempting to allocate the printer that was active during the checkpointed job step. The printer ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7894 file label--NEED EXTENDED DISK DATA MGT FOR RESTART

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) was invoked. However, when the checkpoint record file identified in the message text was created, the system was configured with the extended disk data management function. The checkpoint record file cannot be processed on the system now because the extended disk data management is not configured.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7895 load member name--FORMAT NOT IN USER OR SYSTEM LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The restart utility ($RSTRT) has been requested. However, the screen format that was used for the checkpoint job step cannot be found in the user library or the system library (#LIBRARY). The load member is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The system library and the currrent user library are the only libraries that are protected. Any format load member used by the checkpoint program must be in either of those libraries, or the checkpoint/restart facility cannot ensure that the library was not condensed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7896 file label--THIS FILE IS CURRENTLY BEING USED. ː .

Cause

Operator: The checkpoint restart utility ($RSTRT) has been specified to restart a program that failed while saving checkpoints. However, while the system was restoring the resources used by the checkpointed task, another program was encountered that was already attempting to use the checkpointed disk file. The file label is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try allocating the disk file again. The other program may have terminated, or that user has responded to an outstanding message.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This message can occur only if another program is of trying to access the checkpoint active file and has not yet received and/or responded to an outstanding message in regard to this file.

SYS–7900 ENABLE STATEMENT MUST PRECEDE END STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A required ENABLE statement is missing. An invalid SSP-ICF OCL sequence was entered. To initiate an SSP-ICF subsystem, an ENABLE statement must be present, and it must precede an END statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7901 ENABLE STATEMENT MUST BE FOLLOWED BY END STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid SSP-ICF OCL sequence was encountered. Two ENABLE statements have been entered. An ENABLE statement must be followed by an END statement for each SSP-ICF subsystem that is to be initialized.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7902 ENABLING subsystem configuration name--LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the LIBRNAME parameter in an ENABLE statement contains an error.

Programmer: An error was encountered while enabling the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text. The library identified in the message text does not exist.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7903 SUBSYSTEM CONFIG subsystem configuration name NOT FOUND--LIB library name

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the ENABLE statement you entered contains an error.

Programmer: The SSP-ICF subsystem configuration name identified in the message text is not in the library that is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7904 DISK I/O ERROR READING SUBSYSTEM CONFIG subsystem configuration name

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error occurred while reading the SSP-ICF subsystem configuration record identified in the message text.

Programmer: The subsystem configuration record is unusable as it is. Either rebuild the configuration record or run the alternative sector rebuild utility ($BUILD) and correct the bad data in the record.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7905 SUBSYSTEM CONFIGURATION subsystem configuration name ALREADY ENABLED

Cause

Operator: The subsystem configuration name given in the enable request is already active. Each subsystem name must be unique among active subsystems. The subsystem configuration name is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7906 SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuration name--LOC location name ALREADY ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while initializing the SSP-ICF subsystem.

Programmer: An attempt was made to initialize or add locations to an SSP-ICF subsystem. However, the location, which is identified in the message text and which is retrieved from the subsystem configuration record, is already being used by the subsystem that is currently active. The name of the active subsystem is identified in the message text. The location name must be unique among active locations.

Recovery

Option 0: If several locations are beig enabled, but one of the locations is already active, select this option to continue enabling the rest of the locations.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7907 NOT ENOUGH CQS TO ENABLE SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuration name

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while enabling the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: There is not enough common queue space (CQS) to allocate the required control blocks needed for the subsystem that is being initialized.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Before the common queue space size can be increased, all active SSP-ICF subsystems must be disabled using the DISABLE command. For information on calculating the common queue space requirements for active subsystems, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

SYS−7908 AN SSP-ICF MODULE NOT FOUND--ENABLING subsystem configuration name

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The subsystem cannot be enabled because the SSP-ICF control module (#ICCNT) cannot be found in the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about the optional SSP-ICF support. If you have SSP-ICF configured, contact your program support representative.

SYS−7909 MEMBER subsystem configuration name IS NOT AN SSP-ICF CONFIG RECORD

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the subsystem configuration name in the ENABLE statement is invalid.

Programmer: An attempt was made to enable the subsystem identified in the message text. However, the named subsystem configuration was not built by CNFIGICF for an SSP-ICF subsystem.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−7910 ENABLING subsystem configuration name AN SSP-ICF MODULE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while attempting to enable the subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The subsystem cannot be enabled because the required module for the specified SSP-ICF subsystem is not in the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Notes:
1. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about the optional SSP-ICF support. If you have SSP-ICF configured, contact your program support representative.
2. Following are the module directory names for the SSP-ICF subsystems:

SSP-ICF Subsystem	Module Name
Intra	$ISMA
BSCEL	#IBLM
IMS	#IBIM
CCP	#IBPC
CICS	#IBCI
SNUF	#IUSF
PEER	#IRSML
3270	#ITSPI

SYS-7911 CANNOT ENABLE subsystem configuration name--SSP-ICF NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The subsystem cannot be enabled because either the SSP-ICF function is not configured on the system or SSP-ICF was deleted by the override function at IPL.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7912 LINE NUMBER NOT ALLOWED FOR SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuration name . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the line number parameter is not allowed for the subsystem identified in the ENABLE statement just entered.

Programmer: The subsystem type being enabled is intra, and the line number parameter is not allowed for intra.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The line number parameter is ignored, and the enable continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7913 LINE NUMBER REQUIRED FOR SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuration name . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the line number parameter is missing from the ENABLE statement.

Programmer: An error was encountered while enabling the subsystem identified in the message text. The line number parameter must be specified for the subsystem type being enabled. Valid entries are 1 or 2.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7914 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE IN TWA--ENABLING subsystem configuration name . . .

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: An enable request failed while attempting to allocate disk space in the task work area (TWA). Not enough space is available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the enable request. Another task may have freed some space in the task workarea.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7915 NOT ENOUGH NONSWAPPABLE STORAGE--ENABLING subsystem configuration name

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The SSP-ICF function cannot be activated because not enough nonswappable main storage space can be acquired. When initializing the first SSP-ICF subsystem, ENABLE loads the SSP-ICF control module and allocates the required common queue space in nonswappable main storage.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7918 ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM CQS SIZE CONFLICTS WITH subsystem configuration name . . .

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The common queue space (CQS) size of the active SSP-ICF subsystem(s) is different from the CQS size of the SSP-ICF subsystem you are attempting to enable.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The specified CQS size is ignored, and subsystem is enabled using the existing CQS size.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7919 ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM SWAP STATUS CONFLICTS--subsystem configuration name . . .

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The swappability of the subsystem being enabled conflicts with the swapability of an active subsystem of the same type.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The specified swap request is ignored, and the subsystem is enabled with the same swappability as the active subsystem.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7920 subsystem configuration name--ONLY number K SSQS SPACE REMAINS OF 42 K . . .

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the subsystem identified in the message text. However, only the indicated number of K bytes of subsystem queue space (SSQS) is available at this time.

Programmer: The requested size for the subsystem queue space, plus the common queue space, plus any currently active SSQS for this subsystem type, exceeds the maximum possible queue space size of 42 K bytes.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The subsystem will be activated with the SSQS that is available.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7921 subsystem configuration name--ONLY number K NONSWAPPABLE SSQS AVAILABLE . . .

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text. However, only the indicated number of K bytes is available as nonswappable main storage.

Programmer: There is not enough nonswappable main storage available for the required subsystem code and subsystem queue space (SSQS). This condition is the result of other tasks using the space on the system or the lack of available storage because of the size of the system.

Recovery

Option 0: If this option is available, select it to activate the subsystem with reduced SSQS. The storage required for the subsystem code cannot be reduced.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7922   ENABLING subsystem configuration name--LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the IMS, CICS, or SNUF SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text. However, the attempt failed because the library containing the inactive destination procedure does not exist. The library name is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7923   ENABLING subsystem configuration name--PROCEDURE procedure name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while attempting to enable the IMS, CICS, or SNUF SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text. However, the attempt failed because the inactive destination procedure does not exist in the library identified in the message text or in the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7924   PARAM 4 IN ENABLE CMD MUST BE SHOW, NOSHOW OR NULL

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the ENABLE command statement is invalid. Valid entries are SHOW, NOSHOW, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7925   ENABLING subsystem configuration name--LOCATION location name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable the subsystem or add a location to the subsystem identified in the message text. However, the location identified in the message text does not exist in the specified configuration record.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7927 subsystem configuration name BEING DISABLED--CANNOT ADD LOC location name

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to add the location identified in the message text to the enabled subsystem identified in the message text. However, the subsystem is in the process of being disabled by abnormal termination or by a previous disable command.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7928 subsystem configuration name--LOCATION PARAMETER INVALID FOR ENABLE

Cause

Operator: The LOCATION parameter in the ENABLE command or ENABLE utility control statement must specify the name of the remote location to be enabled. The parameter is only valid for subsystems that can have multiple remote locations. The subsystem configuration name is specified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-7929 subsystem configuration name--LINE NUMBER PARAM INCORRECT FOR ENABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to add a location to a subsystem but the wrong line number was specified. The LINE NUMBER parameter in the ENABLE command or ENABLE utility control statement must specify which communications line is allocated for this subsystem. The subsystem configuration name is specified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are adding locations to a subsystem that is already enabled, the line number parameter is optional.

SYS–7930 NO NEW LOCATIONS ACTIVATED FOR SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuration name

Cause

Operator: If this is the first enable of the subsystem identified in the message text, it cannot send data over a communications line because there are no locations to send it to. If this is a subsequent enable of the subsystem, the location you are attempting to send data to could already be active for this subsystem.

Programmer: The subsystem configuration record or ENABLE SHOW specified that all locations for the subsystem that are not already active should not be activated. In addition, no new locations have been specified. If no locations are activated for the first enable, the subsystem will be disabled.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7931 LOCATION location name IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A global enable of a multipoint configuration was issued. A location in the subsystem configuration record has the same name as a location that is already active. However, the use is not attempting to activate the location again. The location name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–7932 subsystem configuration name--SUBSYSTEM CONFIGURATION CANNOT BE ENABLED NOW

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to add locations to or to enable the subsystem identified in the message text. However, a subsystem with the same name and subsystem type was already enabled. Either the configuration record is not the same as the one previously enabled, or the configuration record has been modified since the subsystem was enabled. You must disable the active subsystem before you enable this configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7933 CANNOT ENABLE subsystem configuration name--DISABLE NOT COMPLETE

Cause

Operator: The subsystem or its link control module, associated with the subsystem configuration name in the message text, has abnormally ended. If there is a message on the system console indicating an abnormal termination, you must respond to that informational message and then select option 1 for this message before this subsystem can be enabled. If there is no such message on the system console, you must select option 2 or 3 before this subsystem can be enabled. In either of the above cases, this is an IBM program problem. You should take a system dump and notify your IBM program service representative.

Recovery

Option 1: After you respond to the message on the system console, if there is a message on the system console, select option 1 and continue the enabling of the subsystem.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7935 subsystem configuration name--NOT ENOUGH RESOURCES FOR PHONE LIST

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to enable the subsystem identified in the message text. However, there is not enough assign/free space to process the phone list.

Recovery

Option 1: Another attempt is made to assign space for the phone list. If enough assign/free space is available, processing will continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–7936 subsystem configuration name--PHONE LIST phone list name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to enable a subsystem. However, the specified phone list library member could not be located in the subsystem configuration library or #LIBRARY, or the specified library member was located but is not a phone list. The subsystem configuration name and the phone list name are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7937 subsystem configuration name--DISK I/O ERROR WHILE READING PHONE LIST

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to enable the subsystem identified in the message text. A permanent disk I/O error occurred while the ENABLE procedure was reading the phone list.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7938 SWITCH TYPE INVALID FOR AN X.21 SWITCHED LINE . . .

Cause

Operator: You attempted to enable a subsystem on an X.21 switched line. The switch type was specified as manual call or manual answer. The switch type must be autoanswer to enable a subsystem on an X.21 switched line.

Recovery

Option 0: The switch type is set to autoanswer and the enabling of the subsystem continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—7939 REQUIRED X.21 AUTOCALL TASK IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to enable a subsystem on an X.21 switched line. However, the X.21 autocall task is not active for one of the following reasons:

- An X.21 switched line was not specified during microcode configuration. Enter a STATUS SUBSYS (D I) command to see if an X.21 switched line is configured. If it is not, call your IBM customer engineer.

- The file that contains the X.21 support was not installed on the system. For information about installling X.21 support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

- The X.21 autocall task abnormally ended. Activate the task by performing an IPL.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8000 DISABLE STATEMENT MUST PRECEDE END STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid SSP-ICF OCL sequence was entered. A required DISABLE statement is missing. To terminate an SSP-ICF subsystem, a DISABLE statement must be present and must precede an END statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8001 DISABLE STATEMENT MUST BE FOLLOWED BY END STMT

Cause

Operator: An invalid SSP-ICF OCL sequence was entered. Two DISABLE statements have been entered. A DISABLE statement must be followed by an END statement for each SSP-ICF subsystem that is to be terminated.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8002 subsystem configuration name--THIS SUBSYSTEM IS NOT ENABLED

Cause

Operator: A DISABLE command was issued for the subsystem identified in the message text. However, the requested SSP-ICF subsystem is not active.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8003 subsystem configuration name--DISABLE TRIED BUT THIS SUBSYSTEM ACTIVE . . .

Cause

Operator: A disable request has been attempted for the subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: A disable request was attempted by the system operator. However, the requested SSP-ICF subsystem has active sessions at this time, or BSC or SNA 3270 emulation has device emulation tasks active.

Recovery

Option 0: Hold the disable request until the active sessions terminate. No new sessions are allowed, and the current sessions are given a disable-pending return code.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the disable request. This error message is reissued if there are still active sessions, or SNA or BSC 3270 emulation tasks are still active.

Option 2: Immediate disable. The sessions are terminated immediately, and each session is given an immediate-disable return code.

Option 3: Terminate the disable request. The SSP-ICF subsystem continues to run.

SYS–8004 SUBSYSTEM subsystem configuation name IS NOW DISABLED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message issued as the result of a previous message; a zero · option was selected on message SYS–8003. At that time, you chose to hold the disable that was requested for the subsystem identified in the message text. The pending disable is now complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8005   subsystem configuration name--THIS SUBSYSTEM ALREADY BEING DISABLED

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of a disable request being issued, either by the DISABLE procedure or by the Subsystem Termination Utility ($IEDS), for the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text. The identified subsystem is already being disabled, possibly because a previous disable pend was pending.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 8006   CANNOT DISABLE subsystem configuration name--ENABLE NOT COMPLETE

Cause

Operator: A disable request has been attempted for the SSP-ICF subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer A DISABLE command was issued. However, the command cannot be processed because the enable processing for this subsystem is not complete.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 8007   subsystem configuration name--LOCATION PARAMETER INVALID FOR DISABLE

Cause

Operator: The LOCATION parameter in the DISABLE command or DISABLE utility control statement is invalid. This parameter is valid only for subsystems that can have multiple remote locations. The subsystem configuration name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS – 8008   subsystem configuration name BEING DISABLED--CANNOT DISABLE LOC NOW

Cause

Operator: You attempted to disable one location for a subsystem when the subsystem is already in the process of being disabled. The subsystem is either being disabled by an abnormal termination or by a previous DISABLE command statement that did not specify a location.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8009 location name--DISABLE TRIED BUT THIS LOCATION ACTIVE . . .

Cause

Operator: You attempted a disable request for the location identified in the message text.

Programmer: The system operator attempted a disable request. However, the requested SSP-ICF subsystem location is active at this time.

Recovery

Option 0: Hold the disable request until the active sessions terminate. No new sessions are allowed, and the current sessions are given a disable-pending return code.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the disable request. This error message is reissued if there are still active sessions.

Option 2: Immediate disable. The sessions are terminated immediately, and each session is given an immediate-disable return code.

Option 3: Terminate the disable request. The location remains active.

SYS—8010 subsystem configuration name--LOCATION location name NOT ENABLED

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to terminate communications with a particular location associated with a subsystem. The location you specified is not enabled.

Programmer: A location was specified in the location parameter of the DISABLE procedure or utility control statement. However, the location cannot be disabled because it is not enabled.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8011 LOCATION location name IS ALREADY BEING DISABLED

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of a disable request being issued, either by the DISABLE procedure or by the Subsystem Termination Utility ($IEDS), for the location identified in the message text. The identified location is already being disabled. (The location may be waiting for active sessions to terminate.)

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8012 location BEING DISABLED--IMMEDIATE DISABLE ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The system operator is attempting a disable request for the location identified in the message text.

Programmer: The system operator attempted to disable one location of a subsystem. The location is already being disabled. A pending condition might have occurred because of active sessions on a previous disable attempt, which has not yet completed. The operator can initiate an immediate disable of that location.

Recovery

Option 2: Immediate disable. The sessions are terminated immediately, and each session is given an immediate-disable return code.

Option 3: Terminate this disable request.

SYS—8013 subsystem configuration name BEING DISABLED--IMMEDIATE DISABLE ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The system operator is attempting a disable request for the subsystem identified in the message text.

Programmer: The system operator attempted to disable a subsystem. The subsystem is already being disabled. A pending condition might have occurred because of active sessions on a previous disable attempt, which has not yet completed. The operator can initiate an immediate disable of that subsystem.

Recovery

Option 2: Immediate disable. The sessions are terminated immediately, and each session is given an immediate-disable return code.

Option 3: Terminate this disable request.

SYS—8100 location name--LINE 1 BEING MONITORED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem has been enabled. The line monitor function is active for line 1, and the BSC link control task is prepared for one of the following:

- A call if the line is a switched line

- A poll, select, or an ENQ if the line is a nonswitched line

- An acquire operation from an SSP-ICF application

The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8101 location--LINE 2 BEING MONITORED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem has been enabled. The line monitor function is active for line 2, and the BSC link control task is prepared for one of the following:

- A call if the line is a switched line.

- A poll, select, or an ENQ if the line is a nonswitched line.

- An acquire operation from an SSP-ICF application.

The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8102 location name--LINE 3 BEING MONITORED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem has been enabled. The line monitor function is active for line 3, and the BSC link control task is prepared for one of the following:

- A call if the line is a switched line

- A poll, select, or an ENQ if the line is a nonswitched line

- An acquire operation from an SSP-ICF application

The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8103 location name--LINE 4 BEING MONITORED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem has been enabled. The line monitor function is active for line 4, and the BSC link control task is prepared for one of the following:

- A call if the line is a switched line

- A poll, select, or an ENQ if the line is a nonswitched line

- An acquire operation from an SSP-ICF application

The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8104 LINE line number--OPERATOR ANSWER REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem is ready to receive a call on the line identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: When receiving a call and answering manually, do the following:

1. After you are called, lift the telephone receiver and talk to the operator of the other system.

2. Enter option 0 to continue.

3. Put your modem in data mode before the caller puts his modem in data mode.

4. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

SYS-8105 LINE line number--OPERATOR DIAL REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem is ready to call another system on the line identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are initiating a call and you have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Put your modem in talk mode.

2. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

3. Either the operator of the remote station will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

4. Enter option 0 after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

5. Hang up the telephone receiver on your modem.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

If you are initiating a call and you do not have an IBM integrated modem, do the following:

1. Enter option 0 to continue.

2. Put your modem in talk mode.

3. Pick up the telephone receiver and dial the remote terminal.

4. Either the operator of the remote terminal will answer your call, or you will hear a high-pitched tone indicating the operator has placed his modem in auto mode. If you talk to the operator, ask him to place his modem in data mode.

5. Place your modem in data mode after you hear the high-pitched tone indicating that the remote modem is in data mode.

6. The program begins executing, and data is transferred.

SYS–8106 LINE line number--EQUIPMENT WRAP TEST RAN SATISFACTORILY

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed because of a failure on the line identified in the message text. The failure could be caused by problems at the remote system. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your communications lines.

Recovery

Option 1: If there were active sessions at the time of the failure, each session will be posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application(s) may then take appropriate recovery action. If there were no active sessions at the time of the failure, the communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code.

Note: Option 1 might not be issued if this error occurred while a disable of the subsystem is in progress. Option 2 is issued only if this error occurred for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS–8107 LINE line number--ATTACHMENT FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed, because of a failure on the line identified in the message text. The error was caused by an attachment failure.

Recovery

Option 1: If there were active sessions at the time of the failure, each session will be posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application(s) may then take appropriate recovery action. If there were no active sessions at the time of the failure, the communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code.

Note: Option 1 might not be issued if this error occurred while a disable of the subsystem is in progress. Option 2 is issued only if this error occurred for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS–8108 LINE line number--MODEM FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of the BSC wrap test being executed due to a failure on the line identified in the message text. The error was caused by an integrated modem failure.

Recovery

Option 1: If there were active sessions at the time of the failure, each session will be posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application(s) may then take appropriate recovery action. If there were no active sessions at the time of the failure, the communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code.

Note: Option 1 might not be issued if this error occurred while a disable of the subsystem is in progress. Option 2 is issued only for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS–8109 LINE line number--SET TEST SWITCH TO TEST POSITION . . .

Cause

Operator: An unrecoverable error has occurred on the BSC line identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Set the Test switch to the Test position, then select option 0 to run the test. After the test has run, a BSC line failure message will be displayed. At that time, set the Test switch to the Operate position again and select option 0 to the displayed message.

For the X.21 feature, the Test switch may be located on the data communications equipment (DCE). For other configurations, the Test switch is located on the cable to the modem.

SYS–8110 location name--INVALID ID RECEIVED ON SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The switched line ID received by an SSP-ICF subsystem from the remote system was different from that expected. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text. The ID exchange was the result of an incoming call.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8111 location name--INVALID ID RECEIVED ON SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: The switched line ID received by an SSP-ICF subsystem from the remote system was different from that expected. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text. The ID exchange was the result of an Acquire, Transmit, or Receive operation.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS—8112 location name--NO DATA SENT/RECEIVED WITHIN WAIT TIME

Cause

Operator: Because no user requests were issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem within the specified wait times, an abnormal termination sequence was sent to the remote system. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS—8113 LINE line number--NO RESPONSE FROM REMOTE SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The remote system did not respond to an attempted data transfer or acknowledgement of data transfer. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) will follow this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS—8114 LINE line number--DATA CHECK

Cause

Operator: Data was received incorrectly (data check). The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) will follow this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS—8115 location name--DATA LOST--BUFFER OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: The data transmitted by the remote location was lost because the amount of data transmitted exceeded the size of the input buffer or because the end-of-frame (EOF) character was lost (EOF does not apply for the PEER subsystem). The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message can be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8116 LINE line number--DATA SET NOT READY OR CONNECTION LOST

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of one of the following:

- The modem does not have power or has lost power during communications.

- The connection on a switched line was lost.

The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Make the data set ready then select option 0.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) will follow this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS-8117 LINE line number--ADAPTER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A machine error (BSC adapter check) has occurred. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) follows this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS-8118 LINE line number--INVALID LINE CONTROL SEQUENCE RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An invalid sequence of line control characters was received from the remote system. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) will follow this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS-8119 LINE line number--UNEXPECTED LINE CONTROL SEQUENCE RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: There are several possible causes for this message including equipment failure and failure of the remote system to respond correctly. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: One of the wrap test messages (SYS–8106, SYS–8107, or SYS–8108) will follow this message. Select the appropriate recovery option for that message.

SYS-8120 location name--ABNORMAL TERMINATION RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received an abnormal termination sequence from the remote location. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message might be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8121 location name--COMMUNICATIONS LINE FAILURE

Cause

Operator: A communications line failure has been detected. A message indicating the cause of the failure was issued to the system console, and option 0 was taken for that message. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem enabled on the line is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8122 location name--DISCONNECT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received a disconnect sequence from the remote system. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error. If you are running the ICVERIFY procedure, select option 0.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8123 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--POOL ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire an SSP-ICF CCP or CICS/VS session. However, no session addresses are available from the address pool at this time. The location name associated with the local CCP or CICS/VS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8124 location name--SIGN ON FAILED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during a sign-on attempt. The remote CCP system rejected the password sent during sign on. The location name associated with the local SSP-ICF CCP subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8125 location name--ACQUIRE NOT
ALLOWED--LINE NOT
AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to an
SSP-ICF subsystem. However, that subsystem
is enabled on a line that supports only one
session at a time. Either the session is already
active or the remote system has not been
started. The location name associated with the
subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program
with a return code indicating the cause of this
error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous job step is preserved;
however, any new data created by this job step
may be lost. Updated records already written to
disk remain updated, and records already
deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files
are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic,
new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data
management error recovery, options might not
be issued with this message. If none are
available, another message may be issued from
the user program. Select the appropriate
recovery action for that message.

SYS—8126 location name--ACQUIRE
FAILED--SESSION ADDR BEING
USED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire an
SSP-ICF session. However, the acquire failed
because the address or PTERM (IMS/IRSS)
specified on the SESSION statement is
currently being used or was not specified at
CNFIGICF. The location name associated with
the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message
text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program
with a return code indicating the cause of this
error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous job step is preserved;
however, any new data created by this job step
may be lost. Updated records already written to
disk remain updated, and records already
deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files
are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic,
new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data
management error recovery, options might not
be issued with this message. If none are
available, another message may be issued from
the user program. Select the appropriate
recovery action for that message.

SYS−8127 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--NO SESSIONS AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. The acquire attempt failed because all available sessions are active. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8128 location name--INVALID COMMAND OR FORMAT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: Either an invalid command or an invalid format was received from the 3270 subsystem. The location name associated with the 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: The System/34 application program running under the 3270 subsystem, received one of the following:

- An invalid or unsupported command.

- Data that contains invalid or unsupported orders.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8129   location name--DATA LOST--BUFFER OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A buffer overflow has occurred. There were no active sessions at the time. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: The buffer used to receive data from the remote system was not large enough to hold all data received. Either the incoming record was too long or the end-of-frame (EOF) character was lost.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8130   location name--ABNORMAL TERMINATION RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem received an abnormal termination sequence from the remote system. There were no active sessions at the time. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8131   location name--UNEXPECTED DATA RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received unexpected data from the remote location. The subsystem was expecting a command or a message. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS–8132 LINE line number--COMMON QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

> *Operator:* An error has been encountered during an enable of an SSP-ICF subsystem. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

> *Programmer:* The SSP-ICF BSC interrupt handler attempted to allocate SSP-ICF common queue space. However, the space was not available.

Recovery

> *Option 1:* Another attempt is made to allocate the needed space.

> *Option 2:* The ENABLE procedure is terminated. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

> *Option 3:* The ENABLE procedure is terminated. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8133 LINE line number--NOT ENOUGH ASSIGN/FREE SPACE NOW

Cause

> *Operator:* An error has been encountered during an enable of an SSP-ICF subsystem. The communications line number is identified in the message text.

> *Programmer:* The SSP-ICF BSC interrupt handler attempted to allocate main storage assign/free space. However, the required space was not available.

Recovery

> *Option 0:* The BSC interrupt handler waits for the space to become available. No further messages will be displayed.

> *Option 1:* Another attempt is made to allocate the needed space.

> *Option 2:* The ENABLE procedure is terminated. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

> *Option 3:* The ENABLE procedure is terminated. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8134 location name--COMMON QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem made an attempt to allocate common queue space. The attempt failed because the required space was not available. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text. If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only, and message SYS-8167 might be sent to the remote system.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this message occurs frequently, it may be necessary to increase the common queue space size. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on SSP-ICF.

SYS-8135 location name--SUBSYSTEM QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem made an attempt to allocate subsystem queue space. The attempt failed because the required space was not available. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text. If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only, and message SYS-8168 might be sent to the remote system.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this message occurs frequently, it may be necessary to increase the subsystem queue space size. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on SSP-ICF configuration.

SYS–8136 location name--COMMON QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem made an attempt to allocate common queue space during an enable request of the subsystem. The enable request failed because the required space was not available. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Another attempt is made to allocate the required space.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The subsystem is disabled.

Note: Option 2 is issued only for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS–8137 location name--SUBSYSTEM QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem made an attempt to allocate subsystem queue space during an enable request of the subsystem. The enable request failed because the required space was not available. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Another attempt is made to allocate the required space.

Option 2: The subsystem is disabled.

Option 3: The subsystem is disabled.

Note: Option 2 is issued only for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS–8138 location name--NORMAL TERMINATION INITIATED BY IMS/VS

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. Communications with the local IMS/VS SSP-ICF subsystem has been terminated normally. The termination was initiated by the remote IMS master terminal operator. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8139 location name--OUTPUT RECORD EXCEEDS MAX RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: An output operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem with a record length that exceeds the maximum record length specified. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8140 location name--REMOTE HOST HAS BEGUN SHUTDOWN

Cause

Operator: An operation issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem has failed because the remote IMS/IRSS host system has initiated shutdown. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8141 location name--MAXIMUM OUTPUT MESSAGE LENGTH EXCEEDED

Cause

Operator: Output operations issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem have resulted in the maximum output message length being exceeded. The maximum output message length was specified on a SESSION OCL statement. All chained output records pertaining to this message have been deleted. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8142 location name--HOST SUBSYSTEM NOT STARTED

Cause

Operator: An operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem. However, no operations are allowed because the remote IMS/VS host has not started. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8143 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--BATCH JOB RUNNING

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem. However, BATCH-YES was specified for the SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS job that is currently running, and no new sessions can be acquired until the BATCH job has been completed. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8144 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--CANNOT RUN BATCH JOB

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem for a batch job (BATCH-YES specified on the SESSION statement). However, the acquire operation failed because there are active sessions currently running. The batch job cannot run until all other sessions have ended. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8145 PROCEDURE START REQUEST NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent by the remote System/34. A procedure start request has been rejected by the remote System/34 because a pending DISABLE command of the remote SSP-ICF subsystem is in progress.

Recovery

Contact the operator of the remote System/34 to correct the problem.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS-8233 is logged in the history file of the remote System/34.

SYS-8146 location name--BATCH OUTPUT RECORD EXCEEDS 256 BYTES

Cause

Operator: An output operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem for a batch job (BATCH-YES is specified on the SESSION statement). However, the output record length exceeds the maximum length of 256 bytes. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8147 location name--NORMAL TERMINATION INITIATED BY SYSTEM/34

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem has been disabled. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8148 location name--IMMEDIATE DISABLE IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: An immediate disable of an SSP-ICF subsystem is in progress. The immediate disable results from either the DISABLE procedure being executed or a 2 or 3 option being taken to a halt. No further operations may be issued to the subsystem until it is enabled again. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8149 location name--THIS LOCATION NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to acquire an SSP-ICF session, but the location associated with this subsystem has not been enabled. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8150 location name--DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error occurred while an SSP-ICF subsystem was attempting to read or write on the disk. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message. If another message does not follow, then this message is informational only.

SYS−8151 location name--ENABLE NOT COMPLETE

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. However, the location associated with the subsystem is currently being enabled, and the enable is not complete. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Notes:
1. Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.
2. This message is also displayed when the PEER subsystem is using an X.21 switched line configuration and no phone list is specified.

SYS-8152 location name--INVALID OPERATION TO INVITED SESSION

Cause

Operator: An operation other than a get has been issued to a previously invited session. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8153 location name--ASCII/TRANSPARENCY MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Cause

Operator: The BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name given in the message text has been configured to use ASCII. However, an acquire operation has been issued for a session that has transparency specified on the SESSION OCL statement. ASCII and transparency are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8154 location name--DISABLE PENDING

Cause

Operator: A disable is scheduled for an SSP-ICF location associated with this subsystem, and an attempt was made to initiate work with that subsystem. No new work can be initiated at this time. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8155 SESSION ID session id IS UNAVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: An operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem for a session with the ID given in the message text. However, that ID either is unknown to the system or is known to the system but not owned by the user.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8156 location name --OPERATION DIRECTED TO UNACQUIRED SESSION

Cause

Operator: An operation other than an acquire operation was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem for a session ID that has not yet been acquired. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8157 location name--MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SESSIONS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to acquire an SSP-ICF session. However, the maximum 100 sessions are currently active. No new sessions can be started at this time. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem to which the acquire operation was attempted is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8158 location name--SESSION ABNORMALLY ENDED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The end-of-session operation has been rejected by an SSP-ICF subsystem. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text. The session is terminated abnormally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8159 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--RESOURCE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation that was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem failed. The failure occurred during an attempt to assign space from the assign/free area; the required space was not available. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point *Option 3:* The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8160 location name--UNSUPPORTED OPERATION CODE

Cause

Operator: An operation code has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. However, the subsystem does not support this operation code, or the operation code is not a valid SSP-ICF operation. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8161 location name--OUTPUT OPERATION INVALID TO THIS SESSION

Cause

Operator: An output operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. The output operation is not allowed because the session is defined for incoming data and/or procedure start requests only. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8162 location name--INVALID OPERATION WHILE TRANSMITTING

Cause

Operator: One of the following operations was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem following a put operation.

- Request change of direction

- Negative response (SNA or intra subsystem only)

The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8163 location name--INVALID OPERATION WHILE RECEIVING

Cause

Operator: An output operation, a cancel operation, or an operation that results in termination of a session was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem following a receive operation. However, there is more data to be received. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8164 location name--INVALID OPERATION WHILE IN CHAINS

Cause

Operator: A put function management header operation was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem while SNUF was within a chain. The function management header must be on the first element of a chain. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8165 location name--OPERATION INVALID AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: An operation was rejected by an SSP-ICF subsystem. The user program has attempted to issue an operation that is invalid at this time. If the operation was a negative response, the user may not have been receiving, or the session may be batch. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8166 location name--INVALID OPERATION BETWEEN CHAINS

Cause

Operator: A cancel operation was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. The operation is invalid while the subsystem is between chains. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8167 COMMON QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 made an attempt to start an SSP-ICF session because of a procedure start request. However, not enough common queue space is available to start another session.

Recovery

The request can be issued again, later when space may be available.

Notes:
1. A corresponding message, SYS—8134, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.
2. If this message occurs frequently, it may be necessary to increase the common queue space size at the remote System/34. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on SSP-ICF configuration.

SYS—8168 SUBSYSTEM QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 made an attempt to start an SSP-ICF session because of a procedure start request. However, not enough subsystem queue space is available to start another session.

Recovery

The session initialization can be tried again later, when subsystem queue space may be available.

Notes:
1. A corresponding message, SYS—8135, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.
2. If this message occurs frequently, it may be necessary to increase the subsystem queue space size at the remote System/34. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information on SSP-ICF configuration.

SYS—8169 location name--OPERATION INVALID FOR EVOKED PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: An evoke operation was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem on a session started by the remote system. The evoke operation cannot be issued from an evoked program during the session. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8170 location name--MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM REMOTE SYSTEM--message text

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF BSCEL subsystem received a message from the remote system. The first 14 bytes of the received message (including a four-byte header) are given in the message text. The location name of the local BSCEL subsystem is also given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If there is an active user program at the time this message is received, any remaining text can be retrieved from the remote system by issuing a get operation.

SYS−8171 location name--OPERATION INVALID--TRANSACTION INCOMPLETE

Cause

Operator: The user program issued an evoke, release, or an end of session operation to an SSP-ICF subsystem, and there is an active transaction. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8172 location name--RELEASE TO INVITED SESSION INVALID

Cause

Operator: A release operation was issued to an acquired session who previously issued an invite to the SSP-ICF subsystem. An end of session operation must be issued if the session is to be terminated. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8173 location name--TRANSACTION DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: An operation has been issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem, but no transaction exists. If this is an acquired session an evoke operation must be issued. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8174 location name--BOTH HALF-SESSIONS REQUESTING INPUT

Cause

Operator: Both applications communicating on an SSP-ICF session are requesting input. The transmitting program is in control; it issued a get operation that was ignored by the receiving program. The location name associated with the subsystem at the receiving end is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8175 location name--RECORD LENGTH ZERO ON FIRST PUT

Cause

Operator: The first put operation of a transaction or after receiving input had a record length of zero. A record length of zero is invalid for the first put operation. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8176 location name--OPERATION REJECTED--MESSAGE WAITING

Cause

Operator: This message is the result of an operation issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem. Communications occurred that resulted in a message being transmitted to the local subsystem from the remote system. In order to retrieve the message before any subsequent operations can be issued, the user program must issue a receive operation. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8177 location name−−INVALID EVOKE PARAMETER LIST

Cause

Operator: An evoke operation was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem, but the required procedure name was not specified. The location name associated with the subsystem is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8178 location name−−INVALID OPERATION−−MESSAGE/DATA WAITING

Cause

Operator: A return code indicating that a receive operation should be issued was passed from an SSP-ICF subsystem to the user program. However, an operation other than a receive operation was issued. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8179 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--INCONSISTENT PARAMETERS

Cause

Operator: The SESSION statement for this session has MSGPROT-YES and BATCH-YES specified. The YES option for message protect (MSGPROT) is not valid when BATCH-YES is specified. The default for MSGPROT is YES. Therefore, if BATCH-YES is specified, MSGPROT-NO must also be specified. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8180 location name--CANCEL RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SNA cancel command was received by an SSP-ICF subsystem while receiving data on a batch session. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating whether a change of direction or end of transaction indicator accompanied the cancel command.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8181 location name--UNEXPECTED END OF JOB OR END OF SESSION

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF program has gone to end of job or has issued an end of session operation while an invite operation was pending. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem to which the program is communicating is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8182 location name--CCP MESSAGE message number RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF CCP subsystem has received the message identified in the message text from the remote CCP host system. The location name associated with the local CCP subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8183 location name--SENSE sense data RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem has received the sense data identified in the message text from the remote system. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating that sense data is available.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8184 LINE line number--CONFLICTING SUBSYSTEM/HARDWARE LINE TYPE

Cause

Operator: The line type specified in the subsystem configuration record of the SSP-ICF subsystem being enabled on the line identified in the message text does not match the line type found in the communications configuration record.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8185 location name--INVALID BLOCK TYPE RECEIVED FROM IMS/VS

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem received a block of data from the IMS/VS host system. However, the first two characters of the block of data were not DA (data block) or SY (synchronization block). The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The subsystem is disabled.

SYS–8186 location name--DFS message id RECEIVED FROM IMS/VS FOR PTERM physical terminal id

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An asynchronous error (identified in the message text) has been received by an SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem from the IMS/VS host system that may or may not be related to the session associated with the PTERM (physical terminal) given in the message text.

Further information pertaining to this error may be obtained by contacting the IMS/VS master terminal operator. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is also given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8187 REQUIRED RESOURCE CANNOT BE PROVIDED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: An enable request failed because the required communications resources could not be acquired.

Programmer: The communications resources required by the SSP-ICF subsystem could not be acquired for one of the following reasons:

- The communications microcode could not be loaded because control storage is in use.

- The communications SSP-ICF task could not be attached because there is not enough main storage available.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8188 LINE line number CANNOT BE ALLOCATED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: An enable request failed because the communications line identified in the message text could not be allocated.

Programmer: The enable request failed for one of the following reasons:

- The specified line is unsharable and is already in use.

- The specified line is shareable, but it has already reached its maximum user count.

- The specified line is unsupported.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Option 3 is not issued for a 3270 Emulation subsystem.

SYS-8189 location name--PROGRAM START PTERM CANNOT BE ACQUIRED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF application has attempted to acquire an SSP-ICF IMS/VS PTERM (physical terminal). The PTERM parameter was specified on a SESSION OCL statement. However, that PTERM was assigned during configuration for incoming program start requests. The location name associated with the local IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8190 location name--procedure name SUCCESSFULLY STARTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF subsystem received a valid procedure start request record from the remote system. The procedure named in the message text was started. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text. This message is logged to the system history file only.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8191 location name--DISABLE IN PROGRESS

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent by the remote System/34. A disable of the remote SSP-ICF subsystem is in progress. The location name associated with the remote subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Contact the operator at the remote System/34.

SYS—8192 location name--PROGRAM START REQUEST EXCEEDS 1 SEGMENT

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A BSC IMS/IRSS subsystem received a program start request from the host system. However, the request exceeds the maximum transmission length of 1 segment for noncommunicating procedure requests. The location name associated with the local System/34 IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text. This message is logged to the system history file only.

Recovery

The request must be corrected to be within 1 segment.

SYS—8193 location name--PROGRAM START REQUEST EXCEEDS 147 BYTES

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem received a program start request from the IMS/VS host system. However, the request exceeded the maximum 147 bytes allowed. The location name associated with the local System/34 IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text. This message is logged to the history file only.

Recovery

The request must be corrected so that it is less than 147 bytes.

SYS—8194 location name--UNDEFINED PTERM RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. An SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem received a PTERM (physical terminal) ID from the IMS/VS host system. However, the PTERM ID received does not match any of the PTERM IDs in the subsystem configuration record. The location name associated with the local System/34 IMS/IRSS subsystem is given in the message text. This message is logged to the history file only.

Recovery

Assure compatibility between the IMS/VS system generation and the System/34 subsystem configuration record.

SYS—8195 location name--session id BIND REJECTED--3270 EMU NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem has received a session initialization request while operating on the location name and session identified in the message text. However, the request was rejected because 3270 device emulation is not active for the session.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: After SNA 3270 emulation is active for this session, the host operator might be required to retry session activation.

SYS-8196 location name--session id NEGATIVE RESPONSE RECEIVED--sense data

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem has received a negative response from the host subsystem while operating on the location name and session identified in the message text. The sense data received from the host system with the negative response is also identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: This error could occur after 3270 emulation has terminated. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-8197 location name--session id SNA CONDITION CODE--condition code

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem has received the condition code identified in the message text from System/34 SNA support. The location name and session the subsystem is operating on is also identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: The following is a list of possible condition codes that might appear in the message text:

41 – Data link error

42 – Session ended

45 – Invalid session parameters received by System/34 SNA support

47 – Logon failure

48 – Session ended

SYS-8198 ASCII/TRANSPARENCY MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

Cause

Operator: This message was issued by the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session with transparency specified. However, the procedure was not started because ASCII is configured on the remote System/34. Transparency and ASCII are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS-8153, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS-8199 location name--IMS/VS COLD STARTED--SUBSYSTEM DISABLING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A cold start has been received from the IMS/VS host system, but the BSC IMS/IRSS subsystem is not in initial mode. The BSC IMS/IRSS location identified in the message text is disabled.

Recovery

Reenable the subsystem and contact the IMS/VS host system operator to restart the line.

SYS−8200 location name--LOGON FAILURE

Cause

Operator: The LOGON message sent by an SSP-ICF subsystem during session initialization was rejected by the remote system. Therefore, the session acquire attempt failed. The LOGON failed because the host subsystem corresponding to the APPLID parameter specified on the SESSION OCL statement is not active. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8201 location name--BIND FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem rejected the bind parameters received from the remote location or the remote location rejected the bind parameters sent by the SSP-ICF subsystem. The session acquire attempt failed. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message might be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8202 location name--UNBIND RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received an unbind command for this session. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message might be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8203 INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE FOR SNA 3270 SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem requires more nonswappable main storage than is currently available.

Programmer: The subsystem terminates. You must make more nonswappable main storage available by, for example: reconfiguring to decrease common queue space and subsystem queue space for active subsystems, or decreasing EXTENDED TRACE buffer size.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8204 location name--UNSUPPORTED FMH RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received an unsupported function management header (FMH) from the remote system. The FMH operation was not expected by the local program. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS−8205 location name--INVALID SENSE DATA

Cause

Operator: System sense data supplied with a negative response command that was issued to an SSP-ICF subsystem is invalid. System sense bytes must be in one of these formats: 10xx, 08xx, or 0000. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8206 location name--NO SESSIONS AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: All the sessions defined for the configuration just enabled are reserved for other subsystems. The location name associated with the SNA 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: The logical unit (LU) configuration table associated with the SNA 3270 configuration being enabled has not reserved any of the logical units listed in the SNA 3270 configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: Either the configuration record or the LU configuration table can be changed to make them compatible.

SYS−8207 location name--INSUFFICIENT COMMON QUEUE SPACE

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem is unable to assign enough common queue space to build the control blocks required for this configuration name. The location name associated with the SNA 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: The configuration record for the SNA 3270 subsystem just enabled, or a previously enabled subsystem, has defined insufficient common queue space to allow enabling of a 3270 subsystem.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8208 location name--EVOKE FAILED--REJECTED BY REMOTE LOCATION

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem initiated an evoke operation. The evoke operation failed because the remote location could not interpret the procedure start request and rejected it. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message. This error may require the services of your program support representative.

SYS–8209 location name--ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF A SYSTEM ROUTINE

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem or link control task has abnormally terminated because of an internal problem (processor check). The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message. This error might require the services of your program support representative.

SYS–8210 location name--PERMANENT SDLC ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent SDLC error has occurred. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The subsystem is disabled. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS-8211 location name--NORMAL DISCONNECT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SSP-ICF host initiated a normal disconnect sequence. The disconnect has occurred, and the line is being reinitialized. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8212 location name--PROGRAM START LOGICAL UNIT local address IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SNUF subsystem local address identified in the message text has successfully completed initialization and is prepared for a program start request. The location name associated with the SNUF subsystem is also given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8213 location name--DISK QUEUE SPACE OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: The data received by the SNUF subsystem exceeds the disk queue space allocated for this session. The maximum receive pacing count was probably specified incorrectly during configuration. The maximum receive pacing count must be from 1 to 63. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8214 location name--HOST HAS QUIESCED SESSION

Cause

Operator: The SNUF session received a QUIESCE command from the host system. The SNUF subsystem has quiesced the session and will not accept any more operations. The location name associated with the SNUF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8215 location name--PROGRAM START LOGICAL UNIT local address INACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SNUF program start logical unit with the local address, identified in the message text has received an UNBIND command from the host system. The location name associated with the SNUF subsystem is also given in the message text. Message SYS–8216 is issued following this message.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8216 location name--PROGRAM START LU local address WAITING FOR BIND

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SNUF program start logical unit with the local address, identified in the message text is waiting for a BIND command from the host. The initialization is complete; therefore, BIND command is required from the host before a program start message can be accepted.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8217 location name--RECOVERABLE SDLC ERROR

Cause

Operator: The secondary SDLC task detected an error. The error is not permanent; the line can be reinitialized. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: This message is issued by both the SNUF and SNA 3270 subsystem.

Recovery

Option 1: If you select this option and the error has been corrected, the line is initialized again and any protected sessions are recovered.

Option 2: Select this option to terminate the subsystem.

SYS—8218 location name--SNA TERMINATING--SUBSYSTEM DISABLING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 SNA support is terminating so the SNA subsystem must terminate. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8219 location name--INCORRECT OR UNDEFINED LOCATION CALLED

Cause

Operator: The remote location identified in the message text tries to establish communications with an SNA PEER configuration. However, the location name was not defined in the configuration.

If a location name was not displayed, the SDLC station address for the remote location contacted was not defined in the local switched configuration. The communication is terminated; if the configuration is switched, the remote location is enabled again. If the configuration is not switched, the action taken is the same as for an operator DISABLE command for that location.

Programmer: If no location name is displayed, the SDLC station address used by the remote secondary location does not match any station addresses defined in this primary configuraton. The remote SDLC station address must be added to the primary configuration, or the SDLC station address defined at the remote secondary location must be changed to match one defined in the primary configuration.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8220 location name--SELECTION REJECTED--DISABLE PENDING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The remote CICS/VS host has sent a selection sequence to the local SSP-ICF CICS/VS subsystem, but the select was rejected because the local CICS/VS subsystem is in the process of being disabled. The location name associated with the local CICS/VS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8221 location name--SELECTION REJECTED--ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The remote CICS/VS host has sent a selection request to the local SSP-ICF CICS/VS subsystem, but the select was rejected because there is not enough subsystem queue space available to assign buffers for another session. The location name associated with the local CICS/VS subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8222 LINE line number--SWITCHED NETWORK BACKUP CONNECTION NEEDED . . .

Cause

Operator: This message is issued as the result of the SLINE-Y parameter being specified at communications configuration time or in the ALTERBSC procedure. Therefore, a switched network backup line is to be used as a standby for the nonswitched point-to-point or multipoint line.

The line identified in the message text has failed, and the switched backup line connection must be established.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option and then manually dial or answer the phone in order to establish the switched network backup line connection.

SYS–8223 location name--HOST DATA REJECTED

Cause

Operator: The 3270 subsystem has rejected data sent from the host because the session was in a state where data could not be accepted. The location name associated with the 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS–8224 location name--LU local address USS MSG RECEIVED--message text record

Cause

Operator: An unformatted system services message was received. The location that sent the message, the logical unit (LU), and the message received are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–8225 location name--SESSION STATE ERROR

Cause

Operator: The System/34 3270 subsystem has received input from the interrupt handler that is inconsistent with the state that the session is currently in. The location name associated with the 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The session is ended and the subsystem is disabled. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The session is terminated and the subsystem is disabled immediately.

Note: This error requires services of your program support representative.

SYS–8226 location name--SESSION STATE ERROR

Cause

Operator: The System/34 3270 subsystem has received a request from the user program that is inconsistent with the state that the session is currently in. The location name associated with the 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The session is ended and the subsystem is disabled. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The session is terminated and the subsystem is disabled immediately.

Note: This error requires services of your program support representative.

SYS-8227 SUBSYSTEM ALEADY ENABLED

Cause

Operator: An enable request was issued for the System/34 3270 subsystem. However, the subsystem is already enabled.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The enable request is terminated. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8228 location name--INSUFFICIENT SUBSYSTEM QUEUE SPACE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to enable the System/34 3270 subsystem. However, there is not enough subsystem queue space to enable any sessions. The location name associated with the 3270 subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The enable request is terminated. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8229 location name--first 65 bytes of message text

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A message has been received by the System/34 SSP-ICF CCP subsystem from the remote CCP operator. The message text and the location name associated with the SSP-ICF CCP subsystem are given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8230 location name--PROGRAM CANCEL AND SHUTDOWN RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A shutdown message was received from CCP. The remote application has terminated. No new sessions can be acquired, and any existing sessions are terminated. The location name associated with the local SSP-ICF CCP subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8231 location name--CCP SHUTDOWN RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF CCP subsystem received a shutdown message from CCP. No new sessions can be acquired, and any existing sessions are terminated. The location name associated with the local CCP subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8232 location name--PROGRAM CANCEL RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: CCP sent a message indicating that an application running on CCP was canceled. Any existing sessions remain active, but transactions with any remote applications are terminated. The location name associated with the local SSP-ICF CCP subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8233 location name--PROCEDURE START REQUEST NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: An SSP-ICF subsystem received a procedure start request from the remote system. The request is not allowed because a disable request of the subsystem is in progress. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. For the BSCEL subsystem, this message is logged to the history file only. For the CCP subsystem, this message is sent to the CCP host.

Note: For the BSCEL subsystem, message SYS-8145 is sent to the remote system.

SYS—8234 location name--ACQUIRE FAILED--INVALID PTERM OR ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to acquire a physical terminal (PTERM) or a session address that was specified in a SESSION OCL statement. However, the specified PTERM or address was not configured when CNFIGICF was performed. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8235 SEVERE SNA PEER SUBSYSTEM ERROR

Cause

Operator: A severe SNA PEER subsystem error has occurred.

Programmer: The subsystem cannot continue support of the user sessions because of one of the following reasons:

- The subsystem cannot associate an input IOB with a Translated Subsystem Configuration Record (XSCR) station entry.

- The subsystem cannot associate a poll list entry with a XSCR station entry.

- The subsystem cannot identify an SDLC IOB completion code.

- An unidentified message request was encountered.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled, and resources are released. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, retrieve a system dump and contact your program support representative.

SYS—8236 location name--OPERATOR CALL THIS LOCATION

Cause

Operator: A user program wants to establish a session on a switched line with the remote location identified in the message text. Specifically, an ACQUIRE operation was posted to the SSP-ICF subsystem, which was not currently communicating with any remote location. Message SYS-3401 (operator dial message) follows this message.

Recovery

Respond to message 3401 and call the location specified in the message text.

SYS−8237 location name--THIS LOCATION BEING AUTOMATICALLY CALLED

Cause

Operator: An automatic phone call is being made to the remote location identified in the message text. The phone call will use autocall to establish communications on the enabled switched line.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8238 location name--AUTOMATIC CALL TO THIS LOCATION FAILED

Cause

Operator: The System/34 attempted to use autocall to automatically establish communications with a remote location on a switched line configuration. The remote location name is identified in the message text. The attempt failed because:

- The phone numbers supplied in the phone list for this configuration were either all busy or invalid.

- The retry count was exhausted before the remote location answered the phone.

- The time interval specified for the phone number might have expired before the remote location answered the phone.

- An error occurred while attempting to answer the phone at the remote location.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8239 location name--FAILURE ASSIGNING PREESTABLISHED SESSION

Cause

Operator: A failure has occurred on an SNA PEER subsystem while the system was attempting to assign a preestablished session with the location identified in the message text.

The failure was due to one of the following reasons:

- Not enough common queue space

- A rejected BIND command from the remote system

- The remote or the local maximum session count is not large enough

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue with the present number of preestablished sessions. This session request is ignored.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation.

Option 2: The session is ended. An internal disable is initiated and both the local and remote SNA PEER subsystem are terminated. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8240 location name--NORMAL DISABLE IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: A normal disable request has been issued from the identified location. No new sessions are allowed at either station. Existing sessions are allowed to quiesce, and, when the last session is released, the normal disable processing is finished. Both the remote location and this location go to end of job. The location name associated with the remote SNA PEER subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8241 location name--THIS LOCATION IS NOW COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: An enable request has been entered to initiate communication with a remote station. The link has been established, and application programs may acquire sessions. The location name is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8242 location name--DISABLE IMMEDIATE IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: A disable immediate request has been issued from the identified location as a result of an operator DISABLE command or an internal disable, such as auto-disconnect. All active sessions are immediately stopped, and the remote location and this location go to end of job. The location name associated with the remote SNA PEER subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8243 location name--PERMANENT SDLC HARDWARE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent SDLC hardware error was passed to an ICF subsystem. All active sessions are stopped, and the communication link is terminated. The location name associated with this subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8244 location name--THIS LOCATION WILL BE SLOW POLLED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. When an ENABLE command is entered at a primary location on a nonswitched line, this message is displayed for each remote secondary location that was configured as activate (PEER) or delayed entry (Finance), or had these parameters overridden with the show option. The remote location is given in the message text.

When a secondary station terminates communications in a nonswitched communications environment, this message is displayed if slow poll was included in the primary configuration.

When the secondary station is enabled, communications will begin with the primary station.

Note: If this is a nonswitched configuration, and a primary PEER configuration is enabled either initially or as a subsequent enable of the same configuration, all secondary stations flagged activate are slow polled the first time, even if they are not slow poll configured. When a secondary location exits from communications via disable, slow poll for that location is determined by the slow poll configuration value (Y,N).

SYS–8245 location name--UNABLE TO CONTINUE COMMUNICATION

Cause

Operator: An error condition has occurred that prevents further communication on the SNA PEER subsystem. A primary SDLC station detected the error condition and passed it to SNA PEER. All active sessions with the remote location are stopped, and subsystems at both locations go to end of job. The location name associated with the remote SNA PEER subsystem is given in the message text. The error could be any one of the following:

- Protocol violation

- Invalid SNA request

- DM (disconnect mode) command received

- Time out occurred

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If the SNA PEER configuration terminates, another enable can be attempted. If the enable attempt fails, contact your program support representative.

SYS–8246 location name--SNA PEER SUBSYSTEM WAITING FOR WORK

Cause

Operator: The last session between two SNA PEER subsystems on a switched line was released. If a subsystem is configured to stay operational and monitor the line for additional sessions instead of terminating, this message is displayed. The location name associated with the SNA PEER subsystem that is waiting to acquire sessions is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. The SNA PEER subsystem identified in the message text is now available to communicate with a remote location.

SYS–8247 location name--ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF SDLC

Cause

Operator: The SDLC task abnormally ended. The SDLC asynchronous error exit routine passed an SDLC abnormal termination code for the communication line to the subsystem. All active sessions are stopped and the subsystem is terminated. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8248 location name--DISCONNECT RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A DISCONNECT command was received from the location identified in the message text.

The disconnect was caused by one of the following:

- A DISABLE operation was entered at either station.

- An internal disable was initiated at either station.

For an immediate disable, all sessions associated with the remote station are stopped. The location name associated with the remote SNA PEER subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8249 location name--UNEXPECTED SDLC COMMAND RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A secondary SDLC station, while in normal response mode (NRM), received a Set Normal Response Mode command (SNRM) from a primary SDLC station. All active sessions with the specified location are stopped and secondary SDLC remains in normal response mode (available for communication). The location name associated with the remote SNA PEER subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8250 subsystem configuration name--PEER CONFIGURATION IS TERMINATING

Cause

Operator: The PEER subsystem is terminating due to an internal disable initiated by any of the following:

- SDLC hardware error.

- SDLC abnormal termination.

- DISABLE command entered at the remote location.

- Session count going to zero on a switched line and AUTODISC-Y is configured.

The subsystem configuration name of the PEER subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8251 subsystem configuration name--PEER CONFIGURATION TERMINATED NORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The specified SNA PEER subsystem has gone to end of job because a DISABLE command was entered. Therefore, the subsystem configuration identified in the message text has terminated normally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8252 subsystem configuration name--SUBSYSTEM TERMINATED ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: A condition has occurred that has caused the SSP-ICF subsystem to go to end of job abnormally. Therefore, the subsystem configuration identified in the message text has terminated abnormally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: An enable can be attempted. If the enable attempt fails, contact your program support representative.

SYS–8253 location name--THIS LOCATION TERMINATED ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The SNA PEER subsystem abnormally terminated the enable of the location identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8255 printer id--THERMAL CHECK ON THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: A machine error (thermal check 2) has occurred. The printer controller unit has turned off power to the printer. The printer is identified in the message text. Customer engineering services are required.

Recovery

If this message does not allow options 0 and 1, the output was not spooled, and the options are as follows:

Option 2: The system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to the disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

If this message allows options 0 and 1, the output was spooled and the options are as follows:

Option 0: The print file currently being printed is held, and the next print file is printed.

Option 1: The system tries again to print the print file from the beginning.

Option 2: Stop the spool writer.

Instead of replying to this message you can enter a spool command (CANCEL, HOLD, RESTART, or STOP) to inform the system of the action it is to take. The system automatically replaces the reply ID with two asterisks as if you had selected an option.

SYS-8256 printer id--THIS PRINTER IS NOT POWERED ON

Cause

Operator: The system wants to use the printer identified in the message text; however, one of the following errors exists:

- Power to the printer is turned off.

- A power fault has occurred.

- A thermal check occurred, and it has not yet been corrected.

Recovery

Ensure that the printer is plugged in. If the Unit Emergency switch (on the right side of the printer) is in the Power Off position, set it to the Power Enable position. If it is already in that position, set it to Power Off, wait five seconds, then return it to the Power Enable position. Press the Stop/Reset key on the printer to reset the error condition. Press the Ready key to continue printing. The operation attempted when this error occurred is retried. There is the possibility of overprinting the last line with the same information.

Note: If the preceding steps do not correct the problem or if the error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

SYS-8259 printer id--INVALID IMAGE LENGTH FOR THIS PRINTER

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. IPL has diagnosed that the image sent to the printer identified in the message text has an incorrect length. Any attempt to use the printer probably results in message SYS-2857 (Belt Sync Check) being issued.

Recovery

No operator response is required to continue, but the printer cannot be used.

Note: To make the printer ready, the image length can be corrected by running the CNFIGSSP procedure, the SET procedure, or the IMAGE OCL statement.

SYS-8260 ASSIGN/FREE FAILURE--INITIATING SSP-ICF USER TASK

Cause

Programmer: This message was sent from the remote System/34. An assign/free failure has occurred at the remote System/34 during an attempt to allocate assign/free area for an SSP-ICF task. The space was being allocated as a result of a procedure start request being sent to the remote System/34 by this System/34.

Recovery

Try the request again. If the error continues to occur, contact the operator at the remote System/34.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8261, is logged to the history file of the remote System/34.

SYS-8261 location name--ASSIGN/FREE FAILURE --SSP-ICF USER TASK

Cause

Operator: An assign/free failure occurred while starting a remotely initiated SSP/ICF user task. The failure occurred during an attempt to assign system queue space. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem receiving the procedure request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8260, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8262 INVALID USER ID SPECIFIED--INITIATING SSP-ICF TASK

Cause

Programmer: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start an SSP-ICF task because the user ID was invalid. The specified user ID is invalid for at least one of the following reasons:

- The ID did not begin with an alphabetic character (A through Z, #, $, or @).

- The ID contained a comma or embedded blanks.

- The ID contained invalid hexadecimal entries. Valid entries are A through F and 0 through 9.

Recovery

Correct the user ID and try the request again.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8263, is logged to the history file of the remote System/34.

SYS – 8263 location name--INVALID USER ID SPECIFIED--SSP-ICF TASK

Cause

Operator: The user ID received from a remote system is invalid. The ID was received with a procedure start request, and the ID is invalid for at least one of the following reasons:

- The user ID did not begin with an alphabetic character (A through Z, #, $, or @).

- The user ID contained a comma or embedded blanks.

- The user ID contained invalid hexadecimal entries. Valid entries are A through F and 0 through 9.

The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem receiving the procedure request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8262, is sent to the remote system.

SYS – 8264 TRYING TO INITIATE MORE THAN 100 SSP-ICF SESSIONS

Cause

Programmer: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a session because the maximum 100 sessions are already active.

Recovery

Try again later when other sessions may be complete, or contact the operator at the remote System/34.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8265, is logged to the history file of the remote System/34.

SYS – 8265 location name--INITIATING MORE THAN 100 SSP-ICF SESSIONS

Cause

Operator: A request to start a session was received from a remote system. However, the maximum 100 sessions allowed are already active. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem receiving the procedure request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8264, is sent to the remote system.

SYS – 8266 LENGTH OF PROC NAME AND DATA EXCEEDS 120 BYTES

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from a remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a session because the combined length of the procedure name and the accompanying data exceeds the maximum 120 bytes allowed.

Recovery

Reissue the request with an amount of data that will not exceed 120 bytes, including the procedure name.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8267, is logged to the history file of the remote System/34.

SYS–8267   location name--PROC NAME AND DATA LGTH EXCEEDS 120 BYTES

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request was received from a remote system. However, the combined length of the procedure name and the accompanying data exceeds the maximum 120 bytes allowed. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem receiving the procedure request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8266, is sent to the remote system.

SYS–8271   location name--RESOURCE FAILURE TRANSMITTING message

Cause

Operator: An assign failure has occurred during an attempt by the SSP-ICF intra subsystem to assign subsystem queue space. The location name associated with the intra subsystem is given in the message text.

Programmer: The intra subsystem was attempting to transmit the message given in the message text to a user program. The attempt failed because of the assign failure.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–8272   location name--SESSION TO RECEIVE message id NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The intra subsystem attempted to pass the message identified in the message text to a user application but could not give it to the session because the session had been terminated. The location name associated with the intra subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8275   SSP-ICF BSCEL VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF BSCEL subsystem. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS–8276   SSP-ICF CCP VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF CCP subsystem. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS–8277   SSP-ICF CICS VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF CICS subsystem. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS–8278   SSP-ICF SNUF TO CICS/VS VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF SNUF subsystem connected to a CICS/VS host system. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS−8279 SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF IMS/IRSS subsystem. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS−8280 SSP-ICF SNUF TO IMS/VS VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF SNUF subsystem connected to an IMS/VS host. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS-8281 SSP-ICF VERIFICATION ERROR--ssccrrrrdddddddd

Cause

Operator: An error was detected during execution of the installation verification test on an SSP-ICF subsystem. The information given in the message text describes the type of error and the condition under which the error was encountered.

Where:

ss   — Identifies the subsystem

     02 - IMS/IRSS
     03 - BSCEL
     04 - CICS
     05 - CCP
     06 - SNUF
     07 - SNA PEER
     08 - 3270 BSC SUPPORT

cc   — Condition under which the error was detected:

01—The return code resulting from an attempt to acquire the installation verification session indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

02—The return code resulting from an attempt to evoke the installation verification transaction on the remote system indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

03—The return code resulting from a put operation indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

04—The return code resulting from a get operation indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

05—The contents of a message received from the remote system are not what was expected. The first eight characters of the message received are displayed in the dddddddd portion of the informational field. (Nondisplayable characters are displayed as blanks.)

06—The return code resulting from an attempt to release the installation verification session indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

07—The return code resulting from a put-then-get operation indicates an error condition, which is displayed in the rrrr portion of the informational field.

rrrr   — Identifies the major and minor return code received from ICF Data Management at the time the error was detected. The first two characters represent the hexadecimal value of the major return code, and the second two characters represent the minor return code. See the *SSP-ICF Reference Manual* for a description of the major and minor return codes.

dddd   — The first eight bytes of the
dddd   message received when the condition code (cc) is 05.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8282 SSP-ICF SNA PEER VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This message is issued at the work station if you are running the ICVERIFY procedure and selected the SNA PEER subsystem installation verification program. It is issued at the system console if the program was initiated from the remote System/34.

Programmer: The SSP-ICF SNA PEER subsystem installation verification program was successfully executed. Select option 0 to resume execution of the ICVERIFY procedure if this message appeared at the work station, or to cause the program to go to normal end of job if this message appears at the system console.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS–8283 SSP-ICF 3270 BSC VERIFICATION SUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The ICVERIFY procedure was issued to run an installation verification test for the SSP-ICF 3270 BSC subsystem. The verification test ran successfully.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue.

SYS–8290 FILE #IBSRID NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A request to display or delete the remote IDs for the swithed communications line (system file #IBSRID) failed.

Programmer: System file #IBSRID has not been allocated by the DEFINEID procedure, but an attempt has been made to display or delete it.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8291 STATUS ERROR--MUST BE I, R, D OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The switched line remote ID specification utility ($IDSET) is running. An invalid status value was entered in the status field while entering a remote ID. Valid entries are I (inactivate), R (reactivate), or D (delete).

Recovery

Enter the correct status and continue.

SYS–8292 INVALID CHARACTER IN A REMOTE ID

Cause

Operator: The switched line remote ID specification utility ($IDSET) is running. You have entered an invalid character in a remote system switched line ID. Valid entries are the hexadecimal representation of alphameric A through F and 0 through 9.

Recovery

The cursor is located in the first character position of the remote ID in error. Enter the correct hexadecimal equivalent of the remote ID value and continue.

SYS–8293 WORK STATION I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: The switched line remote ID specification utility ($IDSET) is running. A permanent work station I/O error occurred while attempting to update system file #IBSRID.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–8294 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING FILE #IBSRID

Cause

Operator: The switched line remote ID specification utility ($IDSET) is running. A permanent disk I/O error occurred while accessing system file #IBSRID.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–8295 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN DEFINEID COMMAND

Cause

Operator: Either there is an error in the procedure you are running, or if you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the DEFINEID command you entered has an invalid entry in parameter 1.

Programmer: An invalid entry was given for parameter 1 of the DEFINEID statement. Valid entries are UPDATE, DISPLAY, or DELETE.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8296 MULTIPLE REMOTE ID REQ BUT FILE #IBSRID NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt to enable a BSCEL subsystem has failed.

Programmer: The subsystem initialization utility ($IENBL) is running. A BSCEL subsystem is being enabled, and the configuration requires a list of remote switched IDs. However, file #IBSRID, which defined the set of valid IDs, could not be found.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The DEFINEID procedure must be run to define the required IDs. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the DEFINEID procedure.

SYS-8297 DEFINEID CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DEFINEID procedure was evoked or placed on the job queue. Because DEFINEID is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked or placed on the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8410 location name--JOB INIT STOPPED--PROC NOT STARTED

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request was received from a remote system. However, job initiation was stopped by the System/34 operator using the STOP SYSTEM or the STOP SESSION command. The location name associated with the subsystem that received the procedure start request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS-5534, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8411 location name--ASSIGN FAILED--PROC NOT STARTED

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request was received from a remote system. However, not enough assign/free space was available to start the procedure. The location name associated with the subsystem that received the procedure start request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS-5549, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8412 location name--INVALID PROC NAME--NOT STARTED

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request was received from a remote system. However, the procedure name was invalid because it was all blanks or it was more than eight characters in length. The location name associated with the subsystem that received the procedure start request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS-8444, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8413 location name--LIB NOT FOUND--PROC NOT STARTED

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request was received from a remote system. However, the user library specified in the request was not found. The location name associated with the subsystem that received the procedure start request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS-5523, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8415 INVALID REQUEST--DEVIVE NOT A SUBCONSOLE

Cause

Operator: You have entered an ASSIGN command specifying either SUB or NOSUB in parameter 1. However, the work station ID given in parameter 2 is not that of a subconsole.

Recovery

Reenter the command with the correct work station ID.

SYS−8416 DEVICE AT STATUS GIVEN BY ASSIGN COMMAND

Cause

Operator: You have entered an ASSIGN command to assign a device as either subconsole or no subconsole (parameter 1 is either SUB or NOSUB). However, the device specified in parameter 2 was previously assigned that status.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8417 ITEM NUM 0 OR CMD INVALID--MANDATORY MENU

Cause

Operator: Either you have entered a command from a mandatory menu that is not allowed, or you entered item 0 from the menu. You must enter an item number other than zero from the menu or you may enter the OFF or the MSG command.

Recovery

Enter a valid item number or command to continue.

SYS−8418 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED IN DISPLAY STN MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command that is not allowed in display station mode. The command is allowed only in subconsole and/or system console mode.

Recovery

Change the work station mode and retry the operation.

SYS−8419 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FROM INQUIRY DISPLAY

Cause

Operator: You entered a command from the inquiry display option screen. Commands cannot be entered while the inquiry option display screen is active.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS−8420 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FROM STANDBY DISPLAY

Cause

Operator: The standby display is on the display station screen. You entered an invalid command from this display. From the standby display you can enter the MSG or OFF commands. You may also enter the MODE command to switch from standby mode to command mode.

Recovery

Either enter a valid command or change the work station mode and retry the operation.

SYS−8421 COMMAND NOT ALLOWED--STOP COMMAND ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: Either a STOP SYSTEM or a STOP WORKSTN command was entered for this work station. Therefore, commands are not allowed from this work station.

Recovery

The system operator must enter the START command before this work station can be used.

SYS-8422 JOB INIT ALLOWED ONLY IN DISPLAY STN MODE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a command at the system console or the subconsole that is not recognized in this mode. This may be the result of attempting to run a procedure from console mode or subconsole mode.

Recovery

If you were attempting to run a job, switch modes and try again. If the command was entered incorrectly, enter the correct command.

SYS-8423 SRT CANCELED BY INQUIRY OPTION option number AT work station id

Cause

Operator: An SRT program was canceled by using inquiry and selecting the option indentified in the message text. The work station ID where the program was canceled is also given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS-8424 MRT RELEASED BY INQUIRY option number AT work station id

Cause

Operator: The work station identified in the message text was released from an MRT program. The release was performed by using inquiry and selecting inquiry option 2 or 3. The option selected is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS-8425 INQUIRY OPTION option number TAKEN AT work station id

Cause

Operator: The ATTN key was pressed at the work station identified in the message text. The operator either requested a command display by selecting inquiry option 1, or the operator set the inquiry condition for the executing program by selecting inquiry option 4. The option selected is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS-8430 location name--INCORRECT USER ID

Cause

Operator: The user ID accompanying a procedure start request received from a remote system is not recognized by this system. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem that received the request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

Notes:
1. A corresponding message, SYS-8440, is sent to the remote system.
2. If the user ID is to be defined, use the PROF procedure.
3. If this message continues to occur, contact your security officer.

SYS-8431 location name--INCORRECT PASSWORD FOR user id

Cause

Operator: The password accompanying a procedure start request received from a remote system is not the current password for the ID displayed in the message text. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem that received the request is also given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

Notes:
1. A corresponding message, SYS–8441, is sent to the remote system.
2. If this message continues to occur, contact your security officer.

SYS-8432 location name--user id NOT AUTHORIZED FOR library name

Cause

Operator: The user ID accompanying a procedure start request that was received from a remote system is not authorized to use the library given in the message text. The user ID as well as the location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem receiving the request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

Notes:
1. A corresponding message, SYS–8443, is sent to the remote system.
2. If this message continues to occur, contact your security officer.

SYS-8434 location name--USER ID ALLOWED MENU INPUT ONLY

Cause

Operator: A procedure start request received from a remote system was rejected. The user ID accompanying the request is authorized only to enter data from a specific menu. This user ID is not allowed to evoke jobs. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem that received the request is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8445, is sent to the remote system.

SYS-8440 INCORRECT USER ID--PROCEDURE NOT STARTED

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the user ID is not recognized by the system.

Recovery

If the ID is incorrect, reissue the request with the correct ID. If the ID is correct, contact the security officer at the remote System/34 to correct the problem.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8430, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS–8441 INCORRECT PASSWORD--PROCEDURE NOT STARTED

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the password specified with the request is not the current password assigned to the user ID.

Recovery

If the password is incorrect, reissue the request with the correct password. Otherwise, contact your security officer for the correct password.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8431, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS–8442 NO USER LIST IN RESOURCE SECURITY FILE FOR LIBRARY

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the resource security file has no list of authorized users for the library specified with the request.

Recovery

The library name may have been incorrectly specified. If the library name is incorrect, correct it and reissue the request. Otherwise, contact the security officer at the remote System/34 to correct the problem.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–5952, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS–8443 UNAUTHORIZED REQUEST FOR A USER LIBRARY

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the specified user ID is not on the authorized user list for the library specified with the request.

Recovery

If the library name is incorrect, reissue the request with the correct library name. Otherwise, contact the security officer at the remote System/34 to correct the problem.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote system is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8432, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS–8444 INVALID PROCEDURE NAME

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the specified procedure name is invalid. The name either consists of all blanks or it exceeds eight characters in length.

Recovery

Reissue the request with a correct procedure name.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote system is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. A corresponding message, SYS–8412, is logged at the remote System/34.

SYS-8445 USER ID IS AUTHORIZED FOR MENU INPUT ONLY

Cause

Programmer: This message has been sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 has rejected a request to start a procedure because the specified user ID is authorized only to enter data from a specific menu. Therefore, this user is not allowed to evoke jobs.

Recovery

The evoke request is ignored. Contact the security officer at the remote System/34 to correct the problem.

Note: A corresponding message, SYS–8434, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS-8450 NUMBER OF 2 K PAGES SPECIFIED EXCEEDS MAXIMUM

Cause

Operator: An enable request of an SSP-ICF subsystem failed during an attempt to build the SDLC buffer pool for the specified line. The SDLC task cannot address the specified number of 2 K pages because the other SDLC line is using enough of the maximum 48 K-byte buffer area available so that this enable request exceeds the allowable limit.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8452 INSUFFICIENT MAIN STORAGE FOR SDLC BUFFERS

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during an attempt to allocate main storage for SDLC buffers. The subsystem cannot be enabled because the number of 2 K pages specified for SDLC buffers is greater than the available main storage.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8453 COMMON QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to assign storage from common queue space failed because common queue space was not available.

Programmer: Run the CNFIGICF procedure and increase the common queue space parameter for the subsystem attempting the enable.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try assigning the storage space again.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8454 SYSTEM QUEUE SPACE ASSIGN FAILURE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to assign storage from system queue space; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try assigning the storage again.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8457 CANNOT ALLOCATE COMMUNICATION WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to allocate space on disk for the communications work file during the enabling of an SSP-ICF subsystem using SDLC; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—8458 REMOTE LOCATION IS NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a remote location, however, the remote location cannot be enabled at this time.

Programmer: If one SNA upline subsystem (SNUF or SNA 3270) is configured without a remote location, the other subsystem must also be configured without a remote location.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—8459 ALLOCATE FAILED FOR COMMUNICATION LINE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to allocate the requested communications line during the enabling of an SSP-ICF subsystem using SDLC; however, the requested line is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—8460 ATTACHMENT OF COMMUNICATION TASKS FAILED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to attach the SDLC and SNA tasks to a session during an enable request of an SSP-ICF subsystem; however, main storage space was not available.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—8461 ACTIVE REMOTE LOCATION IS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem with no active remote location configured. An active remote location is required when you enable a subsystem.

Programmer: If one SNA upline subsystem (SNUF or SNA 3270) is configured with a remote location, the other subsystem must also be configured with a remote location.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS—8462 SUBSYSTEM AND SYSTEM CONFIGURED LINE TYPE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the enable of an SSP-ICF subsystem. The communications line specified when the SSP-ICF subsystem was configured is different from the communications line that is configured for the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8463 RECEIVE BUFFERS INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem with more receive buffers configured than are configured by an active subsystem. The subsystem you are enabling must use the same number of or fewer receive buffers than the active subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Accept the number of receive buffers configured by the active subsystem. Processing continues.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8464 TRANSMIT BUFFERS INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem with more transmit buffers configured than are configured by an active subsystem. The subsystem you are enabling must use the same number of or fewer transmit buffers than the active subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Accept the number of transmit buffers configured by the active subsystem. Processing continues.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8465 LU TABLE INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem with a logical unit (LU) table that is different than the LU table configured for an active subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Accept the LU table configured by the active subsystem. Processing continues.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8466 STATION ADDRESS INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem that has a station address configured that is not configured in the active subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Accept the station address configured by the active subsystem. Processing continues.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8467 ENABLE NOT POSSIBLE--DISCONNECTION IN PROCESS

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem when SNA44 was expecting a line disconnection.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try enabling the subsystem again.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8468 LOCAL ID INCOMPATIBLE WITH ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a subsystem that has a local ID configured that is not configured in the active subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Accept the local ID configured by the active subsystem. Processing continues.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8469 ASSIGN FAILED FOR LU CONFIGURATION TABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to assign common queue space for the logical unit (LU) configuration table; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try allocating the space again.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8471 ATTACHMENT OF SDLC TASK FAILED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to attach an SDLC task while an SSP-ICF subsystem was being enabled. The attach failed because not enough main storage space was available.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−8472 ATTEMPT TO ENABLE DUPLICATE STATION ADDR

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enable a remote location. However, another SSP-ICF configuration is active on this line and one of the remote location addresses in the active subsystem matches one in the configuration being enabled, or a remote work station address defined for the line is the same.

Recovery

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8473 ASSIGN FAILED FOR SYSTEM QUEUE SPACE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to assign system queue space (SQS) for an SSP-ICF subsystem; however, space was not available.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to try allocating the space again.

Option 2: The enable request is terminated and the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8475 INVALID INSTRUCTION ADDRESS/DATA ADDRESS

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. Either an instruction address or a data address specified in an executable instruction is invalid. The limits of addressing within the device control language program are 20 K through 44 K.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8476   INVALID OPERATION CODE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. An invalid operation code was specified.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8477   DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAM EXCEPTION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. A diagnostic program exception was generated by a DCL program request.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8478   LINK NESTING LEVEL EXCEEDED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. More than four LINK statements have been nested before a RETURN statement was specified.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8479   RETURN STMT NOT PRECEDED BY LINK STMT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. A RETURN statement was specified but was not preceded by a LINK statement.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8480   INVALID DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION MODIFIER

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. An invalid function modifier was specified in a $DIAG statement. Valid modifiers are hexadecimal 00, 01, and 02.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8481   INVALID INPUT/OUTPUT FUNCTION MODIFIER

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. An invalid function modifier was specified in an input/output function statement. Valid modifiers are hexadecimal 01, 02, 03, and 05.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8482   INVALID ADDRESS LOADED BY CASE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. The first operand (index) specified on a $CASE statement has a value for which no branch label is specified.

Recovery

Messages SYS–4984 and SYS–4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS–4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS—8483 NO SELECT STACKER STATEMENT ISSUED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. No select stacker statement ($SS or $SSI) was issued for the document just processed. For each document processed, except an end-of-file document, a select stacker statement must be issued.

Recovery

Messages SYS—4984 and SYS—4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS—4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS—8484 MORE THAN ONE SELECT STACKER STMT ISSUED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. More than one select stacker statement ($SS or $SSI) was issued for the document just processed. Each document processed, except an end-of-file document, must have only one select stacker statement issued for it.

Recovery

Messages SYS—4984 and SYS—4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS—4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS—8485 INVALID STACKER CODE IN SELECT STACKER STMT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. An invalid stacker code was encountered during execution of the select stacker or select stacker immediate statement.

Recovery

Messages SYS—4984 and SYS—4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS—4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS—8486 INVALID FIELD NUMBER IN FIELD OP STMT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. An invalid field number was specified in one of the following field operation statements:

- $LDF Load field
- $STF Store field
- $TFL Test field length
- $TFV Test field validity
- $IFI Invalidate field indicator
- $VFI Validate field indicator

Valid entries are decimal 1 through 15.

Recovery

Messages SYS—4984 and SYS—4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS—4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS—8487 LENGTH OF $CR STATEMENT IS INCORRECT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the device control language program. The length specified on a CREATE RECORD ($CR) statement was either longer than the input record size, or it was less than 3 positions in length.

Recovery

Messages SYS—4984 and SYS—4982 follow this message. Refer to SYS—4982 for the recovery procedure.

SYS-8500 PROGRAM CANCELED

Cause

Operator: This message has been sent from the remote system. The system operator at the remote System/34 has canceled the program you were communicating with.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. This message is also logged to the history file of the remote system. A corresponding message, SYS-1310, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS-8501 SYSTEM OPERATOR ENDED STEP

Cause

Operator: This message has been sent from the remote system. The system operator at the remote System/34 has selected a 2 option for an error while running a job that is communicating with your subsystem. The job step running at that time was ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. This message is also logged to the history file of the remote system. A corresponding message, SYS-3721, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS-8502 SYSTEM OPERATOR CANCELED JOB

Cause

Operator: This message has been sent from the remote system. The system operator at the remote System/34 has canceled the job that is communicating with your subsystem.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. This message is also logged to the history file of the remote system. A corresponding message, SYS-5580, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS-8503 MRT PROGRAM OWNS SECURED RESOURCES

Cause

Operator: This message is sent from the remote system. You attempted to attach to an MRT program that owns secured resources. You are not authorized for at least one of the secured resouces; therefore, you were not permitted to attach.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Notes:
1. If the SSP-ICF subsystem in the remote System/34 is intra, then the remote system and the system that received this message are the same.
2. This message is also logged to the history file of the remote system. A corresponding message, SYS-5991, is displayed at the remote System/34.

SYS-8515 location name--LOGON PARAMETER ERROR

Cause

Operator: A remote location attempted to log on to the SSP-ICF subsystem; however, an error was detected in the logon parameters passed to the SSP-ICF subsystem. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8516 location name--PROTOCOL ERROR

Cause

Operator: A protocol error was detected while the SSP-ICF subsystem was communicating with a remote location. The location name associated with the subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-8517 location name--REMOTE PRINTER ERROR

Cause

Operator: Either a permanent printer error or an end-of-forms condition occurred at the remote location. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-8518 location name--THIS LOCATION NO LONGER IN SESSION

Cause

Operator: The remote location specified in the message text is no longer in session with the user program or the SSP-ICF subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—8519 location name--THIS LOCATION LOGGED OFF

Cause

Operator: The remote location identified in the message text has logged off of the SSP-ICF subsystem.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS—8520 subsystem configuration name--THE 5935 SUBSYSTEM HAS BEEN ENABLED

Cause

Operator: The 5935 subsystem has been successfully enabled and includes the auto-activated locations specified by the subsystem configuration identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8521 SEVERE 5935 SUBSYSTEM ERROR

Cause

Operator: The 5935 subsystem cannot support user sessions because of an abnormal error condition.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled and system resources are released. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8522 subsystem configuration name--THE 5935 SUBSYSTEM IS TERMINATING

Cause

Operator: The 5935 subsystem is terminating due to an internal disable initiated by any of the following:

- SDLC hardware error

- SDLC abnormal termination

- 5935 subsystem abnormal termination

- All locations associated with the 5935 subsystem having been disabled

The subsystem configuration name of the 5935 subsystem is given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8523 subsystem configuration name--THE 5935 SUBSYSTEM TERMINATED NORMALLY

Cause

Operator: The specified 5935 subsystem has gone to end of job because a DISABLE command was entered. Therefore, the subsystem configuration identified in the message text terminated normally.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8524 location name--ENABLE OF THIS SSP-ICF LOCATION FAILED

Cause

Operator: An attempt to enable the SSP-ICF location in the message text failed.

SYS-8540 NO SPOOL FILE ENTRIES FOR USER ID

Cause

Operator: The $UASF utility (with ALL specified) was used in a request to copy spool file entries to disk, but there were no entries with the user ID of the requester.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8541 SPOOL FILE ENTRY NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The user access to spool file ($UASF) utility was used in an attempt to copy a spool file entry that was being processed by the spool facility. In-process entries are not eligible for copying by the $UASF utility.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8542 DISK SPACE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USER FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made, using the $UASF utility, to copy one or more spool file entries from spool to fixed disk, but there was insufficient fixed disk space available.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS-8543 SPECIFIED SPOOL ID DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: A request was made, using the $UASF utility, to copy a specific spool file entry that did not exist. The SPOOLID parameter might be specified incorrectly, or the entry might have already been removed from the spool file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8544 CANNOT DISPLAY FILE--FILE NOT CREATED BY $USAF

Cause

Operator: An attempt to use the $UASC utility to display a user file was not successful because the file was not created by $UASF.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8545 END OF EXTENT REACHED ON USER FILE

Cause

Operator: The $UASF utility was used to copy a spool file to disk. However, an end of extent return code was passed from disk data management. That is, the disk file created for the copy of the spool file was not large enough to contain all of the records in the spool file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8546 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN COPYPRT COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The $UASF utility was used to copy a spool file entry or entries to disk. Parameter 1 was invalid. Valid parameters are ALL, SYSTEM, SPnnnn, and Fxxxx. (nnnn is the ID of the spool file job to be copied and xxxx is the forms number of the spool file entries to be copied.) If the COPYPRT procedure was used to invoke the $UASC utility, NOCOPY is also a valid parameter.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8547 USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE 'SYSTEM' PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: An invalid request was made using the $UASF utility. SYSTEM was specified in parameter 1 of the request entered by a user not authorized to copy system entries.

The SYSTEM parameter can be used only when one of the following is true:

- The security function is not active.

- The security function is active and the user classification is a system operator or higher.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8548 USER-ID DOES NOT MATCH SPOOL-ID--spool id

Cause

Operator: A request was made, using the $UASF utility, to copy one or more spool file entries to disk. However, the user ID does not match the spool ID identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this\job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8549 PRINT SPOOLING NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to copy a spool file entry to disk, using the $UASF utility. However, spooling is not active on the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8550 CANNOT CREATE FILE--MAX NUMBER OF FILES ON DISK

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to use the $UASF utility to create a new file on disk. However, this file would exceed the maximum number of files allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8551 file name--FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The specified file name (or that was supplied by default) already exists on disk. Each file must have a unique name. The name of the file already on the disk is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8552 CANNOT COPY MORE THAN 255 SPOOL ENTRIES

Cause

Operator: A request was made, using the $UASF utility, to copy spool file entries to a disk file. However, there are more than 255 entries available to copy.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The first 255 entries are copied to the disk file.

Option 2: The job step is ended, and no entries are copied. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8553 CANNOT COPY AN ENTRY WITH ZERO PAGES

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to use the user access to spool file $UASF utility to COPY SPOOL file entries to a disk file. However, an entry with zero pages cannot be copied.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8554 FILE OCL STATEMENT NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A FILE OCL statement was not entered for user access to the spool configuration utility ($UASC).

Programmer: A FILE statement is required for $UASC. It must follow the LOAD statement and precede the RUN statement. The file must be one that was previously created by $UASF (COPY PRT procedure) execution.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8556 INVALID PARAMETER 4 SPECIFIED IN XREST PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the XREST procedure. You are attempting to restore the $EXTN file from diskette. However, the fourth parameter is invalid. The entry must be AUTO or NOAUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8558 INVALID DISKETTE CONTROL INFORMATION

Cause

Operator: You are running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST). However, the control information in the first 256 bytes of the diskette file indicate the number of records or sectors as zero for the file. You might have inserted the wrong diskette.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette with the same volume ID and file label and retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8559 DISKETTE FILE NOT AN EXTENDED CHARACTER FILE

Cause

Operator: You are running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST). The diskette file specified is not an extended character file. You might have inserted the wrong diskette.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert another diskette and retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8560 EXTENDED CHARACTER FILE NOT CREATED ON SYSTEM/34

Cause

Operator: The EXTN file restore utility ($XREST) is running. However, the diskette you loaded to restore the EXTN file from was not created on a System/34. You might have inserted the wrong diskette.

Recovery

Option 1: Insert the correct diskette (a diskette that was created on a System/34) and retry the operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8564 EXTENDED CHARACTER FILE HAS ALREADY BEEN RESTORED

Cause

Operator: You are running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST). However, the file you specified has already been restored on disk.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the operation. The file on disk is deleted and the diskette file copied in its place.

Option 3: The file on disk is not changed. The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8566 NUMBER DISK RECORDS AVAIL--number RECS IN DISKETTE FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: You are running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST). However, the amount of record space available on disk, as identified in the message text, is not sufficient to contain the number of records on the diskette file, also identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. As many records as possible are restored to the disk file. All remaining diskette records are ignored.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Notes:
1. If option 0 is selected, the extended file does not contain all ideographic characters that are on the diskette file.
2. If message SYS-8564 is issued and a 0-option selected and then SYS-8566 is issued and a 3-option selected, the old side (partial) still will be on disk.

SYS-8567 AFA READ/WRITE REQUEST NOT VALID

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST).

Programmer: A read or write request could not be performed because no active format 1 area (AFA) could be found for the diskette file. The file statement might be incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8569 $XREST UTILITY COMPLETED--DISK IPL MAY BE REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: The EXTN file restore utility ($XREST) has been run a second time within this IPL. That is, the ideographic character file was restored from diskette to the #EXTN file on disk. Therefore, the random access memory contents might not be at the current level of the #EXTN file. An IPL might be necessary to reset the random access memory contents to that of the #EXTN file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option and normal processing continues.

SYS-8574 #EXTN FILE IS BEING USED

Cause

Operator: The EXTN file save utility ($XSAVE) was specified to save the #EXTN file on a diskette. However, the #EXTN file is currently being used by another program. The file statement for the program currently using the file is specified as DISP-OLD.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the operation. If the file is still not available, this message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8578 NO VALID #EXTN FILE EXISTS ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The EXTN file save utility ($XSAVE) was specified to save the #EXTN file on a diskette. However, the #EXTN file was not restored to disk prior to the XSAVE statements. The $XSAVE utility cannot be executed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8579 INVALID PARAMETER 5 SPECIFIED IN XSAVE PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the XSAVE procedure. You are attempting to save the #EXTN file by moving it from disk onto a diskette. However, the fifth parameter is not specified as AUTO or NOAUTO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8580 NO RECORDS FOUND IN #EXTN FILE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the EXTN file save utility ($XSAVE).

Programmer: The format 1 indicates a file exists on disk that contains records with ideographic characters. However, the file is empty.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SYS–8585 MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK HAS OCCURRED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A controller check occurred on the MLCA adapter.

Programmer: The controller check causes a wrap test to be run. Another message might follow showing the results of the wrap test.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: This message is also issued when an MLCA controller wrap module is run through the COMMPTST program for diagnostic purposes. In this case, the message should be ignored.

SYS–8586 BSC line number--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be temporary. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. You can attempt to establish communications again.

Programmer: Because this is a temporary error, you may attempt to establish communications on this line again.

Recovery:

No operator response is required. BSC returns control to the executing program, which may attempt communications again.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8587 BSC line number--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller and the condition was determined to be permanent. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8588 LINE line number--WRAP TEST OK--AUTO MODE INACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The message is issued as a result of running a wrap test due to an MLCA controller check. The line number on which the wrap test was run is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The MLCA wrap test executed successfully. Automonitoring mode is currently inactive on the specified line. Run the STARTM procedure if the line is to be automatically initiated.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8589 LINE line number--WRAP TEST FAILED--AUTO MODE INACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The message is a result of running a wrap test due to an MLCA controller check. The wrap test failed because a permanent error occurred during execution of the wrap test. The line number on which the wrap test was run is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The MLCA wrap test run on the specified line failed. If attempted, the STARTM procedure would most likely fail also.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-8590 LINE line number--MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK--WRAP TEST FAILED

Cause

Operator: After a failure on the communications line that is identified in the message text, an attempt was made to run the wrap test. The wrap test could not be run because a temporary MLCA controller check occurred repeatedly or because of a permanent MLCA controller check. All communications are terminated on the specified line. If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

Recovery

Option 3: If an SSP-ICF subsystem is running on the specified line, the subsystem is disabled.

SYS-8591 location name--MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred while an SSP-ICF subsystem was communicating. This message was preceded by a message indicating the severity of the check. The location name associated with the subsystem is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options might not be issued with this message. If none are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action from that message.

SYS–8594 LINE line number--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be temporary. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. You can attempt to establish communications again.

Recovery

Option 1: If there were active sessions at the time of the failure, each session will be posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application(s) can then take appropriate recovery action. If there were no active sessions at the time of the failure, the communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 3: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8595 LINE line number--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be permanent. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. You should not attempt any further communications until you notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your communications lines.

Recovery

Option 3: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code.

SYS–8596 SDLC line number--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be temporary. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. You can attempt to establish communications again.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8597 SDLC line number--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be permanent. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated. If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8598 LINE line number--TEMPORARY MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred when the 3270 BSC subsystem was communicating with the host. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be temporary. Communications on the line identified in the message text is terminated, but might be attempted again.

Recovery

Option 1: If there is an active session at the time of the failure, that session is posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application may then take appropriate recovery action. The communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 2: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disable return code. The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-8599 LINE line number--PERMANENT MLCA CONTROLLER CHECK

Cause

Operator: A multiline communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred while the 3270 BSC subsystem was communicating with the host. A wrap test was run on the controller, and the condition was determined to be permanent. Communications on the line identified in the message text are terminated, but may be attempted again.

Recovery

Option 1: If there is an active session at the time of the failure, that session is posted with a return code indicating that a failure occurred. The application can then take appropriate recovery action. The communications line remains in monitor mode.

Option 2: The subsystem enabled on the specified line is immediately disabled. Any active sessions are posted with an immediate-disabled return code. The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your communications lines.

SYS-8600 LINE line number--CALL UNSUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The call was unsuccessful (retry count exhausted) because of a *data line occupied* condition. See the error history file for additional information on the exact cause of the error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8601 LINE line number--CALL UNSUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The call was unsuccessful (retry count exhausted) because of an *abandon call and retry* condition. See the error history table for additional information on the exact cause of the error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8602 LINE line number--CALL UNSUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The call was unsuccessful (retry count exhausted) because of a *present next digit error* condition. See the error history table for additional information on the exact cause of the error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8603 LINE line number--CALL UNSUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The call was unsuccessful (retry count exhausted) because of a *distant station connected error* condition. Two possible causes of this error are that the wrong number was reached or that the correct number was reached but it was busy.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8604 LINE line number--CALL UNSUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The call was unsuccessful (retry count exhausted) because of a *power indicate error* condition. See the error history table for additional information on the exact cause of the error.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS–8605 LINE line number--CALL SUCCESSFUL TO number called

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A successful autocall was completed on the line number identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8607 LINE line number--PHONE LIST EXHAUSTED

Cause

Operator: An autocall was attempted on the line identified in the message text. All the numbers in the list were successfully called or attempts to reach the number(s) failed (the phone list was exhausted). If you want to use the list again in the same job you must use a // COMM OCL statement with a RESTORE parameter.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8608 LINE line number--NOT AN AUTOCALL LINE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to make an autocall on the line specified in the message text. However, the line is not configured as an autocall line.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8610 LINE line number--STARTM PROC NOT ALLOWED--BSC NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to run the STARTM procedure on the MLCA line identified in the message text. However, auto monitoring cannot be used because BSC is not configured on the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8611 LINE line number--STARTM PROC NOT ALLOWED--MLCA NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to run the STARTM procedure on the MLCA line identified in the message text. However, auto monitoring cannot be used because MLCA is not configured on the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8612 LINE line number--STARTM PROC INVALID--AUTO MONITOR ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The STARTM procedure was invoked to perform auto monitoring on the MLCA line identified in the message text. However, the procedure is invalid as auto monitoring is already being performed on the specified line.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8613 LINE line number--STARTM PROC INVALID--LINE NOT MULTIPOINT

Cause

Operator: The STARTM procedure was invoked to perform auto monitoring on the MLCA line identified in the message text. The specified line is not configured as a multipoint line. Auto monitoring can be performed only on a multipoint line.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8614   LINE line number--PARAMETER 3 INVALID IN STARTM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the STARTM procedure. The line number for which the procedure was specified is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Parameter 3 in the STARTM procedure is invalid. Valid station address are: for EBCDIC, the hexadecimal representation of the alphameric letters B through R, and for ASCII, the hexadecimal representation of alphameric letters A through Z.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8615   LINE line number--SQS ASSIGN FAILURE--CANNOT ENABLE CTL STORE

Cause

Operator: A STARTM procedure request failed for the MLCA line identified in the message text.

Programmer: An SQS assign failure occurred because there is not enough contiguous system queue space on disk to load the control storage microcode load buffer.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to wait for SQS space to become available.

Option 1: Select this option to retry the SQS assign. If space is not available this message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8616   LINE line number--DATA SET NOT READY

Cause

Operator: A STARTM procedure request failed for the MLCA line identified in the message text.

Programmer: A failure occurred because the data set (modem) on the specified line does not have power.

Recovery

Option 1: Make the data set ready, then select this option to retry the procedure request.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-8617   LINE line number--THIS LINE IS NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. The line number specified in either the STARTM or the STOPM procedure is not configured on the system. The line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8618 LINE line number--STOPM PROC INVALID--AUTO MONITOR NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You have specified the STOPM procedure for the MLCA line identified in the message text. However, the line number specified in the procedure is not in auto monitor mode. You might have entered the wrong line number.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8620 LIBRARY library name WAS NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN). The library name associated with the utility is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Either the source library or the load library specified in the DEFINEPN utility could not be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8621 SOURCE MEMBER source member name NOT FOUND IN SPECIFIED LIB

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN). The source member is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The source member specified cannot be found in the specified library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8622 INVALID DATA FOUND IN SOURCE MEMBER source member name

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN). The source member is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The source member identified in the message text contains invalid data and therefore cannot be read.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8623 TOO MANY PHONE NUMBERS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: The input source member contains more than the maximum (120) phone numbers in the phone list.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8624 WORK FILE NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: An allocate attempt failed while attempting to allocate a work file for the phone list utility. The work file is not created.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8625 NOT ENOUGH STORAGE AVAILABLE TO ALLOCATE WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: An attempt was made to allocate a work file for the phone list utility. The work file could not be allocated because not enough main storage is currently available.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the allocation. If space is still not available, this message is issued again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8626 INSUFFICIENT LIBRARY SPACE FOR LOAD MEMBER NOW

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: An attempt was made to create a load member for the phone list utility. However, there is not enough space in either the specified library or the library directory to load the required member.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option after using the inquiry function and deleting some existing members.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8627 NO PHONE NUMBER OR INVALID PHONE NUMBER SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: The phone number was either missing or invalid. Valid characters are the digits 0-9, and six special characters including SEP and EON.

Recovery

No operator response is required. However, the load member is not created until this condition is corrected.

SYS–8628 INVALID ERROR RETRY COUNT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: The error retry count, specifying the number of times to attempt the call, is invalid. Valid retry counts are 1 through 255.

Recovery

No operator response is required. However, the load member is not created until this condition is corrected.

SYS–8629 INVALID CONNECTION TIMER VALUE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An error was detected during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: The connection timer value, specifying the number of seconds to wait after the last digit has been dialed, is invalid. Valid timer values are 3 through 126 seconds.

Recovery

No operator response is required. However, the load member is not created until this condition is corrected.

SYS–8700 ERROR DETECTED DURING SPECIAL ALLOCATE OF A FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL and utility control statements from the keyboard, the SETFILE utility control statement is incorrect.

Programmer: While using the SETFILE system utility program, an error was detected during the special allocate of a file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue the job. If you are running a procedure, processing continues with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS-8701 file label--FILE IS NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL and utility control statements from the keyboard, the SETFILE utility control statement is incorrect.

Programmer: During the execution of the SETFILE utility the file that is identified in the message text was not found on disk.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue the job. If you are running a procedure, processing continues with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS-8702 file label--FILE IS BEING USED

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, you might have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter.

If you are entering OCL and utility control statements from the keyboard, the SETFILE utility control statement might be incorrect.

Programmer: During the execution of the SETFILE utility, it was determined that the file is currently being used. Exclusive use of the file is required before any characteristics can be changed. The file you are attempting to access is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to retry for exclusive use of the file. If the file is still not available this message is issued again.

Option 1: Select this option to continue the job. If you are running a procedure, processing will continue with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–8703 file label--FILE IS NOT AN INDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL and utility control statements from the keyboard, the SETFILE utility control statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the SETFILE utility with a nonindexed file specified. Only indexed files can be specified for use with the SETFILE utility. The file is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue the job. If you are running a procedure, processing continues with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–8704 file label--UNAUTHORIZED USER OF THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you have incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL and utility control statements from the keyboard, the SETFILE utility control statement is incorrect.

Programmer: An attempt was made to access a secured file using the SETFILE utility. However, you are not authorized to access the file. The file you are attempting to access is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue the job. If you are running a procedure, processing continues with the next statement in the procedure. If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, processing continues with the next statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. The job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–8705 INVALID PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFIED IN SETFILE PROC

Cause

Operator: If you are running the SETFILE procedure, or another procedure that might have evoked the SETFILE procedure, you have incorrectly entered a keyword parameter or the procedure contains an error.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SYS–8715 PARAM 8 MUST BE IGC OR NOT GIVEN IN BLDMENU CMD

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the BLDMENU procedure command. Parameter 8 must be IGC or not given. If IGC is specified, native language headings are used in the menu headings, and the input field is opened; for example, you can enter IGC characters in your command field.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8720 #EXTN FILE NOT RESTORED

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) is not restored from diskette to disk. The extended character file must be restored on disk before you can process any extended characters. Any requests prior to this are ignored or could result in errors.

Programmer: You can run the XREST procedure to restore the extended character file to disk.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–8721 alternate entry number--EXTENDED CHAR CODE OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) is not large enough to contain the image of the specified character. The request for the character is ignored. To use this code the system operator must reallocate the extended character file with enough space for the character. The character must be defined by the character generator utility program.

Programmer: If you want to use the extended ideographic character, you must run the RELOAD procedure or diskette IPL to allocate enough space on the file for the character.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–8722 alternate entry number--EXTENDED CHARACTER CODE UNDEFINED

Cause

Operator: This extended character image is not defined in the extended character file (#EXTN). The request for this character is ignored. The alternate entry number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS–8723 alternate entry number--EXTENDED CHAR CODE FILLED MEMORY

Cause

Operator: All the random access memory entries for this work station are being used. Although this character cannot be displayed, the character code is retained in the proper buffer position. Data entry can continue. The alternate entry number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-8724 #EXTN FILE IS NOT RESTORED

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) must be restored before any extended characters can be used as input.

Programmer: You can run the XREST procedure to restore the extended character file to disk.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

SYS-8726 printer id--PERMANENT ERROR PROCESSING EXTENDED CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while processing a CPU EXTN task. The printer ID where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A permanent error was encountered while processing the extended character in the print data.

Recovery

Option 2: When print spooling is not using this printer, the system returns control to the executing program. In most programs the job step is ended; any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If print spooling is using this printer, select this option and message SYS-5828 follows.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

SYS-8727 #EXTN FILE HAS NOT BEEN RESTORED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to use ideographic characters from the extended character file (#EXTN). However, the file has not been restored since it was allocated by the RELOAD utility. That is, after allocating the file via RELOAD it must be restored by running the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST).

Recovery

Option 2: When print spooling is not using this printer, the system returns control to the executing program. In most programs, the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If print spooling is using this printer, select this option and message SYS-5828 will follow.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8728 printer id--UNDEFINED EXTENDED CHARACTER FOUND

Cause

Operator: An undefined extended character was found in the print data for the output file. The printer is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The undefined character is replaced with a blank and processing continues. All other undefined characters that are encountered are replaced with a blank, no message is issued, and processing continues.

Option 1: The undefined character is replaced with a blank and processing continues. This message is reissued if another undefined character is encountered.

Option 2: When print spooling is not using this printer, the system returns control to the executing program. In most programs, the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If print spooling is using the printer, select this option and message SYS-5828 follows.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8729 printer id--CHARACTER OUT OF RANGE OF #EXTN FILE

Cause

Operator: An ideographic character has been encountered in the print data that is out of range of the extended character file (#EXTN). The printer is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The printer identified in the message text contains print data that is not in the extended character file. Before the character can be printed, the file size must be increased and then the ideographic character added to this file by using the character generator utility.

Recovery

Option 0: The character is replaced with a blank and processing continues. All other out-of-range characters that are encountered are replaced with a blank, no message is issued, and processing continues.

Option 1: The character is replaced with a blank and processing continues. This message is issued again if another out-of-range character is encountered.

Option 2: When print spooling is not using this printer, the system returns control to the executing program. In most programs, the job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If print spooling is using the printer, select this option and message SYS-5828 will follow.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To process the out-of-range character, run the RELOAD utility to increase the extended character file size, then run the EXTN file restore utility ($XREST) to restore the file. After the file is restored use the character generator utility to define the new ideographic character.

SYS-8731 PARAMETER 1 MISSING IN STARTM OR STOPM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run either the STARTM or STOPM procedure for the automonitor function on an MLCA line. However, parameter 1 was not specified. The line number must be given in both the STARTM or STOPM procedures. The valid line numbers are 1 through 4.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8732 PARAMETER 2 MISSING IN STARTM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the STARTM procedure for the automonitor function on an MLCA line. However, parameter 2 was not specified. Valid code entries for parameter 2 are: A for ASCII and E for EBCDIC.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8733 PARAMETER 3 MISSING IN STARTM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the STARTM procedure for the automonitor function on an MLCA line. However, parameter 3 was not specified. The station address must be specified in the STARTM procedure as a 2-character hexadecimal multipoint station address.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8734 INVALID PARAMETER 1 IN STARTM OR STOPM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the STARTM or STOPM procedure. However, parameter 1 is invalid. Valid line numbers are 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8735 INVALID PARAMETER 2 IN STARTM PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: An attempt was made to run the STARTM procedure. However, parameter 2 is invalid. Valid code entries for parameter 2 are: E for EBCDIC and A for ASCII.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8736 NOCOPY CANNOT BE USED WITH CANCEL OR RELEASE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The COPYPRT procedure was specified for the user access to spool file utility ($UASC). The NOCOPY keyword parameter was included to provide the display to CRT function. However, either the CANCEL or RELEASE keyword parameter was also specified in the command. Both, CANCEL and RELEASE are invalid when the NOCOPY keyword is specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8737 INVALID PARAMETER 3 IN COPYPRT PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 3 of the COPYPRT procedure was invalid. The valid entries are CANCEL, RELEASE, or null. The COPYPRT procedure was specified for the $UASF utility.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8738 FILE BEING USED--CANNOT BE SHARED

Cause

Operator: An attempt to use a file being used by another program was not successful because the file is not specified as a shared file and therefore cannot be used by other programs running on the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS–8739 SPOOL FILE IS EMPTY

Cause

Operator: An attempt to use the $UASF utility to copy spool file entries onto a disk file was not successful because the spool file was empty.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8740 NO ENTRY(S) FOR THIS USER WITH FORMS forms number

Cause

Operator: An attempt to use the $UASF utility to copy one or more spool file entries to disk was not successful because there are not entries in the spool file that match the forms number. The forms number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8742 INVALID RECORD LENGTH IN DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure was executing when a file with an invalid record length was encountered. The LOAD3601 procedure cannot process records with a length of less than 80 bytes or more than 96 bytes.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8743 ERROR WHILE READING FILE FROM DISK

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure was attempting to read a record from a disk file when an error occurred.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8744 EOF REACHED BUT ALL EXPECTED BLOCKS NOT PROCESSED

Cause

Operator: The file was processed by the LOAD3601 procedure; however, the expected number or blocks were not processed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8745 ERROR DURING PUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure received an abnormal return code from the 3601 Finance Controller as the result of a put operation. The abnormal return code could be the result of a 3601 Finance Controller hardware error or a communications line failure.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8746 RECORDS IN FILE ARE OUT OF SEQUENCE

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure was executing when records in a block were found to be out of sequence. There are four records in each block and at least one record is not in sequence.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8747 BLOCKS IN FILE ARE OUT OF SEQUENCE

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure was executing when blocks in the file were found to be out of sequence. The error was found when the sequence numbers were compared to a sequence number check field.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8748 HEADER RECORD NOT FOUND FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure searched all records for a header record and did not find one. The header record is identified by a hexadecimal FFFF in positions 17 and 18.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8749 ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE SYSTEM MONITOR UNSUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure attempted to acquire the system monitor session, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8750 LOAD3601 PROC COMPLETE--3601 SUCCESSFULLY LOADED

Cause

Operator: The LOAD3601 procedure successfully transmitted a load image to the 3601.

Recovery

Option 0: Select option 0 to continue.

SYS–8751 UNSUCCESSFUL LOAD OF 3601 CONTROLLER

Cause

Operator: The 3601 controller sent an abnormal return code to the LOAD3601 procedure.

Programmer: The LOAD3601 procedure sent a completion message of hexadecimal 0588 to the 3601 controller; however, a message other than the expected acknowledgement message of hexadecimal 0581 was received from the controller.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS–8752 WAITING FOR RESPONSE FROM 3601

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The 3601 controller is not ready to receive data from the System/34. Possible causes are:

- An incorrect diskette in the 3601.

- An outstanding message that requires a response.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8753 LOAD3601 IMAGE IS BEING TRANSMITTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The first block of data was successfully sent to the 3601 controller and a positive response was returned to the Finance Subsystem. Expect transmissions to continue with no operator intervention required at either end of the transmission.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8754 location name--OPERATION REJECTED--LINE IN USE

Cause

Operator: An error was detected during the execution of an SSP-ICF user task. The location name associated with the subsystem is identified in the message text.

Programmer: If the subsystem is CCP, CICS, or BSCEL, an operation causing the user task to wait was issued to a session not currently in control of the communications line. The session currently in control of the line belongs to the user task that issued the rejected operation. The session currently in control of the line must send or receive an EOT (end of tranmission) before another operation can issue a wait.

If the subsystem is PEER or SNA upline, an acquire operation for the identified location failed because the switched line is currently connected to a different location.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8755 location name--LWS logical work station id SIGN ON FAILED--INVALID USER ID

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A user attempted to sign on to the System/34 Finance Subsystem from a logical work station (LWS) attached to the 3601. The sign-on attempt failed because the user specified an invalid ID. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8756 location name--LWS logical work station id SIGN ON FAILED--INVALID LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A user attempted to sign on to the System/34 Finance Subsystem from a logical work station (LWS) attached to the 3601. The sign-on attempt failed because the user specified an invalid library. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8757 location name--LWS logical work station id SIGN ON FAILED--INVALID PASSWORD

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A user attempted to sign on to the System/34 Finance Subsystem from a logical work station (LWS) attached to the 3601. The sign-on attempt failed because the user specified an invalid password. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8758 location name--LWS logical work station id USER NOT AUTH TO ACCESS LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A user attempted to sign on to the System/34 Finance Subsystem from a logical work station (LWS) attached to the 3601. The sign-on attempt failed because the user is not authorized to access the specified library, or a user list does not exist for the specified library. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8759 location name--LWS logical work station id USER AUTH FOR MENU INPUT ONLY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A user attempted to sign on to the System/34 Finance Subsystem from a logical work station (LWS) attached to the 3601. The sign-on attempt failed because the user is authorized for menu input only. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8760 location name--ASSIGN FAILED FOR SECURITY CHECK

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. System assign/free space was not available for the processing of a sign-on request from a logical work station attached to the 3601.

Recovery

No operator response is required. This message is logged to the history file only.

SYS-8761 location name--ACTLU CMD FAILED--LWS logical work station id NOT ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem attempted to activate a logical work station (LWS) by sending an ACTLU (activate logical unit) command to the remote location. The remote location returned a negative or invalid response and did not activate the logical work station. This error probably occurred because more logical work stations are configured for the System/34 Finance Subsystem location than are configured in the 3601 controller load image. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8762 location name--BIND CMD FAILED--LWS logical work station id NOT ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem attempted to establish a communications session with a logical work station (LWS) by sending a BIND command to the remote location. The remote location returned a negative response and did not activate the logical work station. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8763 location name--SDT CMD FAILED--LWS logical work station id NOT ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem attempted to establish communications with a logical work station (LWS) by sending an SDT (start data traffic) command to the remote location. The remote location returned a negative response and did not activate the logical work station. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS-8764 location name--THIS LOCATION IS NO LONGER COMMUNICATING . . .

Cause

Operator: Communication between the System/34 Finance Subsystem and the remote location identified in the message text has been interrupted. All sessions to the location are terminated. If this message is issued with options, you can attempt to establish communications again. If this message is issued without options, the location has been disabled.

Recovery

Option 0: Enable the location again without delayed entry. If the location does not respond, it will be disabled.

Option 1: Enable the location again with delayed entry. The location will be monitored until it responds, or until the operator disables the location.

Option 2: Disable the location.

SYS – 8765 location name--AUTO RECOVERY IN PROCESS FOR THIS LOC

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. Communication between the System/34 Finance Subsystem and the remote location identified in the message text has been interrupted. All sessions to the location are terminated.

The configuration for the System/34 Finance Subsystem location has automatic recovery specified, and a re-enable with delayed entry is being performed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8766 location name--SUBSYSTEM ERROR--THIS LOCATION DISABLED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem sent a command to the location identified in the message text. The location returned a negative response when a positive response was expected. The negative response disabled the location.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8767 location name--PU ACTIVATION ERR--LOCATION NOT ENABLED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem attempted to enable the remote location by sending it an ACTPU (activate physical unit) command. The location returned a negative response and was not enabled. The location name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8768 location name--SUBSYSTEM ERROR--LWS logical work station id DE-ACTIVATED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem sent a command to the remote location. The location returned a negative response when a positive response was expected. This response caused the logical work station (LWS) to be de-activated. The location name and the logical work station id are identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8769 location name--SUBSYSTEM ERR--DUMP TAKEN AND PROTECTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A System/34 Finance Subsystem error caused a system dump to be taken. Message SYS–8766 or SYS–8768 will follow this message to define the action that was taken in response to the error. The location name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Note: If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. Use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette. For more information about the APAR procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS – 8770 location name--ENABLE FAILED--LINE IS BEING CLOSED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The System/34 Finance Subsystem attempted to enable the location identified in the message text. The enable attempt failed because the communications line was being closed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8771   location name--ENABLE
FAILED--XID COMMAND ERROR

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The
System/34 Finance Subsystem received a
response from the location identified in the
message text. However, the exchange station
identification (XID) specified in the configuration
for the System/34 Finance Subsystem location
is different from the XID returned by the 3601
controller configuration.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8772   location name--THIS LOCATION
IS DISABLED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The
location identified in the message text has
completed a normal disable.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8773   location name--THIS LOCATION
IS NOT COMMUNICATING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The
System/34 Finance Subsystem could not
establish communication with the location
identified in the message text. The location was
disabled because delayed entry was not
specified in the System/34 Finance Subsystem
configuration for this location.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8774   location name--ACQUIRE
FAILED--REQUESTED LWSID
NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The
user program issued an acquire operation in an
attempt to start a session with a logical work
station at the location identified in the message
text. However, the acquire operation failed
because the requested logical work station is
not active.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8775   location name--SESSION
ERROR--DATA EXCEEDS USER
BUFFER

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The
amount of data received from a logical work
station exceeds the amount the user buffer can
receive. The location is identified in the
message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS – 8776   location name--SESSION
ERROR--USER PROTOCOL
ERROR

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A
protocol error was detected while the
System/34 Finance Subsystem was
communicating with the location identified in
the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8777   location name--SUBSYSTEM ERROR--DUMP NOT TAKEN

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A System/34 Finance Subsystem error caused an attempt to take a system dump; however, the dump could not be taken. Message SYS-8776 or SYS-8768 will follow this message to define the action that was taken in response to the error. The location name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

If you suspect this is an error in an IBM-supplied program, contact your program support representative. If the System/34 Finance Subsystem was not disabled, take a system dump and use the APAR procedure to copy the dump to diskette. For more information about the APAR procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SYS—8778   location name--ACQUIRE FAILURE--REQUESTED LWSID IN USE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The user program requested a session with a logical work station identification (LWSID) that is already in use.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS—8800   INVALID OPTION VALUE--MUST BE 1, 2, OR 3

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid option value was selected on the Multinational Character Set Conversion Utility display. Valid entries are 1, 2, and 3.

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter the correct value.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8801   INVALID CONVERSION OPTION ENTERED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid conversion option was given on the library members display prompt. Valid entries are:

1 – Library directory
2 – Copy
3 – Copy and run
4 – Run
5 – End

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter a valid option number.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8804   INVALID MEMBER TYPE IN FILE ENTRY

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid source entry was given for the Member Type In File prompt. Valid entries are:

1. RPG	5. Screen
2. Procedure	6. Sort
3. Message	7. WSU
4. Menu	8. Other

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter the correct source member (1 through 8).

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8805 INVALID NATIONAL LANGUAGE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid National Language was given for the National Language prompt.

USA	Italy
Germany	Japan
Belgium	Portugal
Brazil	Spain
Canada	Spanish
Denmark	UK
Finland	Other (user supplied)
France	

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter a correct national language.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8806 INVALID CONVERSION OPTION--MUST BE 1 OR 2

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid entry was given for the Conversion Option prompt. Valid entries are 1 (national to MCS) and 2 (MCS to national).

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter the correct option number.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8807 LIST SENSITIVE RECORDS OPTION NOT 0 OR 1

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid entry was given for the List Sensitive Records prompt. Valid entries are 0 (No) and 1 (Yes).

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter a correct option value.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8808 COUNT SENSITIVE RECORDS OPTION NOT 0 OR 1

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid entry was given for the Count Sensitive Records prompt. Valid entries are 0 (No) and 1 (Yes).

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you may enter a correct option number.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8809 MODIFY SENSITIVE RECORDS OPTION NOT 0 OR 1

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid entry was given for the Modify Sensitive Records option. Valid entries are 0 (No) and 1 (Yes).

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued and you can enter a correct option number.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8810 LIST, COUNT, AND MODIFY OPTIONS ARE ALL NO

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. The List, Count, and Modify Sensitive Record options have been specified NO (0) on the displayed prompts. At least one of the three options must be specified as YES (1).

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued. You may enter a correct response and continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8811 FILE DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. The file specified for conversion does not exist. The library name specified on the Library Members prompt may have been incorrect.

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued. You may enter the correct value.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8812 file label--INVALID START SCAN VALUE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure for the file identified in the message text. An invalid start scan value was given for data file conversion. The start scan value must be an entry greater than zero and less or equal to the record length of the data file being converted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8813 file label--INVALID END SCAN VALUE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure for the file identified in the message text. An invalid end scan value was given for data file conversion. The end scan value must be greater than or equal to the start scan value and less than or equal to the record length of the data file being converted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8814 MEMBER NAME PROMPT IS BLANK

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. The member name prompt for the library members display is blank. A member name, partial name of a group of members, or ALL must be specified.

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued. You may enter a correct value and continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8815 message identifier--MESSAGE DOES NOT EXIST IN MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An attempt was made to retrieve the message identified in the message text, but it does not exist in the message member. Either #MN#M1 has been changed, or the user-supplied conversion tables in #MN#M2 were not created.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8816 FILE NAME PROMPT IS BLANK

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. The file name prompt is blank. A file must be specified when the library members are to be converted, or when the data file conversion option is selected.

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued. You may enter a file name and continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8817 INVALID UTILITY CONTROL STMT FOR #MNER PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: If you are running an IBM procedure, there is an error in the procedure. If you are running your own procedure or entering OCL statements from the keyboard, you are incorrectly using a program that should only be used by IBM procedures.

Programmer: The #MNER program is called by the #MNER procedure. The procedure is included with the MCSCU procedures to issue messages. ERR and END are the only statements allowed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM procedure, contact your program support representative.

SYS-8818 FILE WITH SPECIFIED DATE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while running the MCSCONV procedure. An invalid creation date was specified for the file.

Recovery

Option 1: The previous display is reissued. You may enter a correct response and continue.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8840 ERRORS IN DEFINEPN UTILITY SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: An error was detected during the running of the define phone list utility (DEFINEPN).

Programmer: A source member used by the DEFINEPN utility to build a phone list contains an invalid phone number, error retry count, or connection timer value. The phone list cannot be built.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8841 INVALID REPLY TO PROMPT

Cause

Operator: You made an invalid reply to the DO YOU WANT TO USE SEU NOW? prompt. The valid replies are 0 for no and 1 for yes.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8842 DEFINEPN CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DEFINEPN procedure was evoked or placed on the job queue. Because DEFINEPN is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked or placed on the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS-8845 location name--RECORD SEPARATOR--TRANSPARENCY CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both record separator mode and transparent mode were specified. Record separator mode and transparent mode are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS-8860 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8846 location name--RECORD SEPARATOR--ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both record separator mode and ITB mode were specified. Record separator mode and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS-8861 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8847 location name--RECORD LENGTH EXCEEDS BLOCK LENGTH

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because the specified maximum user record length is larger than the specified block length. Maximum user record length cannot exceed block length.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS–8862 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS—8848 location name--3740 MULTIPLE FILES--ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both 3740 multiple files and ITB mode were specified. 3740 multiple files and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS–8859 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8849 location name--BLANK COMPRESSION--ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both blank compression and ITB mode were specified. Blank compression and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS-8858 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS-8850 location name--BLANK TRUNCATION--ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both blank truncation and ITB mode were specified. Blank truncation and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS-8857 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8851 location name--BLOCK LENGTH REQUIRED WITH DATA FORMAT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because a zero block length was specified when the user program was using record separator mode, ITB mode, blank compression, or blank truncation. A non-zero block length is required when using any of these modes.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS–8856 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8852 location name-- TRANSPARENCY- COMPRESSION CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the acquire operation was rejected because both transparency mode and blank compression were specified. Transparency mode and blank compression are mutually exclusive.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS–8855 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8853 location name--OUTPUT INVALID WITH TRANSPARENT-ITB MODE

Cause

Operator: An output operation was issued to the BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text. However, the output operation was rejected because transparent-ITB mode was specified. Output operations are invalid with transparent-ITB mode.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8854 location name--RECORD RECEIVED EXCEEDS MAX RECORD LGTH

Cause

Operator: The BSCEL subsystem associated with the location name identified in the message text received a data record from the remote system that exceeded the specified maximum user record length.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of this error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS−8855 TRANSPARENT MODE AND BLANK COMPRESSION CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using transparent mode and blank compression. However, the procedure was not started because transparent mode and blank compression are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8852, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8856 BLOCK LENGTH REQUIRED WITH DATA FORMAT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using record separator mode, ITB mode, blank compression, or blank truncation. However, the procedure was not started because a zero block length was specified. A non-zero block length is required when using any of these modes or operations.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8851, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8857 BLANK TRUNCATION AND ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using both blank truncation and ITB mode. However, the procedure was not started because blank truncation and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8850, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8858 BLANK COMPRESSION AND ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using both blank compression and ITB mode. However, the procedure was not started because blank compression and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8849, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8859 3740 MULTIPLE FILES AND ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request with ITB mode specified. However, the procedure was not started because 3740 multiple files is configured on the remote System/34. 3740 multiple files and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8848, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8860 RECORD SEPARATOR AND TRANSPARENT MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using both record separator mode and transparent mode. However, the procedure was not started because record separator mode and transparent mode are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8845, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8861 RECORD SEPARATOR MODE AND ITB MODE CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session using both record separator mode and ITB mode. However, the procedure was not started because record separator mode and ITB mode are mutually exclusive.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8846, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS-8862 RECORD LENGTH EXCEEDS BLOCK LENGTH

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session. However, the procedure was not started because the maximum user records length is larger than the block length. Maximum user record length cannot exceed block length.

Recovery

No Operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS-8847, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS-8863 location name--INVALID RECORD SEPARATOR CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: An acquire operation was rejected by the BSCEL subsystem because an invalid value was entered for the RECSEP (record separator) parameter in the SESSION statement. The location name associated with the subsystem is identified in the message text. For additional information about the BSCEL subsystem, see the *ICF Reference Manual*.

If this failure occurred when the BSCEL subsystem received a procedure start request, this message is logged to the history file only. Message SYS–8864 may be sent to the remote system depending on what type of procedure start request was received.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8864 INVALID RECORD SEPARATOR CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: This message was sent from the remote System/34. The remote System/34 received a procedure start request to initiate an SSP-ICF session. However, the procedure was not started because an invalid record separator character was specified. For additional information about the BSCEL subsystem, see the *ICF Reference Manual*.

Recovery

No operator action is required. A corresponding message, SYS–8863, is logged to the remote System/34 history file.

SYS–8865 location name--PHONE LIST EXHAUSTED

Cause

Operator: An autocall attempt using the SSP-ICF subsystem failed because all of the numbers in the phone list have already been called. Some or all of the numbers may have been called successfully, or attempts to reach some of the numbers may have failed. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8866 location name--AUTOMATIC CALL FAILED--NO NUMBERS REACHED

Cause

Operator: An automatic call attempt using the SSP-ICF subsystem failed because no numbers in the phone list were reached. The location name associated with the SSP-ICF subsystem is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery action for that message.

SYS–8867 LINE line number--NO CONNECTION--X.21 AUTOCALL NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection on the communications line identified in the message text failed because the X.21 autocall task is not active in the system. The X.21 autocall task terminated abnormally after the SSP-ICF subsystem was enabled.

A previous message was issued that describes any X.21 autocall task errors.

Recovery

Option 3: The SSP-ICF subsystem is disabled. Perform an IPL to activate the X.21 autocall task.

SYS–8868 location name--NO CONNECTION--X.21 AUTOCALL NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection on the communications line to the location identified in the message text failed because the X.21 autocall task was not active. The X.21 autocall task terminated abnormally after the SSP-ICF subsystem was enabled.

A previous message was issued describing any X.21 autocall task errors.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery for that messagee.

SYS–8869 location name--CALL ATTEMPT WITH INVALID LIST TYPE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection on a communications line to the location identified in the message text failed because either:

- An autocall phone list has been specified and this is an X.21 communications line.

- An X.21 phone list has been specified and this is an autocall communications line.

The specified phone list type must be compatible with the line type. For additional information on the autocall and X.21 phone lists, see the DEFINEPN and DEFINX21 procedures in the *SSP Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the user program with a return code indicating the cause of the error.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Depending on the SSP-ICF data management error recovery, options may not be issued with this message. If no options are available, another message may be issued from the user program. Select the appropriate recovery for that message.

SYS–8870 LINE line number--CALL SUCCESSFUL phone number

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A connection was made to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) through a X.21 public data network. The message text identifies the line number and the phone number of the remote DTE.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SYS–8871 LINE CONFIGURATION ERROR WITH X.21 FEATURE

Cause

Operator: An incorrect multiline communications adapter (MLCA) device address was detected.

Programmer: An attempt was made to configure a communictions line into an area of MLCA storage that is reserved for X.21 switched microcode. The MLCA device address of hex 40 is reserved for the X.21 switched microcode and cannot be configured for any communications support. Contact your IBM program service representative to reconfigure the microcode to remove the device address of hex 40.

Recovery

Option 2: X.21 support terminates.

SYS–8874   LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number CPS-call progress signal

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 network failed. The attempt was made on the communications line identified in the message text to the phone number identified in the message text. The reason for the failure is identified in the message text as the call progress signal (CPS). The call progress signals originate from the public data network. The following is a list of definitions for the call progress signals:

01   Terminal Called: A call is waiting for a manual answer.

02   Redirected Call: The call is being rerouted to another remote system. The first system was busy.

03   Connect When Free: The remote system is busy with another call. The connection will be made when the system is free.

20   No Connection: The called system rejected the incoming call.

21   Number Busy: The number being called is receiving another call at this time.

22   Selection Signal Procedure Error: This error was caused by one of the following:

- An invalid selection sequence, caused by one of the following:
  - An invalid character inserted in the selection sequence
  - A direct call issued on an address calling line

- A Closed User Group (CUG)/Abbreviated Address Registration (ARR) error, caused by one of the following:
  - A format error
  - A double registration of the same CUG index without any cancellation in between
  - Registration of an invalid CUG index or abbreviated number

- A Closed User Group (CUG) Cancellation error, caused by one of the following:
  - A format error
  - The cancellation of an invalid index

- A Closed User Group Index of Abbreviated Number Use error, caused by one of the following:
  - The use of a nonregistered index or number
  - A format error

- The full number selection used on a line which has subscribed CUG

- The nonmutual registration of a CUG index

23   Selection Signal Transmission Error: There is a parity error in the selection sequence.

41   Access Barred, caused by one of the following:

- A non CUG member trying to call a CUG member

- An attempt to register a CUG index for a line that has not subscribed to CUG

- An attempt to call a line of a different user class of service using abbreviated/full number (sometimes CPS 43 is received)

- An attempt to register a CUG index for the particular line number of a line or multiple lines at the same address

- The use of an invalid CUG index/abbreviated number

42 Changed Number: A new number was recently assigned.

43 Not Obtainable: This error was caused by one of the following:

- An attempt to call a nonexisting line number

- A selection number that is too long

- An attempt to call a line of a different user class of service (sometimes CPS 41 is received)

44 Out of Order: The called system does not answer.

45 Controlled Not Ready: The called system is not ready to receive a call.

46 Uncontrolled Not Ready:

- The called system is powered off.

- The called system responded to the call with a clear.

47 DCE Power Off: The device which connects the remote system to the X.21 network (DCE) is powered off.

48 Invalid Facility Request:

- An erroneous registration of a CUG index:
  - On second digit of the facility request code
  - On the indicator
  - Caused by all separators missing

- An attempt to register a CUG index/abbreviated number on a line which has not subscribed CUG/Abbreviated Dialing.

- A facility request not valid or supported:
  - Abbreviated call to a number not registered
  - Abbreivated call using an invalid number

49 Network Fault in Local Loop: The X.21 network indicates a problem in the network.

51 Call Information Service: The X.21 network indicates that a call should be made to the adminstrations information service operator.

52 Incomplete User Class of Service: The called system has a different line data value.

61 Network Congestion: There is congestion or an out-of-order condition within the network temporarily preventing the connection establishment.

71 Long Term Network Congestion: There is congestion or an out-of-order condition within the network preventing the connection establishment.

72 RPOA Out of Order: The Recognized Private Operating Agency (RPOA) is out of service.

Recovery

Perform the recovery procedure that is appropriate for the call progress signal.

SYS – 8875 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number T1 TIMEOUT

Cause

Operator: An attempt to establish communications with the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed because the network did not respond to the call request within three seconds. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Perform the recovery procedure that is appropriate for the call progress signal. Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8876 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number T2 TIMEOUT

Cause

Operator: An attempt to establish communications with the remote terminal equipment (DTE) failed because the network did not respond to the phone number within 20 seconds with a call progress signal or a ready-for-data indication. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8877 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number T3A TIMEOUT

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed. The network responded to the call with information provided by the DCE, but failed to signal the ready-for-data condition with two seconds. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8878 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number T3B TIMEOUT CPS-call progress signal

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed. The network responded to the call with a group 0 call progress signal (CPS). However, the network failed to signal the ready-for-data condition within 60 seconds. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text. The call progress signals identified in the message text mean the following:

01   The remote DTE was given 60 seconds to answer.

02   The call has been directed to another remote DTE.

03   The call has been placed on a queue because the called DTE was busy.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8879 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number PARITY ERROR

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed. The network was processing a call when a parity error was detected on the incoming IA5 (international alphabet number 5) characters. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8880 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number--DCE CLEARED

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed. The network cleared the line while the call was in process. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, notify the person responsible for the maintenance of your data communications equipment.

SYS-8881 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number--DCE NOT READY

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE) failed. The call was presented to the network but the network was not ready. The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Make sure the communications equipment is turned on and then try the connection again.

SYS-8882 LINE line number--CALL FAILED phone number--HARDWARE ERR

Cause

Operator: A hardware error caused a failure to make a connection through the X.21 public data network to the remote data terminal equipment (DTE).

Programmer: A hardware error was caused by one of the following conditions:

- The X.21 adapter detected a difference between the input and output signals.

- The X.21 microcode was not given control of the MLCA processor within the time allowed after the interruption occurred.

The line number and the phone number of the remote DTE are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Try the connection again. If this error occurs frequently, customer engineering services may be required.

SYS-8883 X.21 AUTOCALL TASK WAS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED

Cause

Operator: The X.21 autocall task terminated abnormally.

Programmer: The X.21 autocall task terminated abnormally due to an invalid main storage address, an invalid operation code, or an MCLA controller check.

Recovery

Perform an IPL to reinitiate the X.21 system support. If this error continues to occur, call your IBM customer engineer.

SYS-8885 LINE line number--NOT AN X.21 SWITCHED LINE

Cause

Operator: There was an unsuccessful attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network on the line number identified in the message text. The attempt failed because:

- An incorrect response for a line number was entered.

- The line is not configured as an X.21 switched line.

Use the STATUS COMM (D C) command to verify the MLCA line connections.

Recovery

Select the line allocated as X.21 switched and try the connection again.

SYS-8886 LINE line number--PHONE LIST EXHAUSTED

Cause

Operator: An attempt to make a connection through the X.21 public data network on the line number identified in the message text failed. The attempt failed because all numbers in the phone list were already successfully called or attempts to reach the numbers failed.

Recovery

If you want to use the phone list again for the same job and if you are running a batch BSC job, specify RESTORE-YES in the COMM OCL statement. If you are running an SSP-ICF subsystem, the phone list has already been reinitialized; the next attempt to establish a connection will call the first number on the list.

SYS-8887 LINE line number--CALL ATTEMPT WITH AN INVALID LIST TYPE

Cause

Operator: An attempt to place an automatic call on the line identified in the message text failed. The list that contains the number or numbers to call was not correct. If the line is allocted for the Autocall feature, the list must contain the phone numbers created by DEFINEPN. If the line is allocated for the X.21 line feature, the list must contain the network connection numbers created by DEFINX21.

Recovery

Use the STATUS COMM (D C) command to display the status of the communications lines allocated to determine if the Autocall or X.21 feature is configured. Select or create the list that matches the configured feature and run the job again.

SYS-8888 REQUIRED TASK WORK AREA SPACE NOT ALLOCATED

Cause

Operator: The task work area space used by SYSLOG for the task requesting a message display function could not be allocated. The X.21 autocall task has terminated.

Recovery

Perform an IPL to initiate the X.21 switched line support again.

SYS-8889 MLCA PROCESSOR CHECK WHILE LOADING X.21 MICROCODE

Cause

Operator: An MLCA processor check occurred while the X.21 microcode was being loaded. The X.21 autocall task has terminated.

Recovery

Perform an IPL to initiate the X.21 switched line support again.

SYS – 8890 CONTROL PROCESSOR INTERFACE MICROCODE NOT LOADED

Cause

Operator: The control storage for the communications microcode could not be allocated. The X.21 autocall task has terminated.

Recovery

Perform an IPL to initiate the X.21 switched line gain.

SYS – 8891 HOST GENERATED SCREEN UPDATE EXCEEDS MAX ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: An error was detected in an application program while running from a host system to a System/34 work station through 3270 Device Emulation.

Programmer: The outbound data stream from the host system caused 3270 Device Emulation to generate a screen update larger than support allows. Refer to *Host Programming Considerations* in the *IBM System/34 Device Emulation Program Product User's Guide*, SC21-7868.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message SYS–0001.

SYS – 8897 SOURCE MEMBER source member name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or the specified source member does not exist.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the source member specified as the SOURCE parameter in the RESPONSE utility control statement does not exist in the specified library. The source member name is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The source member specified in the RESPONSE statement cannot be found in the specified input library. If the LIBRARY parameter was not specified, the system searched the system library for the source member. Make sure the correct source member was specified and that the correct library was specified.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8898 LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or the specified library does not exist. The library name is identified in the message text.

If you are entering utility control statements from the keyboard, the library specified as the LIBRARY parameter in the RESPONSE utility control statement does not exist.

Programmer: The library specified in the RESPONSE statement cannot be found. Make sure the correct library name was specified.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8899 INVALID SOURCE RECORD FORMAT

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or there is an error in the source member.

Programmer: The source member specified as input to the auto response utility ($ARSP) contained a record that could not be interpreted. The invalid record is displayed above the error message. Make sure the correct source member was specified and that all records within the source member are in the proper format.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8900 INVLAID ALPHA CODE

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a
procedure name or parameter, or there is an
error in the procedure, or there is an error in the
source member.

Programmer: The alpha code specified in the
source record supplied as input to the auto
response utility ($ARSP) is invalid. The alpha
code must start in column 1 of the source
record, and it must be one of the following:
SYS, KBD, RPG, SORT, DFU, SEU, SDA, WSU,
ASM, FORT, CBL, BAS, EMU, ESU, NRD, or
USER. The incorrect source record is displayed
above this error message.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control
statement is ended. Processing continues with
the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved, and the
job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved. Any auto response values applied by
this step are preserved.

SYS-8901 INVALID MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION CODE

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a
procedure name or parameter, or there is an
error in the procedure, or there is an error in the
source member.

Programmer: The message identification code
(MIC) specified in the source record supplied as
input to the auto response utility ($ARSP) is
invalid. The MIC must be in columns 1 through
4 of the source record, and it must be numeric.
The incorrect source record is displayed above
this error message.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control
statement is ended. Processing continues with
the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved, and the
job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved. Any auto response values applied by
this step are preserved.

SYS-8902 INVALID AUTO RESPONSE VALUE

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or there is an error in the source member.

Programmer: The auto response value specified in the source record supplied as input to the auto response utility ($ARSP) is invalid. The auto response value must be in column 6, and it must be one of the following: 0, 1, 2, 3, D, or N. The incorrect source record is displayed above this error message.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8903 MESSAGE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or there is an error in the source member.

Programmer: The message corresponding to the alpha code and the message identification code (MIC) specified on the source record supplied as input to the auto response utility ($ARSP) could not be found. Make sure the alpha code and MIC are correct. The incorrect source record is displayed above this error message.

Recovery

Option 0: The incorrect source record is ignored. Processing continues with the next record.

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS−8904 MEMBER message member FOR ALPHA CODE alpha code NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or there is an error in the source member, or the message member does not exist.

Programmer: The auto response utility ($ARSP) is attempting to update a message member based on an alpha code specified in the input source member. The message member was not found. Make sure that the alpha code is correct and that the programming support corresponding to the alpha code is installed on your system. The message member name and the alpha code are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS−8905 MESSAGE ID CODES ARE NOT IN ASCENDING ORDER

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the input source member.

Programmer: The message identification code (MIC) specified in the source record supplied as input to the auto response utility ($ARSP) is incorrect. The MICs must be in ascending order relative to the previous MIC specified under the alpha code. The incorrect record is displayed above this error message.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS−8906 USER MEMBER NAME NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the input source member.

Programmer: You specified an alpha code of 'USER' in the source record supplied as input to the auto rsponse utility ($ARSP). When the alpha code is 'USER', you must also specify a message load member name. The incorrect record is displayed above this error message.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8907 LIBRARY library name FOR ALPHA CODE alpha code NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure, or there is an error in the source member, or the library does not exist.

Programmer: The auto respone utility ($ARSP) is attempting to update a message member based on an alpha code specified in the input source member. The library containing the message member was not found. Make sure that the alpha code is correct and that the programming support which corresponds to the alpha code is installed on your system. The library name and the alpha code are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 1: Processing of the current utility control statement is ended. Processing continues with the next utility control statement.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Any auto response values applied by this step are preserved.

SYS-8910 INSUFFICIENT LIBRARY SPACE FOR LOAD MEMBER NOW

Cause

Operator: The system detected an error while the DEFINX21 utility was running.

Programmer: The system attempted to build a load member for the DEFINX21 utility. There is not enough space in either the specified library or the library directory to load the required member.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the load operation.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; howevr, any new data created by this job step is lost.

SYS-8911 DEFINX21 CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The DEFINX21 procedure was evoked or placed on the input job queue. DEFINX21 cannot be evoked or placed on the input job queue because it is an interactive utility.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

SYS-8915 INVALID PARAMETER 4 IN COPYPRT PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: The COPYPRT procedure was specified for the user access to spool file utility ($UASF). Parameter 4 in the COPYPRT procedure is incorrect. Parameter 4 must be CRT or must not be specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8920 NO X.21 CIRCUIT-SWITCHED LINES CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to run the REQUESTX procedure. However, REQUESTX requires an X.21 circuit-switched line to interface with the X.21 public data network. No X.21 lines have been configured on this system.

Programmer: The microcode configuration does not specify an X.21 switched line.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: The unit definition table must be reconfigured. Contact your IBM program service representative.

SYS—8921 ASSIGN OF REQUIRED SQS FAILED

Cause

Operator: There is not enough system queue space (SQS) available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: Try to assign the system queue space again. Space may now be available.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS—8922 I/O OPERATION TO WORK STATION FAILED

Cause

Operator: This is a work station controller error. The input/output operation to the work station failed.

Recovery

Option 1: The work station is tried again. If the error continues to occur, select option 2.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error occurs frequently, call your customer engineer.

SYS—8923 LINE line number CANNOT BE ALLOCATED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: The line number identified in the message text cannot be alloted because it is already in use. The REQUESTX procedure requires a dedicated line to interface with the X.21 public data network.

Recovery

Option 1: Try the allocate operation again.

Option 2: Return to the data entry screen.

SYS—8924 LINE line number CANNOT BE ENABLED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: The line number identified in the message text cannot be enabled because a multiple line communications adapter (MLCA) controller check occurred.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the enable operation.

Option 2: Return to the data entry screen.

Note: If this error occurs frequently, notify your IBM program service representative.

SYS−8925 THE X.21 AUTOCALL TASK IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The REQUESTX procedure requested the X.21 autocall task to perform the automatic calling function. However, the REQUESTX procedure cannot proceed due to one of the following:

- An X.21 switched line was not specified during microcode configuration. Enter a STATUS COMM (D C) command to see if an X.21 switched line is configured. If it is not, call your IBM customer engineer.

- The file that contains the X.21 support was not installed on the system. For information about installing X.21 support, see the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual.*

- The X.21 autocall task abnormally ended. Activate the task by performing an IPL.

Recovery

Option 2: Free the active line and terminate the REQUESTX procedure.

SYS−8926 REQUESTX CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The REQUESTX procedure can only be initiated from a work station. REQUESTX cannot be evoked or run from the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SYS−8946 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE ACCESSING SPOOL FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error was encountered while the system was trying to access the spool file. The $UASF utility was being used to copy a spool file to disk when the error occured.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SYS−8951 ICFDEBUG CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The ICFDEBUG procedure was evoked or placed on the job queue. The procedure doesn't run when ICFDEBUG is evoked or placed on the input job queue because it is an interactive utility.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

KBD–0000 HELP KEY NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Help key; however, either there was no error code displayed or the error was issued by the SSP.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

KBD–0001 LAST KEYSTROKE NOT RECOGNIZED

Cause

Operator: The work station controller has not kept up with the rate you were entering information and the last character you entered was not recognized. This condition is called a keyboard overrun.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue operation at the present cursor position.

KBD–0002 LAST KEYSTROKE NOT RECOGNIZED

Cause

Operator: The work station controller received an invalid key code and does not know what key you pressed.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue operation at the present cursor position.

KBD–0003 INVALID KEY FOLLOWED CMD KEY

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Cmd key but you did not follow up by pressing one of the valid command function keys in the top row of the keyboard, or the Error Reset key.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue either by not using the command function or by again pressing the Cmd key and then one of the valid command function keys.

KBD–0004 KEYBOARD DATA NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to enter data from the keyboard into a field where only entry from a magnetic stripe reader is allowed.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

KBD–0005 CURSOR IN PROTECTED AREA OF DISPLAY

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to enter data, or have used the magnetic stripe reader; however, the cursor is not in an input field on the display. Data cannot be entered in a protected area of display.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Move the cursor to a field where the data can be entered and enter the data.

KBD–0006 INVALID KEY FOLLOWED SYS REQ KEY

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Shift key and Sys Req key but you did not follow up by pressing either the Enter/Rec Adv key or the Error Reset key.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. If you still want to use the system request function, press the Shift key, the Sys Req key, and then press the Enter/Rec Adv key.

KBD–0007 MANDATORY ENTER FIELD--MUST ENTER DATA

Cause

Operator: There is at least one mandatory enter field on the display that you must enter data into before the display can be changed or moved.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor is positioned for you to enter the first character in the first remaining mandatory enter field.

KBD—0008 THIS FIELD REQUIRES ALPHABETIC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The field you are currently trying to enter data into will accept only alphabetic data, and you have entered a nonalphabetic character.

Valid characters are A through Z, blank, comma, period, and hyphen. The Dup key can be used to duplicate these characters into this field if the Dup key is supported by the executing program.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

KBD—0009 THIS FIELD REQUIRES NUMERIC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The field you are currently trying to enter data into will accept only numeric data, and you have entered a nonnumeric character.

Valid characters are 0 through 9, blank, comma, period, plus, and minus. The Dup key can be used to duplicate these characters into this field if the Dup key is supported by the executing program.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

KBD—0010 ONLY CHARACTERS 0 THROUGH 9 ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The field you are currently trying to enter data into will accept only signed numeric data, and you have entered some other character. Valid characters are 0 through 9. The Dup key can be used to duplicate these characters into this field if the Dup key is supported by the executing program.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key to continue.

KBD—0011 INVALID KEY FOR SIGN POSITION OF FIELD

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to enter data into the last position of a signed numeric field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key, then press a valid key for the sign position (for example, the Field+ or Field- key).

KBD—0012 INSERT MODE--NO ROOM TO INSERT DATA

Cause

Operator: There is no room to insert data into this field. Either there is no more room in the field or the cursor is in the last position of the field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Do not use insert mode to change data or enter the last character into this field.

KBD—0013 INSERT MODE--ONLY DATA KEYS ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You are now in insert mode and the key you have pressed is not valid in this mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. This will clear insert mode and you can continue operation. To return to insert mode, press the Ins key.

KBD−0014 MANDATORY FILL FIELD--MUST FILL TO EXIT

Cause

Operator: You have pressed a key that would move the cursor out of this field; however, the cursor is not in the first or last position of this mandatory fill field or all positions in the field have not been entered. A mandatory fill field must be completely filled unless you exit the field from the first position in the field and no data is entered into the field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor is in the first position of the field. Either rekey the entire field or press the Field+, Field-, or Field Exit key to blank the entire field.

KBD−0015 CHECK DIGIT ERROR

Cause

Operator: The number and the check digit you have just entered do not agree.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor is positioned at the beginning of the field. Either enter the correct number and check digit or press the Field+, Field-, or Field Exit key to blank the field.

KBD−0016 FIELD MINUS KEY INVALID WITH THIS FIELD

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Field- key but the field you are in is not a signed numeric field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor has not moved from the position it was in when you pressed the Field- key. Either continue entering data or press the Field Exit key to leave the field.

KBD−0017 MANDATORY FILL FIELD--KEY USED INVALIDLY

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Field-, Field+, or Field Exit key; however, the cursor is not in the first or last position of this mandatory fill field. A mandatory fill field must be completely filled unless you exit the field from the first position in the field and no data is entered into the field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor is in position to continue entering data into the field.

Enter data to the end of the field or move cursor to beginning of the field and then use the Field-, Field+, or Field Exit key to blank the entire field.

KBD−0018 INVALID KEY USED TO EXIT THIS FIELD

Cause

Operator: The cursor is in the last position of this field. You must use a nondata key (for example, the Field Exit key) to leave this field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key; then press a nondata key to leave this field.

KBD−0019 DUP KEY NOT ALLOWED IN THIS FIELD

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Dup key; however, the Dup key is not allowed in this field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue entering data in this field without using the Dup key.

KBD-0020 FUNCTION CONTROL KEY INVALID IN THIS FIELD

Cause

Operator: You have pressed a function control key; however, that key is not allowed in this field. This is either a right-adjust or a signed numeric field and you must exit the field before pressing the following function control keys:

- Command keys
- Test request key
- Clear key
- Enter/Rec Adv key
- Print key
- Help key
- Roll keys
- Home key (when cursor is in the home position)

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The cursor is in the same position it was in when you pressed the invalid key. Continue by pressing the Field+, Field-, or Field Exit key.

KBD-0021 MANDATORY ENTER FIELD--MUST ENTER DATA

Cause

Operator: The cursor is positioned in a mandatory enter field. A mandatory enter field must have data entered in the field before you can exit the field.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Enter data in the field before you exit the field.

KBD-0022 STATUS OF FIELD NOT KNOWN

Cause

Operator: A system error has occurred such that the status of the present field is not known. This error can occur when the Del or Ins key is pressed.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Examine the field to determine if the delete or insert operation must be retried. If required, repeat the previous operation; otherwise keying can continue.

KBD-0023 HEX MODE--INVALID HEXADECIMAL KEY ENTERED

Cause

Operator: You are in hex entry mode but the first key pressed was not a character A through F or 4 through 9, or the second key pressed was not a character A through F or 0 through 9. The A through F keys can be entered in uppercase or lowercase; however, the second character entered cannot be F if the first character entered was F.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and enter a valid character.

KBD-0027 KEY NOT DEFINED--KEY CANNOT BE USED

Cause

Operator: You have pressed a key that is not defined in the present keyboard shift mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue operation without using the key.

KBD-0029 INVALID MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER ENTERED

Cause

Operator: You are entering data requiring a multikey sequence. The second key pressed during a diacritic key function did not result in a valid combination.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue processing by entering a valid key combination.

KBD-0031 WORK STATION CONTROLLER BUFFER OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: This may be a programming error. You attempted to enter magnetic stripe reader (MSR) data that was not within the specified length. The MSR data overflowed the portion of the work station controller buffer designated for the MSR data. The buffer must be large enough to contain all the data from one MSR card.

Programmer: The MSR card read contained more data than the size specified for the buffer generated in the field format table. The buffer size is determined by how many input fields are defined on the display screen.

Recovery

Check that the correct card was entered for this job, press the Error Reset key, and try again. If this error continues to occur, contact your programmer. The field format table buffer size is too small. The session is terminated.

KBD-0032 DATA ERRORS ON MAG STRIPE READER CABLE

Cause

Operator: Data errors have been encountered on the magnetic stripe reader cable attachment to the work station. The MSR data was not received correctly.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and enter the card into the magnetic stripe reader again. If the error continues to occur after several attempts, contact your customer engineer.

KBD-0033 SECURED DATA NOT AUTHORIZED

Cause

Operator: The magnetic stripe reader data received was secured data, and this field was not specified for secured data.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Check that the cursor is positioned to the correct field and retry. If the error continues to occur after several attempts, contact your programmer. You do not have a secured data field specified. The work station session is terminated.

KBD-0034 MAGNETIC STRIPE READER DATA OVERRAN FIELD

Cause

Operator: The magnetic stripe reader data received will not fit into the input field pointed to by the cursor on the display screen.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Check that the cursor is positioned to the correct field and that it is in the leftmost position of that field, then retry the card. Also, verify that the correct magnetic stripe card is being used. If this error continues to occur, contact your programming support representative.

KBD-0035 MAGNETIC STRIPE READER--READ INPUT ERROR

Cause

Operator: The card to be read was incorrectly positioned when inserted into the magnetic stripe reader, or there is a reader malfunction.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Insert the card correctly and try again. Also, try another card to ensure that you do not have a bad card (loss of magnetism or dirty card). If this error continues to occur, contact your customer engineer.

KBD–0038 MAG STRIPE DATA DISALLOWED IN IGC FIELD

Cause

Operator: The input field pointed to by the cursor on the display screen was not defined as alphabetic, numeric, or Katakana. Magnetic stripe reader data is not allowed in an ideographic input field or an *either* input field initialized to ideographic character (IGC) mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Move the cursor to the leftmost position of an alphabetic, numeric, or Katakana input field and retry the card.

KBD–0060 THE FIELD REQUIRES IDEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The field you are attempting to enter data into accepts only ideographic character (IGC) data; however, you have entered a nonideographic character.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. The user is currently in an ideographic field and the only input allowed is ideographic characters.

KBD–0061 THIS FIELD REQUIRES A/N CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The field you are attempting to enter data into will only accept alphanumeric (A/N) data. However, you attempted to enter a character that is not an A/N character.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Enter a valid A/N character into this field or subfield.

KBD–0062 COMMAND/MODE KEY SEQUENCE WAS INVALID

Cause

Operator: This error message was caused by one of the following:

- The cursor was not in the first character position of an *either* field.

- While attempting to change modes to ideographic or alphanumeric (A/N), the cursor was not positioned in the appropriate subfield of the desired mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Position the cursor at the beginning of the appropriate field or subfield and retry the sequence.

KBD–0063 INVALID ALTERNATE ENTRY NUMBER ENTERED

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to enter an alternate entry number from the keyboard when an invalid sequence was detected, or the alternate entry number was not in the valid range.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Verify that the alternate entry number you are entering is valid and then reenter the number from the keyboard.

KBD–0064 KEY NOT DEFINED IN CURRENT KEYBOARD MODE

Cause

Operator: A shift key was pressed while the keyboard was in A/N mode or an invalid key was pressed while the keyboard was in ideographic mode while the operator was entering an alternate entry number.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Ensure that the receiving field is appropriate for the data you are entering and then reenter the data.

KBD-0065 SO/SI CHARS ARE IN PROTECTED POSITIONS

Cause

Operator: You attempted to enter data while the cursor was positioned under a shift-out or shift-in (SO/SI) character and the keyboard was not in insert mode. The SO/SI fields are protected and data cannot be entered into their positions.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and place the keyboard into insert mode, or move the cursor to an unprotected field before attempting to enter any data.

KBD-0066 REPEAT KEY IS NOT VALID AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: You attempted to use the Repeat key at an invalid position on the display screen. The Repeat key is not valid when the cursor is located at the first position on the right of a screen attribute or a shift-out/shift-in (SO/SI) character.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Position the cursor in the appropriate field or subfield so it is at least two positions to the right of a screen attribute or SO/SI character.

KBD-0099 KEY NOT VALID AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: The key you have pressed is not valid at this time for one of the following reasons:

- The program or utility running would not recognize the key.

- You pressed a function key prior to pressing the Sys Req key.

- You pressed the Print key and IPL is not complete.

- You pressed the Print key and you have not completed sign-on.

- You pressed the Print key and the resources needed to service the Print key are not available at this time.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue operation without using this key. If you have not yet used the system request function, the Sys Req key is the only valid function key at this time.

RPG-1012 TERMINAL ERRORS IN RPG II SOURCE PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program contains at least one terminal error and cannot be run. Errors found in the source program are printed on the program listing. The programmer must correct these errors before this program can be run.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-1013 WARNING ERRORS IN RPG II SOURCE PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The program being compiled contains at least one warning error.

Programmer: Column 10 of the RPG II control specification contains a nonblank character. This causes the system to halt for both warning errors and severe errors.

Recovery

Option 0: Default values are assigned for errors that caused warning messages and the object program is generated.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-1015 phase id--COMPILE HALTED TO LOAD THIS PHASE

Cause

Operator: This message is for your program support representative. The dump control facility has intercepted the compiler request to load the next phase and has issued a halt as specified in the dump control statements.

Recovery

Option 0: Compilation continues.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

RPG-1021 NO CONSOLE FILE EXISTS IN THIS PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The RPGR procedure that generates display screen formats for a console file was run, but no console file was found in the program.

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. No display screen formats are generated.

Job processing will pause and message SYS-1162 will appear following this error message. Select option 0 in response to message SYS-1162 and rerun the job after correcting the error.

RPG-1022 BLANK FILENAME IN COLUMNS 7-14 FOR CONSOLE DEVICE

Cause

Operator: The RPG screen format generator has found a blank filename for a console file.

Programmer: The file description specifications must contain the filename in columns 7 through 14.

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. No display screen formats are generated.

Job processing will pause and message SYS-1162 will appear following this error message. Select option 0 in response to message SYS-1162 and rerun the job after correcting the error.

RPG-1023 INCONSISTENT RECORD ID CODE USAGE ON 'OR' LINE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the input specifications.

Programmer: The RPG screen format generator diagnosed that the number of record identification codes (positions 21 through 34 of the I specification) on an 'OR' line was not the same as the preceding record line.

Recovery

The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. No display screen formats are generated.

Job processing will pause and message SYS-1162 will appear following this error message. Select option 0 in response to message SYS-1162 and rerun the job after correcting the error.

RPG-1024 FORMAT FOR CONSOLE FILE DOES NOT FIT ON SCREEN

Cause

Operator: The RPG screen format generator diagnosed that one or more console screen formats would not fit on the screen.

Recovery

A format is generated that allows data to be entered in a single input field.

Job processing will pause and message SYS-1162 will appear following this error message. Select option 0 in response to message SYS-1162 and rerun the job after correcting the error.

RPG-1030 PROGRAM EXCEEDS STORAGE SPECIFIED IN CONTROL SPEC

Cause

Operator: The generated object program is larger than the storage specified in columns 12 through 14 of the control specification.

Programmer: If the specified program size is larger than what is required, the program size must be reduced and the program recompiled. The size of the generated object program is given in the compiler listing. If the size is acceptable, increase the storage size specification to avoid this message in future compiles of this program.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The program will require more space than is specified in the control specification.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–1102 GENERATED OBJECT PROGRAM WILL EXCEED 64 K

Cause

Operator: The object program is too large.

Programmer: The generated object program exceeds 64 K bytes. The program size must be reduced and the program recompiled.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–1103 COMPILER WORK FILE ALLOCATION IS TOO SMALL

. . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt to write to disk past the boundary of a file has occurred. Increase the space allocated for the $WORK/$SOURCE files (parameters 2 and 3 of the RPG or AUTO command statements). If the region size is greater than 48 K, $WORK must be a minimum of 30 blocks.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–1104 COMPILER REQUIRES MORE MAIN STORAGE TO COMPILE

Cause

Operator: There is not enough main storage to compile this program.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–2000 LOAD MODULE HAS AN UNRESOLVED SUBROUTINE REFERENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to include a subroutine that does not exist in the subroutine library.

Programmer: This message can be caused by one of the following conditions:

- During system configuration and installation of the system control programming and program products from the PID (program information department) distribution diskettes, the option to include RPG II support was not selected.

- A user-written assembler language subroutine that is referenced in the source program is not cataloged in either #RPGLIB or the system library as a subroutine member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: See ERROR 2000 in the message text listing for the subroutine name.

RPG–2100 AUTO OR RPG PROCEDURE IMPROPERLY EVOKED

Cause

Operator: The RPG procedure has been initiated by a JOBQ command or a // EVOKE statement; however, a source program name was not provided.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Notify the programmer who initiated the program that this error occurred. If this message is sent to the system console, the first two characters of the job name, located to the right of the message text, indicate the initiating work station.

RPG–3205 TERMINAL ERRORS IN AUTO REPORT SOURCE

Cause

Operator: At least one terminal error was detected during generation of the RPG II source specifications and the program cannot be run. Errors found in the source program are printed on the program listing. The programmer must correct these errors before this program can be run.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–4040 RPG II LINKAGE EDITOR PHASE NOT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: One or more of the RPG II linkage editor modules are not in the library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur when you rerun the job, program support services are required.

RPG–4042 NO TEXT OUTPUT FOR LIBRARY LOAD MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The entire input stream was processed without generating any text output for a library load member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—4043 TERMINAL ERRORS DURING RPG II LINK-EDITING

Cause

Operator: Terminal errors occurred during the execution of the RPG II linkage editor. The phase number in which the error occurred and a description of the errors are printed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

RPG—4050 LOAD MODULE CANNOT BE PUT IN THE LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The link edit of the program was completed correctly; however, the load member cannot be placed in a library because the load member has a reserved name. Reserved names are ALL, DIR, NEW, and SYSTEM. These names cannot be used for library members. Change the name in columns 75 through 80 in the header specification.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9011 SQUARE ROOT OF A NEGATIVE NUMBER ATTEMPTED . . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program tried to perform the square root operation on a negative field.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The result field for the square root operation is set to zero.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9012 QUOTIENT TOO LARGE FOR RESULT FIELD . . .

Cause

Operator: The result field for a divide operation is not large enough to contain the quotient.

Programmer: If the wrong fields were being divided, you must correct the program to process the correct fields. If the correct fields were being processed, you must specify a larger result field.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The result and remainder for the divide operation are set to zero.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9013 DIVIDE BY ZERO ATTEMPTED
. . .

Cause

Operator: The divisor in a divide operation is zero and dividing by zero is not allowed.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The result and remainder for the divide operation are set to zero.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9014 array name--ARRAY INDEX ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program uses a variable index to find information in an array. The index used is either zero, negative, or greater than the number of elements in the array, indentified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The index is set to one.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9015 SEQUENCED TABLE NOT IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: A table that is supposed to be arranged in either ascending or descending sequence contains an element that is out of sequence.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues with the table element not in sequence.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9016 NO DATA FOUND FOR TABLE LOAD . . .

Cause

Operator: When the RPG II object program was loaded, preexecution-time table data was expected as part of the program; however, the data was not found so the preexecution-time table was not loaded.

Programmer: To use object tables with an RPG II program, the tables must be loaded with the object program.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The program is run without the missing table data if possible.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9017 OBJECT TABLE DATA EXCEEDS TABLE LENGTH . . .

Cause

Operator: The preexecution-time table or array loaded with the RPG II program contains more entries than were specified in the program.

Programmer: This error might be caused by one of the following conditions:

- The wrong table or array was loaded with the RPG II program. To correct this, rerun the job, supplying the correct table or array.

- The program was probably written allowing for additional entries to be added to the table or array, but too many entries have now been added. To correct this, you can delete entries from the table or array that are no longer needed or you can recompile the program specifying a larger object table or array.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The extra table or array entries are ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9022 DEMAND FILE IS AT END-OF-FILE . . .

Cause

Operator: End of file for a demand file was reached before end-of-job for the program and no indicator was specified in positions 58 and 59 of the READ instruction.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The program does not attempt to process any more records from the demand file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9023 NO INPUT FILE ALLOCATED FOR THE PROGRAM . . .

Cause

Operator: If you are running a procedure, either you incorrectly entered a procedure name or parameter, or there is an error in the procedure.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the SWITCH statement might be incorrect.

Programmer: No input file was allocated for this program. At least one controlling input file must be available. The external indicators conditioning input files are incorrect. If the SWITCH statement is used to control input file allocation, the statement is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–9030 filename or work station id CONTAINS AN UNIDENTIFIED RECORD . . .

Cause

Operator: A file used by this program contains an error.

Programmer: The file or display station identified in the message text of this message passed an unidentified record to the program. The file is not a demand file.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The record and the rest of the current RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle, and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–9031 filename FILE CONTAINS A RECORD NOT IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: A file used by this program contains an error.

Programmer: A file contains a record that is out of sequence or that is unidentified. The file is identified in the message text of this message. Sequence checking is done because positions 15 and 16 of the RPG II input specification contain numeric entries.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The record and the rest of the current RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9032 filename FILE CONTAINS A RECORD NOT IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: A file used by this program contains an error.

Programmer: The file, identified in the text of this message, contains records with specified match fields. One of those records is not in sequence.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The record and the rest of the current RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle, and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9033 filename or work station id CONTAINS AN UNIDENTIFIED RECORD . . .

Cause

Operator: A file used by this program contains an error.

Programmer: The file or display station identified in the message text of this message, passed an unidentified record to the program. The file is a demand file.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The unidentified record is ignored and processing continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9034 filename FILE INVALID UPDATE OPERATION ATTEMPTED . . .

Cause

Operator: An invalid record operation is being attempted by the RPG II program.

Programmer: The RPG II program is performing a record update, but the operation is invalid because:

- The key of the updated record being written does not match the key of the retrieved record.

- No record was retrieved.

- A record that has not been retrieved is being updated.

- A record has been retrieved and an intervening record has been added to the file.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The record is not updated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9035 filename FILE NO RECORD FOUND ON GET OPERATION

. . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program is trying to get a record that does not exist. Contact the owner of the program you are running.

Programmer: Either a valid, nonexistent record was specified, or a record was specified incorrectly for one of the following file types:

- Indexed random file.
  - The key value is too large.
  - The key value is too small or is negative.
  - The key value is within the extent, but the record does not exist.

- Direct files.
  - The relative record number is negative or zero.
  - The relative record number exceeds the number of records allowed in the file.

- ADDROUT file. The wrong output file is being used. The record was probably entered incorrectly.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The record and the rest of the current RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9036 filename FILE ADD--DUPLICATE KEY FOUND . . .

Cause

Operator: A record used by this program is incorrect.

Programmer: Duplicate keys were found during a load or add operation to an indexed ordered file. The record might have been entered incorrectly, or packed keys might have been specified without packing the output key field in the RPG II program.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The record is not added to the file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9037 filename FILE ATTEMPTED TO ADD KEY NOT IN SEQUENCE . . .

Cause

Operator: A record used by this program is incorrect.

Programmer: A record key that is not in sequence was found during a load or add operation to an indexed ordered file. The record was probably entered incorrectly.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The record is not added to the file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9038 filename--THIS FILE IS FULL . . .

Cause

Operator: A disk file used by the RPG II program is too small. If the extend parameter was specified, there may not be enough disk space available for a file extension.

Programmer: The disk space allocated for the file is too small to contain the additions to the file. The space for the file must be reallocated.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost, unless the file is a shared file.

RPG–9039 filename BSCA FILE PASSED INVALID ASCII CHARACTER . . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program is attempting to send or receive an invalid ASCII character.

Programmer: Check the job to determine that only valid ASCII characters are used. If the program uses file translation, check to determine if all characters will be translated properly.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If more than one BSCA file is used by the RPG II program and a second BSCA error message is displayed, select option 3.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

RPG–9040 filename BSCA FILE HAS AN INVALID USER REQUEST . . .

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: The RPG II program being executed was defined to be in receive-then-transmit mode. The RPG II program incorrectly attempted to use the output file before it had received the end of file for the input file. See the *Data Communications Reference Manual* for coding techniques.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If more than one BSCA file is used by the RPG II program and a second BSCA error message is displayed, select option 3.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

RPG–9041 filename BSCA FILE WAIT TIME EXCEEDED . . .

Cause

Operator: No data was transmitted or received within the time limit specified on the RPG II telecommunications specification.

Programmer: This message is caused by not allowing enough time between blocks of data to be transmitted or received.

Change the RPG II telecommunications specifications to allow more time.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If more than one BSCA file is used by the RPG II program and a second BSCA error message is displayed, select option 3.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

RPG-9042 filename BSCA FILE PERMANENT ERROR INDICATOR ON . . .

Cause

Operator: The current program session is terminated. A permanent error has occurred in the BSCA file. The communications line is no longer available to transmit or receive data.

Programmer: This message occurred because a permanent error indicator was not specified on the RPG II telecommunications specifications sheet. Two possible causes for this error are the communications line is unavailable or the other system sent an invalid message.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. If more than one BSCA file is used by the RPG II program and a second BSCA error message is displayed, select option 3.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9043 filename FILE ATTEMPTED RECORD UPDATE BEFORE INPUT . . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program is trying to update a record before the record is read from the file.

Programmer: Make sure no intervening reads were done before updating a record from a file. Two possible causes for this error while processing an indexed file are no record was retrieved or a previous operation was not a READ for the record being updated.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The record is not updated.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9044 filename FILE HAS INVALID KEY . . .

Cause

Operator: A key containing hex FF was encountered while processing an indexed random file.

Programmer: Check key fields used in chain operations.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The record is bypassed and processing continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9045 filename PUT/GET OPERATION TO DISPLAY STN FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: Either the input operation from the keyboard or the output operation to the display screen has failed. There is probably a problem with either the display station or the system.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Try to run the job again. If this error recurs, customer engineering services are required.

RPG—9047 filename SYSTEM ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: An unidentifiable message request was issued because of a system program error or because of an error in a subroutine of the RPG II program.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this error occurred at a work station, notify the system operator. A dump of the RPG II program should be taken. Then call your program support representative.

RPG—9049 COMMAND KEY PRESSED IS NOT DEFINED

Cause

Operator: The command function key you have pressed is not defined for the SET operation.

Programmer: The command function key must be defined on the calculation specification for the SET or KEY operation.

Recovery

Press error reset and the correct command function key.

RPG—9050 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN HAS A DISABLED KEYBOARD

Cause

Operator: The program is expecting input from the display station identified in the message text; however, the display station cannot provide the input for one of the following reasons:

- The display station is varied offline.

- The display station has a machine error.

- The last format output specified 'Suppress Input' (positions 35 and 36 of the S specification contain Y).

- The last format output did not specify 'Reset Keyboard' (positions 23 and 24 of the S specification did not contain Y).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9051 work station id--INCORRECT ID FOR 'REL' OPERATION CODE . . .

Cause

Operator: A display station needed by the program cannot be found.

Programmer: The factor 1 work station ID on the 'REL' operation code in the calculation specifications cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- The work station ID is incorrectly specified.

- The display station has previously been released.

- The display station was never acquired. Either the 'ACQ' operation failed or it was never performed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9052 INCORRECT DISPLAY STN ID FOR 'NEXT' OPERATION CODE
. . .

Cause

Operator: A display station needed by the program cannot be found.

Programmer: The factor 1 work station ID on a 'NEXT' operation code in the calculation specifications cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- The work station ID is incorrectly specified.

- The display station has previously been released.

- The display station was never acquired. Either the 'ACQ' operation failed or it was never performed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9053 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STATION NOT FOUND . . .

Cause

Operator: A display station needed by the program cannot be found. The display station is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A display station specified in the 'ID' keyword field of the file description specifications cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- The work station ID is incorrectly specified.

- The display station has previously been released.

- The display station was never acquired. Either the 'ACQ' operation failed or it was never performed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9054 work station id OUTPUT GOING
TO UNALLOCATED DISPLAY
STN . . .

Cause

Operator: The program is directing output to the
display station identified in the message text
but that display station has not been allocated.

Programmer: Output cannot be directed to this
display station for one of the following reasons:

- The work station ID is incorrectly specified.

- The display station has previously been
released.

- The display station was never acquired.
Either the 'ACQ' operation failed or it was
never performed.

Either a WORKSTN OCL statement or an ACQ
operation code in the calculation specifications
can be used to allocate the display station.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous job step is preserved;
however, any new data created by this job step
may be lost. Updated records already written to
disk remain updated, and records already
deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files
are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic,
new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9055 work station id INPUT BUFFER
AREA IS TOO SMALL . . .

Cause

Operator: All the input capable fields from the
display station identified in the message text
will not fit in the record length specified for the
file.

Programmer: The total length of the input capable
fields in the display screen format exceed the
record length specified for the file. If the format
output has 'Erase Input Fields' (S specification,
columns 31 and 32) specified, the length of the
input fields remains unchanged. Therefore, it
can be the length from a previous program in
the procedure or from the command screen. If
a format overlays another format without
clearing the screen, this error can also occur.

Either reduce the total input capable fields in
the screen format or increase the record length
specified in columns 24 to 27 of the file
description specification.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved and the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous job step is preserved;
however, any new data created by this job step
may be lost. Updated records already written to
disk remain updated, and records already
deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files
are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic,
new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG—9056 work station id--SYSTEM ERROR FOR THIS DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the system program. The display station identified in the message text would provide incorrect data to the program.

Programmer: There is no requester entry available in the work station ID table for a new requester returned by the display station data management accept input operation, or a display station data management get/accept input operation obtained input from a display station whose work station ID entry does not exist in the work station ID table.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur, program support services are required.

RPG—9057 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN HAS PERMANENT I/O ERROR . . .

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error has occurred at the display station identified in the message text providing input to a file.

Recovery

Option 1: The display station with the permanent I/O error is released from the program. The program will continue processing with other display stations.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9058 ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE DISPLAY
STATION FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: A display station needed by the program is not available at this time.

Programmer: The attempt to acquire the display station specified in Factor 1 failed because of one of the following reasons:

- The display station was owned by a never ending program and therefore is not available.

- The display station was owned by another program and did not become available during the retry period.

- The display station is already attached to the program issuing the acquire operation.

- The display station is not in standby mode.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The display station is removed from the RPG II internal list and program execution continues with the next statement following the ACQ operation.

Option 1: The ACQ operation is tried again. If the display station is still not available, this message will appear again.

RPG-9059 UNIDENTIFIED RECORD TYPE

Cause

Operator: The record identification characters in the record input to the WORKSTN file do not match the record type-record identification codes (column 21 through 41 of the input specifications) for any of the record types defined for the WORKSTN file.

Recovery

Either message RPG-9030 or RPG-9033 will appear at the system console or the display station from which the job was initiated. After response is made to that message, press the Error Reset key at your display station and either continue the operation or rekey the record.

RPG-9061 work station id--REQUIRED
BLANK RECORD TYPE NOT
CODED . . .

Cause

Operator: The WORKSTN file must have a blank record type coded on the input specifications.

Programmer: Code a blank record type on the input specifications to handle the blank record returned on the first read for a WORKSTN file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–9062 work station id--WORKSTN OUTPUT BEFORE FIRST INPUT IGNORED . . .

Cause

Operator: An output operation was attempted to the WORKSTN file before the first input operation.

Programmer: The restriction of being unable to perform an output operation to a WORKSTN file before the first input operation was removed in Release 7. Recompile the RPG II program to eliminate this diagnostic.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The output operation is ignored.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG–9063 ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE DISPLAY STN STATUS INFO FAILED . . .

Cause

Operator: The RPG II program cannot process the specified POST operation.

Programmer: The work station ID specified in factor 1 of the POST operation is not recognized by the system, or the work station is not allocated to the RPG II program.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The POST operation is ignored, and program execution continues with the next statement following the POST operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9064 session id--PERMANENT SESSION ERROR HAS OCCURRED . . .

Cause

Operator: A permanent session error has occurred while processing in an SSP-ICF environment. The session ID of the currently active session is given in the message text.

Programmer: This session may be acquired again by using the ACQ operation.

Recovery

Option 1: The SSP-ICF session is removed from the WSID table and the session is released. Control is returned to RPG II and other sessions can continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Further information about this error can be obtained if WORKSTN file information data structure (INFDS) is specified in the RPG II file description specification. See the *RPG II Reference Manual* for more information on using INFDS, and the *Interactive Communications Feature Reference Manual* for a description of the major and minor error codes.

RPG-9066 session id--MINOR SESSION ERROR HAS OCCURRED . . .

Cause

Operator: A minor session error has occurred while processing in an SSP-ICF environment. The session ID of the currently active session is given in the message text.

Programmer: This session may be acquired again by using the ACQ operation.

Recovery

Option 1: The SSP-ICF session is removed from the WSID table, and the session is released. Control is returned to RPG II, and other sessions can continue.

However, this session may be acquired again by using the ACQ operation.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Further information about this error can be obtained if WORKSTN file information data structure (INFDS) is specified in the RPG II file description specification. See the *RPG II Reference Manual* for more information on using INFDS, and the *Interactive Communications Feature Reference Manual* for a description of the major and minor error codes.

RPG-9067 filename--INVALID OPERATION ATTEMPTED . . .

Cause

Operator: An invalid operation has been attempted on the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt was made to delete a record from a file that was not specified as delete-capable on the FILE OCL statement; or the system is not configured with the record delete function.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9068 filename--DELETED RECORD FOUND . . .

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to retrieve a deleted record from the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: The RPG II program is processing a direct file that is specified as delete-capable. Hence, the program attempted to retrieve a record that was deleted.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The remainder of this RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle, and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9069 filename--INVALID UPDATE/ADD/OUTPUT ATTEMPTED . . .

Cause

Operator: An invalid update, add, or output of a record was attempted for the file identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt has been made to update, add, or write (output) a record to a file that has been specified as delete-capable.

The file has been marked with hexadecimal FF in the first byte of the record.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The remainder of this RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle, and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9070 filename--OUTPUT TO A NONDELETED RECORD . . .

Cause

Operator: An invalid direct output of an existing record was attempted in the direct file identified in the message text.

Programmer: Direct file output processing was attempted to an existing record in a file that is specified delete-capable.

Recovery

Option 1: The job continues. The remainder of this RPG II cycle is bypassed. Processing continues with the next cycle, and the next record is read.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG−9071 session or device id--I/O EXCEPTION TO THIS DEVICE

Cause

Operator: An I/O exception occurred at the display station or SSP-ICF session identified in the message text.

Programmer: You can use the ACQ operation to acquire this device again.

Recovery

Option 1: The device with the I/O exception is released from the program. The program continues processing with other devices.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

RPG-9100 ALL HALT INDICATORS PREVIOUSLY DISPLAYED

Cause

Operator: All halt indicators used in this cycle by the RPG II program have been issued.

Recovery

Option 0: Perform the actions indicated in the program operating instructions and select this option to continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

RPG-9101 to

RPG-9109 RPG II INDICATOR Hn IS ON . . .

Cause

Operator: An RPG II message displayed with a message identifier of RPG-9101 through RPG-9109 indicates that the corresponding RPG II halt indicator H1 through H9 has been turned on by the RPG II program.

Recovery

Option 0: Perform the actions indicated in the program operating instructions and select this option to continue.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: The message text for these messages can be changed by the executing program.

SORT–7002 INPUT FILE, GIVEN IN SORT COMMAND, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The input file you have specified in the SORT command cannot be found. Either you have incorrectly entered the input file label or the file is not on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7004 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN SYSTEM LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The source member you have specified in the SORT command cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- The source member name was entered incorrectly.

- The source member is in a user library and no library was specified in the SORT command. In this case, only the system library is searched.

- The source member does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7005 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN GIVEN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The source member you have specified in the SORT command cannot be found in the library you have specified for one of the following reasons:

- The source member name was entered incorrectly.

- The library name was entered incorrectly.

- The source member does not exist or it is in a different library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7007 SORT OUTPUT FILE ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A library or file already exists with the label you have specified for the output file in the SORT command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7013 INPUT JOB QUEUE PARAMETER NOT Y, N, OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The input job queue parameter in the SORT command must be Y, N, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7700 INVALID LOADABLE SORT PARAMETER LIST

Cause

Operator: An invalid loadable sort parameter list was encountered while loading the sort program product via the loadable sort transient (#MAGS). The loadable sort parameter list pointed to by register 2 indicates that a user library name but no source member name is present or that zero or more than eight input file names are contained in the parameter list.

Recovery

Option 2: The sort job is canceled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To prevent this error from occurring, correct the loadable sort parameter list, or ensure that register 2 points at the parameter list before calling the sort program.

SORT–7701 DISK SPACE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USER PROGRAM FILE NOW

Cause

Operator: The sort program is being loaded by the loadable sort transient (#MAGS). The transient tried to allocate a file in which to store the user's program; however, the required disk space is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the disk space is still not available, this message will be issued again.

Option 2: The sort job is canceled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To make more space available on the disk, use the SAVE procedure to copy any files you want to save. Then use the DELETE procedure to delete these files and libraries from the disk. For further information about the SAVE and DELETE procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SORT–7702 INSUFFICIENT REGION SIZE--SORT REQUIRES 14 K

Cause

Operator: A COBOL or assembler program is attempting to call the SORT program via the loadable sort transient (#MAGS), but the current program region size is less than 14 K.

Recovery

Option 2: The sort job is cancelled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To correct this error, add a REGION statement in the OCL used to run this job specifying a minimum of SIZE-14 K.

SORT–7721 SOURCE MEMBER, GIVEN IN SOURCE STMT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The source member specified in the SOURCE control statement cannot be found in either the user library if a user library is specified, or the system library if a user library is not specified. Only the system library is searched if the user library is not found.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard and the source member name you have entered is incorrect, you can select this option to ignore the SOURCE statement and enter the correct SOURCE statement.

Option 1: If the specified source member is not in the library you are using, you can place the source member in the library and select this option to continue the operation. Have the system operator copy the source member from diskette to the library using the TOLIBR procedure.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7722 WARNING ERRORS FOUND DURING GENERATION PHASE

Cause

Operator: During the generation phase of this job, one or more warning errors occurred that could affect the execution of the job. Invalid sequence specification statements probably caused the errors.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. Default values are assigned for errors that caused the warning errors.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SORT–7723 DISK ERROR WHILE READING SEQUENCE SPECIFICATIONS

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while reading the sequence specification statements.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before running this job again. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SORT–7724 NO INPUT RECORDS INCLUDED FOR SORTING

Cause

Operator: Usually this error occurs because either no input records existed or none of the input records met the include requirements of the sort sequence specifications.

Two other possible causes are:

- Incorrect sort sequence specifications
- Wrong input file specified for processing

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. An output file containing no records is created.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you want to compare the sort sequence specifications with the contents of the input file, use the LISTFILE procedure to list the records in the input file. For further information about the LISTFILE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SORT–7725 SEVERE/TERMINAL ERRORS DURING GENERATION PHASE

Cause

Operator: Severe and/or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase of this job. If SYSLIST is assigned to the printer and the print option in the header statement is 0, the error messages are printed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this message is issued while a DFU list job is running, the program region size may not be large enough to execute the sort. See the *Data File Utility Reference Manual.*

SORT−7728   DISK ERROR WHILE READING THE INPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was reading records from the input file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before running this job again. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SORT−7729   DISK ERROR WHILE READING OR WRITING THE WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was either reading records from or writing records to the work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An alternate sector was assigned to take the place of the defective sector when the error was detected. No further action is required to rerun the job. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SORT−7730   DISK ERROR WHILE WRITING TO THE OUTPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was writing records to the output file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An alternate sector was assigned to take the place of the defective sector when the error was detected. No further action is required to rerun the job. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SORT−7731   WORK FILE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The sort work file is too small to contain all the records you are trying to process. If you have supplied the number of records or blocks to a procedure for running this job, the number is not large enough.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the value in the BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter in the FILE statement for the work file does not contain a large enough value.

Programmer: A larger sort work file is required. For more information about calculating the size of the sort work file, see the appendix in the *Sort Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This error will occur if the input file is an offline multivolume file and automatic work file allocation is used.

SORT—7732 OUTPUT FILE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The sort output file is too small to contain all the records you are trying to process. If you have supplied the number of records or blocks to a procedure for running this job, the number is not large enough.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the value in the RECORDS or BLOCKS parameter in the FILE statement for the output file is not large enough.

Programmer: The disk space assigned to the sort output file in the FILE NAME-OUTPUT statement is too small to contain the sorted output records. Sort diagnostic message 7603 indicates the number of input records included. Use this number to recompute the disk space required for the output file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point in the output file is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error occurred while running a DFU list job with prior sorting, the sorted output contains more records than fit in the sort output allocated by DFU. DFU allocates a sort output file large enough to contain all of the records that were in the file when your list job was started. However, records might have been added to the file by another job before the sort was completed, and the temporary sort output file could be too small to contain these additional records. To avoid this, rerun the list job and ensure that no other work station operator is adding records to the file while you are trying to list it.

SORT—7733 DISK SPACE NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK FILE NOW

Cause

Operator: The disk space required for the sort work file is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the disk space is still not available, this error recurs.

Option 2: The generation phase of the sort program is ended. Message SORT–7725 follows, indicating severe or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase. The job has to be canceled; however, any new data created by a previous step is preserved.

Note: To make more space available on the disk, copy any files you want to save using the SAVE procedure. Then delete these files and libraries from the disk using the DELETE procedure. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SORT—7734 CANNOT WRITE DELETED RECORD TO DELETE CAPABLE FILE

Cause

Operator: The sort output file is a delete-capable file. An attempt was made to write a deleted record to it. Either the sort output file should not be specified as delete-capable, or new sequence specification statements must be supplied that do not cause a hexadecimal FF to be placed in the first byte of the output records.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SORT–7781 ERROR IN SORT UTILITY PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the sort utility program. Either the number of records processed and included in phase 1 of this job is not equal to the number of records processed in phase 3, or the sequence of the output records is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Option D: The job is canceled. The contents of main storage and control storage are copied to the dump area on disk unless the dump area is protected. Contact your IBM program support representative for assistance.

DFU-0002 RECORD KEY GT OR EQ TO NEXT DFU KEY

Cause

Operator: You are in insert mode and you have entered a record key greater than or equal to the next record key that DFU will supply.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a lower record key.

- Press the Entry command function key and DFU will supply the next key.

DFU-0003 FILE SHARED--YOU MUST SUPPLY RECORD KEYS

Cause

Operator: Another operator is concurrently entering records in the file you are processing with DFU generating record keys.

Recovery

You must now supply record keys.

DFU-0004 PERMANENT DISK ERROR IN DATA FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred in the data file you are processing.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before rerunning this job. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure.

DFU-0005 FILE IS FULL--ONLY UPDATE IS ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: One or more of the following have occurred:

- Not enough space exists in the file for the record being added. The record that could not be added to the file is displayed.

- You pressed the Entry or Insert command function key and the file is full.

- You did not specify a value for the file extension parameter on the UPDATE command.

- You specified a value to extend the file on the UPDATE command, but your system is not configured with the Extended Disk Data Management (EDM) function.

Programmer: Increase the space allocated for this file before you add records by using the SAVE and RESTORE procedure.

Recovery

- You can update records in this file by pressing the Update command function key, but do not add records until the size of the file is increased.

- Increase the space allocated for this file by using the SAVE and RESTORE procedure before you add records.

- If your system is configured with EDM, you can sign off from DFU and sign on again using the UPDATE command and specify a value for the file extension parameter.

DFU-0006 PERMANENT DISK ERROR IN FORMAT DESCRIPTION

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was trying to access the format description subroutine member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before rerunning this job. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure.

DFU-0007 RECORD NOT DEFINED IN FORMAT DESCRIPTION

Cause

Operator: You are trying to update or inquire into a record, but the specified record code(s) do not match any of the record types defined in the format description. Either the record is a type that was not selected for processing during job setup or the record contains record codes that do not match any of the record types defined for the file.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

• Press the Select Format command function key and enter a different record identifiying indicator.

• Select a different record for processing.

DFU-0008 INVALID FORMAT--LIST FORMAT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You are running an enter/update or inquiry job, but the format description specified on the command was created for a list function.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Restart the enter, update, or inquiry job, specifying a format description created for these jobs.

DFU-0009 INVALID RECORD ID INDICATOR

Cause

Operator: You entered a record identifying indicator (record type) that does not consist of 1 or 2 digits, or that is not defined in the format description.

Recovery

Check your job setup instructions; then enter the correct record identification indicator.

DFU-0010 NOSORT PARAMETER INVALID--SORT SPECS EXIST

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the LIST command is specified to be NOSORT (the default value), but the format description indicates that sort specifications exist.

Recovery

Option 0: The system lists the file with no prior sorting.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Specify the sort parameter when you resubmit the job.

DFU-0011 RECORD LENGTH INCONSISTENT WITH FORMAT

Cause

Operator: The length of the records in the data file is not equal to the record length specified in the format description entered on the command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Resubmit the job specifying the name of a format description that describes the file to be processed.

DFU-0012 KEY LENGTH INCONSISTENT WITH FORMAT

Cause

Operator: The length of record keys in the data file is not equal to the record key length specified in the format description entered on the command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Resubmit the job specifying the name of a format description that describes the file to be processed.

DFU-0013 KEY LOCATION INCONSISTENT WITH FORMAT

Cause

Operator: The record keys in the data file are not in the location specified in the format description entered on the command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Resubmit the job specifying the name of a format description that describes the file to be processed.

DFU-0014 INVALID UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: If you entered a DFU command, there is an error in the DFU function. If you entered OCL, you have entered an incorrect parameter on the DFU or END utility control statements for DFU.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you are running an IBM-supplied program or procedure, call your programming representative.

DFU–0015 NO RECORDS IN PRIME FILE INDEX AREA

Cause

Operator: During inquiry, an empty file condition was found when DFU attempted to get a record. Either the current index entries (keys) are not sorted or there are no records in the file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the KEYSORT procedure to sort all current index entries into the prime data area index. Refer to the *System Support Refererence Manual* for a description of this procedure. Then resubmit the job.

DFU–0016 FORMAT NOT FOUND IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The DFU format was removed from the library prior to job execution. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Reload the missing format, or reenter the DFU job setup and recreate the deleted format.

DFU–0017 RECORD DATA DOES NOT MATCH RECORD FORMAT

Cause

Operator: While attempting to display the current record in the current format, one or more nondisplayable characters were detected. Initially, a system message is displayed at the system console, indicating that invalid data was sent to the display station.

If the 2 option is taken to the system message, this message is displayed at the display station with the data in the format specified. The nondisplayable characters (except hex 00, 0E, or 0F) are replaced by a hex FF.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If you are in inquiry or update mode, select a format in which the record can be displayed without error by modifying the record type field.

- If you are in entry or insert mode, turn off the auto-duplication indicator to prevent invalid data from being duplicated from the previous record.

DFU–0018 HIGHEST KEY SUPPLIED--YOU MUST SUPPLY KEYS

Cause

Operator: Enter/Update supplied its highest record key (99990).

Recovery

You must now supply record keys.

DFU—0019 RECORD ENTERED HAS INVALID ID CODE

Cause

Operator: You have either created or updated a record whose record identification code(s) are not defined for the record identifying indicator currently being operated on.

Recovery

Press one of the following:

- The Enter/Rec Adv key—the valid record code for the current record is inserted in the record and the record is placed in the file. Record codes are not forced into the key area, however, processing continues as if a force had occurred.

- The Rec Adv command function key—the record is placed in the file as entered with the invalid record identification codes.

  Note: Use of the Rec Adv command function key should be avoided because unpredictable results might occur in subsequent processing. In future updates, inquires, or lists, the record might not be identified or might be incorrectly identified.

- The Rec Bksp command function key—the data in the current record is ignored. Processing begins on the next record.

DFU—0022 ADDED SPECIFICATIONS TOO LARGE FOR WORK FILE

Cause

Programmer: You have attempted to add more DFU specifications than will fit in the work file.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to redisplay the DFU specifications as they were before you attempted to add specifications.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can use the COMPRESS procedure to reorganize the disk; this places all the unused space in one contiguous area on the disk. You can use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files being deleted. To delete files, use the DELETE procedure. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of these procedures.

DFU-0025 MESSAGE MEMBER MISSING OR INVALID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred.

Programmer: DFU has attempted to retrieve a message from its message member (#DF#MG) and has encountered an unsuccessful return code indicating the name of the current PROGRAM1 message member is invalid or the requested MIC (message identification code) is missing from the member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the job was initiated with a DFU command, there is an error in the DFU utility. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

If the job was initiated via operator-entered OCL statements, the probable error is that the DFU message member (#DF#MG) is not currently assigned as the PROGRAM1 message member.

DFU-0026 UNABLE TO IDENTIFY FIRST RECORD IN FILE

Cause

Operator: During inquiry, DFU has retrieved the first record in the file, but cannot identify it with the codes of any record types specified in the DFU format entered on the command.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

• Select another record.

• Enter the record identifying indicator of the record type in which to display the record (use the Select Format command function key to position the cursor at the record type field).

DFU-0029 REQUESTED RECORD NOT IN FILE

Cause

Operator: For an indexed file, the record key you entered is not in any record in the file. For a direct or sequential file, the record requested is blank or deleted.

Recovery

If in inquiry mode, select a new record. If in update mode, select a new record, or change the mode to entry or insert to allow adding the record to the file.

DFU-0031 ROLL DOWN INVALID AT START OF FILE

Cause

Operator: You pressed the Roll↓ function control key to display the record that precedes the last record displayed, but you are already at the beginning of the file.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

• Press the Roll↑ function control key to display the next record in the file.

• Select another record, either by key (for an indexed file), or by record number (for a direct or sequential file).

DFU-0032 ROLL UP INVALID AT END OF FILE

Cause

Operator: You pressed the Roll↑ function control key to display the record that follows the last record displayed, but you are already at the end of the file.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

• Press the Roll↓ function control key to display the previous record in the file.

• Select another record, either by key (for an indexed file), or by record number (for a direct or sequential file).

DFU–0033 CANNOT DUP DATA FROM
PREVIOUS RECORD

Cause

Operator: You have pressed the Dup function
control key to request that a field be duplicated
from the preceding record. The field cannot be
duplicated for one of the following reasons:

- This is the first record processed.

- The field is a data field that is not defined as
  an auto-dup field, and the previous record
  processed was a different record type than
  the current record.

Recovery

Enter data into the field in error (the cursor is
positioned at the field).

DFU–0034 RECORD NOT
DELETED--SPECIFY RECORD
TYPE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to delete a record, but
the specified record codes do not match any of
the record types defined in the format
description. Either the record is a type that was
not selected for processing during job setup or
the record contains record codes that do not
match any of the record types defined for the
file.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter the correct record identification
  indicator for the record and continue
  processing.

- Press the Rec Bksp command function key
  to ignore this record.

DFU–0035 PERMANENT DISK ERROR IN
TAG FILE

Cause

Operator: While listing with SORT, DFU has
encountered a disk error in the tag file of sorted
relative record numbers.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost.

Note: Rekey the LIST command to create a new
tag file. If this error occurs often, notify your
programming service representative.

DFU–0037 PRINTER UNAVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The printer is being used by another
program.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues without using the
printer. This is a response for enter/update and
inquiry and means that the printer will not be
allocated for the job.

Option 1: DFU retries printer allocation. This
option is available in all functions (enter/update,
inquiry, or list).

Option 3: This option is available only for the list
function. The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, any new data created by
this step is lost. Restart the job when the
printer is available.

DFU–0039 SORT PARAMETER INCONSISTENT WITH FORMAT

Cause

Operator: The fourth parameter in the LIST command is specified to be SORT, but the format specified in the second parameter does not contain any sort specifications.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Resubmit the job specifying the name of the format description containing the sort specifications for the file to be processed.

DFU–0040 RECORD ALREADY EXISTS IN THE FILE

Cause

Operator: You are trying to enter a record to the file; however, if the file is an indexed file, the key already exists. If the file is a direct or sequential file, the record number corresponds to a nonblank record.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Select another record for processing.

- Press the Update command function key to allow update of the record.

DFU–0041 PARAMETER 10 IN CMD IS INVALID DISPLAY SOURCE NAME

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid name for the tenth parameter in the command. This is the member name in which the display format source specifications are to be saved. The first character must be alphabetic; the remaining characters can be any combination of characters except embedded blanks, periods, commas, and single quotes. The maximum length is eight characters. Do not use the reserved names of ALL, DIR, NEW, and SYSTEM.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Restart the job and enter a valid name in the tenth parameter.

DFU–0044 PARAMETER 2 IN CMD IS INVALID DFU FORMAT NAME

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid format name for the second parameter in the command. The first character must be alphabetic; the remaining characters can be any combination of characters except embedded blanks, periods, commas, and single quotes. The maximum length is eight characters. Do not use the reserved names of ALL, DIR, NEW, and SYSTEM.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Restart the job and enter a valid format name.

DFU−0045 PARAMETER 7 IN CMD IS INVALID NAME FOR SAVED SPECS

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid name for the seventh parameter in the command. The first character must be alphabetic; the remaining characters can be any combination except embedded blanks, periods, commas, and single quotes. The maximum length is eight characters. Do not use the reserved names of ALL, DIR, NEW, and SYSTEM.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Restart the job and enter a valid name for the DFU source name (parameter 7).

DFU−0046 EOJ WAS SELECTED

Cause

Operator: During job setup processing, you have selected end-of-job.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU−0047 ALL SPECIFICATIONS CANNOT BE DELETED

Cause

Operator: During the updating of DFU specifications you have entered a delete code (?) for all the DFU specifications.

Recovery

All deleted specifications are redisplayed with the delete code removed. Reenter the delete code only in those specifications to be deleted.

DFU−0048 DELETE CODE POSITION OVERLAPS RECORD KEY

Cause

Operator: The position given for the delete code is within (that is, overlaps) the record key area.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If the error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a correct (1 to 3 digit) delete code position not occupied by the record key area. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If the error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change Field four of the first displayed specification to a valid delete code position and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0049 INVALID 'DELETE CODE,POSITION'

Cause

Operator: The delete code and its position have been incorrectly specified. The delete code must be one character followed by a comma and a (1 to 3 digit) nonzero numeric position with no embedded blanks. (Example: x,1)

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If the error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a correct delete code and position. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If the error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change Field four of the first displayed specification to a valid delete code and position and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0050 DELETE CODE POSITION LARGER THAN RECORD

Cause

Operator: The delete code position you entered exceeds the record length.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If the error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a 1 to 3 digit code less than or equal to the record length. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If the error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change Field four of the first displayed specification to a valid delete code and position and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0051 DEFAULT DELETE CODE POSITION OVERLAPS KEY

Cause

Operator: The default delete code position (a blank in position 1) used by DFU is within (that is, overlaps) the record key area.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If the error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a delete code position not occupied by the record key area. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If the error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change field four of the first displayed specification to a valid delete code and position and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0053 INVALID DATA DISPLAY FORMAT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have requested an invalid data display format. The options are:

    A Single-column display

    B Multiple-column display

    C Maximum-data display

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Select a valid display format option. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0054 KEY FIELD NAMES NOT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The record key specification has *FIELDS in Field three but no key field specifications follow.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications in error and continue processing. Possible corrections are:
  - Add the Key field specifications after the *KEY specification.
  - Change the *FIELDS keyword in the record key specification to blank (alphameric key), *NUMERIC (numeric key), or *GENKEY (DFU generated key for enter/update).

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0055 DUPLICATE KEY FIELD NAMES

Cause

Operator: You have given a field name more than once while defining the record key.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications in error and continue processing. Possible corrections are:
  - Change the duplicate name.
  - Delete the specification.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0056 MORE THAN 40 FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: More than 40 fields, including the record key fields, are defined for one record.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, delete the field name(s) not required by pressing the Field Exit function control key. The cursor is positioned at the forty-first field name.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete all extra field names (the forty-first field is the first displayed specification), and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0057 ALL KEY FIELDS CANNOT BE AUTO-DUPLICATED

Cause

Operator: All key fields have been specified as auto-duplication fields.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change at least one key field to a non-auto-duplication key field or add a non-auto-duplication key field. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0058 MORE THAN FIVE KEY FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: When you named the fields to compose the record key, you specified more than the maximum of five fields.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, delete the fields that do not comprise the record key by pressing the Field Exit function control key. The cursor is positioned at the sixth record key field.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the extra record key fields and continue processing. The sixth record key field is the first displayed specification.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0059 INVALID YES OR NO RESPONSE

Cause

Operator: You have responded to a YES/NO prompt with something other than Y, YES, N, or NO.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the response with one of the following:
  - Y or YES
  - N or NO

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0060 MISSING OR INVALID FIELD NAME

Cause

Operator: An invalid field name was given. The first character of a field name must be alphabetic (A through Z, @, #, or $), and the field name cannot contain more than six characters. All characters after the first must be alphameric.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a valid field name. The cursor is positioned at the field name in error.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change or delete the specification in error and continue processing. (Field 3 of the first displayed specification contains the invalid field name.)

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: This error could occur in DFU setup if a continuation specification is the first specification on a screen, or a continuation specification is specified for a nonlist job.

DFU–0061 BOTH MODULI 10 AND 11 CANNOT BE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have selected both the modulus 10 and modulus 11 self-check functions for a field.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Remove either the B or C response. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0062 INVALID PROCESSING FUNCTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have given an invalid function for a field. The function codes can be contiguous or separated by commas or blanks.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete or change the request to a valid function code(s). The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0063 INVALID LIST OPTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid list option. The valid list options are:

A Record list

B Detail summary list

C Nondetail summary list

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a valid list option. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0064 NO RESULT FACTORS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You specified a calculated result field, but you have not specified any factors to generate the result.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter at least one field or constant in the arithmetic expression to generate the result field. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the result field specification (the first displayed specification) or add result factor specifications after it. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0065 INVALID RESULT FIELD LENGTH SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid response to the prompt for result field length.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a value from 1 to 15. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0066 INVALID DECIMAL POSITION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid response to the prompt for number of decimal positions in a result field. Either you did not enter one of the digits 0 to 9, or the value you entered exceeded the length of the result field.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a digit from 0 to 9 that does not exceed the result field length. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0067 MISSING OR INVALID OPERATION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid operation was specified to create a calculated result field.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the arithmetic expression so all factors are separated by valid operations with a blank before and after each operation. The cursor is positioned at the start of the arithmetic expression. Valid operation codes are:

    + (add)
    - (subtract)
    * (multiply)
    / (divide)

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0068 LEFT PARENTHESIS MISSING IN EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A right parenthesis in the calculated result field does not have a matching left parenthesis.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, correct the arithmetic expression so each right parenthesis is paired with a left parenthesis. The cursor is positioned at the start of the arithmetic expression.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, add, change, or delete result factor specifications to form a valid arithmetic expression. Then continue processing. The first displayed specification describes the result field.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0069 RIGHT PARENTHESIS MISSING IN EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A left parenthesis in the calculated result field does not have a matching right parenthesis.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, correct the arithmetic expression so each right parenthesis is paired with a left parenthesis. The cursor is positioned at the start of the arithmetic expression.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, add, change, or delete result factor specifications to form a valid arithmetic expression. Then continue processing. The first displayed specification describes the result field.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0070 MISSING OR INVALID RESULT FIELD FACTOR

Cause

Operator: Either an invalid field name, missing factor, or invalid numeric constant was specified in the calculated result field. In an arithmetic expression, operation codes must be separated by result factors, and the expression can not start or end with an operation code.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, correct the factor in the arithmetic expression. The cursor is positioned at the start of the arithmetic expression.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, insert a valid factor in Fields 3 through 5 of the first displayed specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: Valid numeric constants have:

- 1-15 numeric digits

- 1 optional decimal point

- 0-9 digits following the decimal point

- An optional minus sign (-) following the constant

DFU−0071 MORE THAN 24 FACTORS FOR DETAIL LINE

Cause

Operator: More than 24 factors were specified for the result field(s) defined for a single record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, correct the error by one of the following:
  - If this message is issued while specifying a computation, delete excess factors in the computation.
  - If this message is issued when requesting another result field (+ in response to a field name), change the + to a valid field name or blank it out. No more result fields can be requested for the record type.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the excess result factor specifications. The twenty−fifth result field factor is displayed on the screen. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0072 NO FIELD CAN FOLLOW RESULT FIELD REQUEST

Cause

Operator: You have requested a result field by keying a + for a field name; however, succeeding field names have also been specified on the same display. These fields cannot be specified until the result field is defined.

⸾ Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete all field names following the + for a field name or move the + so that it is the last field name. The cursor is positioned at the first field name following the + (result field request).

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0073 INVALID SEQUENCE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid response to the ascending/descending indication for the sort field.

Valid sequences are:

A Ascending

D Descending

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a valid response (A or D). The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0074 NO SORT FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: During job initiation you requested a list with sort. However, no sort fields were specified at job setup.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter at least one sort field.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, add at least one *SORTA or *SORTD specification after all data field specifications. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key. Specify NOSORT when restarting the list job.

DFU—0075 MORE THAN 5 SORT FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: More than five fields are specified as sort control fields.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, delete the excess sort fields. The cursor is positioned at the sixth sort field.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the sixth sort specification. The specification is the first displayed on the display screen. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0076 MORE THAN 5 CONTROL FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: Fields are to be accumulated with control totals for file list, but more than five fields are specified as control level fields.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, delete the excess control level fields. The cursor is positioned at the sixth control level field.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the sixth control level specification. The specification is the first displayed on the display screen. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0077 INVALID AND/OR SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid relationship has been specified between the criteria by which records are selected for printing. Each selection criterion must be in an AND or OR relationship with the preceding criteria.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, key AND or OR to indicate the relationship of the next select criteria. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, key either AND or OR in field 1 of the specification. The specification in error is shown on the display screen. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0078 INVALID SELECT CRITERIA SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid criterion was specified when selecting records to list based on field values.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, enter a valid select condition (EQ, NE, GT, LT, GE, LE). The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, the specification in error is displayed on the display screen. Key one of the correct select conditions (EQ, NE, GT, LT, GE, LE) in Field four of the specification. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0079 MORE THAN 10 SELECT CONDITIONS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: More than 10 conditions were specified to select records for listing.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, delete the extra record selection conditions. The cursor is positioned at the eleventh record selection condition.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, delete the extra *SELECT specifications. The eleventh *SELECT specification is shown on the display screen. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0080 SELECT FACTOR 2 MISSING OR INVALID

Cause

Operator: You have indicated records are to be selected for printing based on a field value, but have given an invalid field name for comparison, or no comparison value. The name must begin with an alphabetic character (A-Z, #, $, @) and cannot contain more than six characters.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding
- to DFU prompts, the cursor is positioned at the area in which the compare field or constant is entered. Correct the error with one of the following:
  - Enter a valid field name.
  - Enter a valid constant (surrounded by quotes).

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, the *SELECT specification in error is displayed as the first specification for correction. Correct the error with one of the following:
  - Delete the *SELECT specification.
  - Add a valid field name in Field five of the specification.
  - Insert a valid constant in fields 3 to 5 of the following specification.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0081 SELECT FACTOR 1 MISSING OR INVALID

Cause

Operator: You have selected records for printing based on a field value, but have not given a valid name for the field to be checked. The name must begin with an alphabetic character (A through Z, #, $, @) and cannot contain more than six characters.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, the cursor is positioned at the line in error. Insert a valid field name.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, the *SELECT specification in error is displayed as the first specification for correction. Correct the error with one of the following.
  - Delete the *SELECT specification.
  - Insert a valid field name in field 3 of the specification.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0082 NONDETAILED LIST--KEYS CANNOT PRINT

Cause

Operator: You have responded Y or YES to the nondetailed list prompt PRINT RECORD KEYS FIRST? and C (nondetailed list) to the prompt LISTING FORMAT.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change the listing format to A or B.

- Respond N or NO to the prompt at the cursor position.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0083 DISPLAY FORMAT SOURCE SPECS WON'T FIT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You are defining a DFU enter/update or inquiry job, and DFU has encountered a library full condition while writing display screen source specifications for the current job.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An incomplete source member of display screen source specifications remains in the library. Before rerunning this job, ensure there is enough space in the library for all required members. Allocate a larger library, or remove unneeded members and run the SSP CONDENSE procedure to open unused library space. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure.

DFU–0084 SORT SEQ SOURCE SPECS WON'T FIT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You are running a list job with a prior sort. DFU encountered a library full condition while writing sort sequence specifications to describe the sort to take place.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Before rerunning this job, ensure there is enough space in the library for the source member of sort sequence specifications. Either allocate a larger library, or remove uneeded members and run the SSP CONDENSE procedure to open unused library space. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure.

DFU-0085 SAVED SOURCE SPECS WON'T FIT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You are setting up a DFU job and saving the DFU source specifications for that job. DFU has encountered a library full condition while writing the DFU source specifications in the library.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. As many DFU source specifications as will fit in the library are saved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An incomplete source member of DFU specifications remains in the library. Before rerunning this job, ensure there is enough space in the library for all required members. Either allocate a larger library, or remove unneeded members and run the SSP CONDENSE procedure to open unused library space. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure.

DFU-0089 PROCESSING HALT

Cause

Operator: There is either a system program error or a DFU program error.

Recovery

A dump should be taken when this error occurs. To get a dump, do not select option 3, but have the system operator cancel your job using the CANCEL command with a D in the second parameter.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

DFU-0090 NO RECORDS WILL BE SELECTED FOR LISTING

Cause

Operator: The specified selection criteria are such that no records will be selected for printing at execution time. A record type must contain all the fields from at least one set of selection conditions (for example, an AND relationship) to be considered for record selection. One or more of the following conditions exist:

- The record selection criteria do not exist together in any one record type.

- A record type is to be printed but it has no identifying record codes in the DFU attributes and does not satisfy any of the record selection criteria.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Modify the *SELECT specifications so that at least one record type contains all of the fields referenced by a set of *SELECT specifications. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0111 ONLY SORT, TOTAL, AND SELECT SPECS ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The specification in error is not a *SORTA, *SORTD, *TOTAL or *SELECT specification, but some of these specifications were located prior to the erroneous specification.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete or correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0112 MORE THAN 31 DISPLAY SCREENS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: The record types and fields to be displayed require more display screens than the maximum allowed (31) by DFU.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change the display format (Field 5) on the header specification to *COLUMNS or *MAXIMUM so that data is compacted. Delete enough field and/or record types so the maximum is not exceeded. Then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0113 FIELD 1 OF *SELECT SPEC MUST BE BLANK

Cause

Operator: The first *SELECT specification has an entry in field 1.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a blank in field 1 of the first *SELECT specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0114 SELECT CONSTANT MUST BE NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: The select field that is to be compared to the constant is defined as a numeric field. A valid numeric constant has from 1 to 15 numeric digits. From 0 to 9 digits can follow an optional decimal point. An optional minus sign (-) can follow the last digit or decimal point.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a valid numeric constant in fields 3 to 5 of the specification following the *SELECT specification in error and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0115 INVALID OPERATION CODE IN FIELD 2

Cause

Operator: The operation code for the field in error is either not a defined DFU operation, or the operation code is not valid for the function being performed.

An invalid DFU operation code was detected when the DFU specifications were being diagnosed. The specification in error is displayed on the display screen.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter the correct operation code or delete the specification to continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: Following is a list of the valid DFU operation codes and the DFU functions in which each operation code is allowed.

DFU Op Code	Functions	Meaning
*	Enter/update, inquiry list	No special function desired.
*C	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 10 self-check field.
*K	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 11 self-check field.
*D	Enter/update	Use this field as an auto-dup field.
*ADD	Enter/update list	Accumulate this field.
*CD	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 10 self-check field and an auto-dup field.
*KD	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 11 self-check field and an auto-dup field.
*ADDC	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 10 self-check field and as an accumulator field.
*ADDK	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 11 self-check field and as an accumulator field.
*Z	List	Print blanks for this field when it has a zero value.

DFU Op Code	Functions	Meaning
*ADDZ	List	Accumulate this field and print blanks for the field when it has a zero value.
*ADDD	Enter/update	Use this field as an auto-dup field and as an accumulator field.
*ADDCD	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 10 self-check field, an auto-dup field, and an accumulator field.
*ADDKD	Enter/update	Use this field as a modulus 11 self-check field, an auto-dup field, and an accumulator field.
*HDNG	List	Use this field to identify heading continuation.

The following DFU operation codes must appear as the last DFU specifications for a job.

DFU Op Code	Functions	Meaning
*TOTAL	List	This is a control break field.
*SORTA	List	Sort this field in ascending order.
*SORTD	List	Sort this field in descending order.
*SELECT	List	Select records based on field values.

The following DFU operation codes are valid only on systems with ideographic support.

DFU Op Code	Functions	Meaning
*X	Enter/update/ inquiry	This field can have only ideographic data.
*XD	Enter/update	This field can have only ideographic data and is an auto-dup field.
*E	Enter/update/ inquiry	This field can have either ideographic or alphameric data. The field is initialized to alphameric data.
*ED	Enter/update	This field can have either ideographic or alphameric data. The field is initialized to alphameric data and is an auto-dup field.
*F	Enter/update/ inquiry	This field can have either ideographic or alphameric data. The field is initialized to ideographic data.
*FD	Enter/update	This field can have either ideographic or alphameric data. The field is initialized to ideographic data and is an auto-dup field.

DFU-0116 RECORD ID INDICATOR MISSING IN ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: The record identifying indicator on the specification is not defined as one of the valid record types in the DFU attributes.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct or delete the record specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0117 KEY FIELD NOT IN ATTRIBUTES FOR RECORD ID

f;0518 **Cause**

Operator: One of the key fields is not defined in the attributes for this record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete the record and field specifications for the record type in error and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0118 KEY FIELD ATTRIBUTES VARY FOR RECORD TYPE

Cause

Operator: One or more of the fields that constitute the record key for the record type displayed on line 5 has attributes that are different from the corresponding key field in previous record types. The variations can be any one or more of the following: field length, number of decimal positions, alphameric attribute, packed/unpacked attribute, or location of the field.

Programmer: The RPG II specifications that describe the file do not have all record key fields described uniformly across record types.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete the record and field specifications for the record type in error and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key. Correct the RPG II specifications prior to restarting the job.

DFU-0119 KEY FIELDS DO NOT FILL KEY AREA

Cause

Operator: The fields specified to compose the key field do not fill the entire record key area.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the error(s) and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0120 KEY FIELD NOT IN KEY AREA

Cause

Operator: The field named as one of the key fields has at least one position that lies outside the record key area.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the errors and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0121 KEY FIELD OVERLAPS A PREVIOUS KEY FIELD

Cause

Operator: The field named as one of the key fields lies in a record position occupied by a previously named key field.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the error(s) and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0122 *NUMERIC INVALID FOR KEY GT 15 POS

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the *KEY specification specifies a numeric record key; however, the key field in the DFU attributes is defined as greater than 15 positions.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change field 3 of the *KEY specification and continue processing. Valid entries are:

  blank—all functions
  *FIELDS—enter/update/inquiry
  *PRINT—list

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0123 FIELD 4 MUST BE BLANK OR *DETAIL

Cause

Operator: Field 4 of the header specification for a summary list function must be either blank (for no detail printing) or *DETAIL (for detail printing).

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0124 FIELD 3 MUST BE *SUMMARY OR *RECORD

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the header specification for a list function must be either *SUMMARY or *RECORD.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0125 INVALID DATA DISPLAY FORMAT IN FIELD 5

Cause

Operator: Field 5 of the header specification for enter/update/inquiry must indicate one of the following display screen formats:

Blank – default screen format (*COLUMNS).
*COLUMN – display data in single column format.
*COLUMNS – display data in multiple column format.
*MAXIMUM – display maximum data on screen.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0126 INVALID LISTING PARAMETER IN FIELD 3

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the enter/update header specification must indicate one of the following listing requirements:

Blank–Print only updated/deleted records.

*LIST–Print new and updated/deleted records.

*NOLIST–Do not print any records.

*LISTNEW–Print only new records.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0127 INVALID FUNCTION HEADING IN FIELD 2

Cause

Operator: The first DFU specification (header specification) does not indicate the function being performed; field 2 must have *ENT/UPD (enter/update), *INQUIRY (inquiry), or *LIST (list).

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0128 INVALID PRINT SPACING VALUE

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the *TITLE specification does not have a valid printer column spacing value (0 through 9, or blank) in position 1, or does not have a valid printer line spacing value (1 through 3, or blank) in position 3. If a printer line spacing value is specified, a comma or blank must precede the value. Printer line spacing value is not valid with LIST. A blank defaults to a column or line spacing value of 1.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while diagnosing DFU specifications, correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0129 INVALID OR MISSING *KEY SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: The second DFU specification (record key specification) must have *KEY in field 2 to indicate a key specification.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0130 INVALID *KEY OPTION IN FIELD 3

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the record key specification must have one of the following options:

- List (indexed file)–blank, *PRINT, or *NUMERIC

- List (direct or sequential file)–blank, *PRINT, or *RECNUM

- Inquiry (indexed file)–blank, *NUMERIC, or *FIELDS

- Inquiry (direct or direct sequential file)–blank

- Enter/update (indexed file)–blank, *GENKEY, *NUMERIC, or *FIELDS

- Enter/update (direct or sequential file)–blank or *GENKEY

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0131 INVALID OR MISSING *TITLE SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: The first DFU specification following the record key specification(s) must have a *TITLE in field 2 to indicate a title specification.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0132 SELF CHECK FIELD MORE THAN 32 POSITIONS

Cause

Operator: The field displayed on line 5 is defined as a self-check field but has a length greater than 32.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications by deleting the field specification or changing the operation code and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0133 INVALID OR MISSING *RECORD SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: For enter/update, inquiry, and record list, the DFU specification following the *TITLE specification must have *RECORD in field 2 to indicate the start of record types.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0134 DUPLICATE RECORD IDENTIFYING INDICATOR

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the *RECORD specification contains a record identifying indicator that has been specified in a previous specification.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0135 FIELD NAME NOT DEFINED IN DFU ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the specification in error has a field name specified that does not match any fields in the DFU attributes for the corresponding record type. If this is a summary list, the specified field name does not match any fields in the DFU attributes for any record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0136 DUPLICATE FIELD NAMES

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the specification in error contains a previously specified field name. If this is an enter/update, inquiry or record list job, the duplication occurs within one record type. If this is a summary list, the duplication is not associated with a particular record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0137 DATA FIELD OVERLAPS RECORD KEY

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the specification in error contains the name of a field whose position in the record includes part or all of the record key; this error occurs only for enter/update/inquiry.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct or delete the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0139 EDITED LENGTH USES TOO MANY PRINT LINES

Cause

Operator: For a given detail record, DFU processes only as many fields as will fit on three print lines (after editing) when the printer line width is 132 or less.

When the printer line width is greater that 132, DFU can process only as many fields as will fit on two print lines (after editing).

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification by deleting fields and/or changing the column spacing and/or printer line width value. Continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0141 MORE THAN 10 ACCUMULATORS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: For a given job, DFU allows up to 10 fields to be specified as accumulators. If the same field name occurs in different record types, the field is totaled in one accumulator.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the error by deleting excess accumulator fields and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0142 ACCUMULATOR FIELD LONGER THAN 15 POS

Cause

Operator: A field can be specified as an accumulator field only if its length is less than or equal to 15.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0143 EOJ REQUESTED WITH NO SPECIFICATION UPDATES

Cause

Operator: Error(s) in the DFU specifications have been diagnosed and displayed. However, no corrections were made prior to pressing the EOJ command function key. Remember that corrections are not registered unless the Enter/Rec Adv key is pressed after making corrections on the screen.

Recovery

Option 0: The errors are redisplayed for correction.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU—0145 SORT FIELD NOT IN ALL RECORD TYPES

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the sort specification contains a field name that does not exist in all of the record types to be listed.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0146 CONTROL FIELD NOT DEFINED IN ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the *TOTAL specification contains a field name that does not exist in any of the record types to be listed.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0152 SORT FIELD LENGTH GREATER THAN 256

Cause

Operator: The cumulative length of all of the SORT fields is greater than 256.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change or delete SORT specifications to correct the error and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0161 ALPHA FIELD LENGTH GREATER THAN 60

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the specification in error contains the name of a field that is more than 60 positions long.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0162 RPG II SOURCE STATEMENT(S) IN ERROR

Cause

Operator: Terminal errors were detected in the RPG II source statements while the statements were being converted to DFU attributes. The source statements in error and the error messages were displayed on the system list device (printer or display screen).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Have the programmer correct the invalid RPG II source statements before you restart the job.

DFU–0163 NO FIELDS FOR RECORD ID INDICATOR

Cause

Operator: The *RECORD specification in error has no associated fields specified for processing.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU–0164 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE DFU WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: Not enough space is on the disk for the required work file.

Programmer: Make space available for the work file by reorganizing the disk or deleting any unnecessary files. Then rerun the job.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the COMPRESS procedure to reorganize the disk; this places all unused space in one contiguous area on the disk. You can use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files being deleted. Delete files by using the DELETE procedure. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of these procedures.

DFU–0167 WORK FILE FULL

Cause

Operator: The DFU work file is full; processing cannot continue.

Programmer: Make more space available for the work file by reorganizing the disk or deleting any unnecessary files. Then rerun the job.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You can use the COMPRESS procedure to reorganize the disk; this places all the unused space in one contiguous area on the disk. You can use the SAVE procedure to save copies of files being deleted. To delete files, use the DELETE procedure. You can use the CATALOG procedure to display the present contents of the disk. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of these procedures.

DFU—0169 PERMANENT DISK ERROR IN WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system tried to access the DFU work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure, then rerun the job. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of this procedure. If this error occurs often, notify your programming representative.

DFU—0172 INVALID RECORD ID INDICATOR IN FIELD 1

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the *RECORD specification is in error. It contains a record ID indicator that is not 01-99.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0174 *GENKEY INVALID UNLESS KEY LENGTH IS 5

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the *KEY specification is *GENKEY, but the unpacked key length of the file being processed is not 5.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0181 DUPLICATE SORT FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the sort specification in error has a field name that was previously defined as a sort field.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0182 DUPLICATE LEVEL FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the *TOTAL specification in error contains a field name that has been specified on a preceding *TOTAL specification.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0183 NO FIELDS SPECIFIED TO BE LISTED

Cause

Operator: If this is a detail summary list, no list fields have been specified. If this is for a nondetailed summary list, no accumulator or control break fields have been specified.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0188 ACCUMULATOR HAS VARIABLE ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: An accumulator field does not have the same attributes (length, decimal positions, packed indication) for all record types in which it is used. The specification in error is displayed on the display screen.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0189 FIELD NAME HAS VARIABLE ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: A field name is specified that does not have the same attributes (length, decimal position, packed indication) for all record types in which it is used. The specification in error is the first on the display screen.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0201 INVALID FILE TYPE--NOT D OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: An invalid file type was entered in the fifth parameter of the command. The valid file type parameters are D or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the command with a correct file type.

DFU-0203 FILE TO BE CREATED ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A file already exists with the filename specified in the first parameter position of the ENTER command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the correct command or another command.

DFU-0204 SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS EXIST IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: DFU specifications are to be saved in a source member that already exists in the library. This is the seventh parameter of the command. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Restart the job, specifying a different name for the DFU specifications to be saved.

DFU-0205 INVALID SOURCE PROCESSING PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter was entered in the sixth parameter position of the command. The valid entries are NN, YY, YN, NY, or GO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the correct command or another command.

DFU-0206 SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS NOT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The sixth parameter in the command was specified as YY, YN, or GO (indicating DFU specifications are cataloged), but no source member exists in the library with the name specified in the seventh parameter of the command. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the correct command or another command.

DFU-0209 THERE IS NO FILE WITH THAT NAME

Cause

Operator: The filename specified in the first parameter position of the UPDATE, INQUIRY, or LIST command does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the correct command or another command.

DFU-0212 INVALID SORT REQUEST SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid parameter was entered in the fourth parameter position of the LIST command. The fourth parameter must be either SORT or NOSORT.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Enter the correct command or another command.

DFU-0214 INVALID OR MISSING NAME FOR SAVED SOURCE SPECS

Cause

Operator: The sixth parameter is YY, YN, NY, or GO. This indicates you want to process cataloged DFU specifications, but the seventh parameter (name of cataloged DFU specifications) is either missing or invalid.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU-0216 RPG II SOURCE MEMBER NOT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The RPG II source member, specified in the third parameter position of the command, is not in the library. The library is the library specified on the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU-0217 STOP REQUESTED BY SYSTEM OPERATOR

Cause

Operator: DFU has determined that the system operator requested all operators to stop processing.

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues.

Option 2: The system terminates the job and saves all files. This option is permitted only during job execution.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. This option is permitted only during job setup.

DFU-0218 PERMANENT I/O ERROR AT DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: An I/O error occurred when work station data management was processing a request.

Recovery

Option 2: The system terminates the job and saves all files. This option is permitted only during job execution.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. This option is permitted only during job setup.

DFU-0224 SPECIFIED USER LIBRARY DOESN'T EXIST

Cause

Operator: The user library specified in parameter 9 of the DFU command does not currently exist on disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Either enter the command again with the correct library name or load the required library into the system.

DFU-0254 MASTER FILE NOT DESCRIBED IN RPG MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The master filename specified on the initial command does not have a corresponding file description in the RPG II source member.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a new RPG II source member name.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: Have the programmer correct the RPG II member before you continue the job. The RPG II source member must be in the library specified on the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

DFU-0255 INVALID RPG II SOURCE NAME

Cause

Operator: DFU cannot find a source member with the name given in response to the prompt for the name of the member in which the master file is described.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter the correct source member name for the file to be processed.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: The RPG II source member must be in the library specified on the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

DFU-0256 MASTER KEY NAME NOT DEFINED IN ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: The master file key name you entered cannot be located in the DFU attributes built for the transaction file.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter the correct master file key name.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0258 FIELD LENGTH NOT EQUAL TO MASTER KEY

Cause

Operator: The length of the master file key does not match the length of the field in the transaction file whose name you entered.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a new master file key name.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

Note: Have the programmer correct the RPG II specifications before restarting the job.

DFU-0259 ATTRIBUTES OF *SELECT FACTORS NOT EQUAL

Cause

Operator: The attributes of the two fields specified as SELECT factors must be equal. Both factors must have the same packed/unpacked status; the same length; and if both are numeric, the same number of decimal positions. If factor 1 is numeric, factor 2 must also be numeric.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the select field specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0264 LENGTH OF SELECT FIELD GREATER THAN 20

Cause

Operator: The field specified as factor 1 on a *SELECT specification has a length greater than 20 and it is being compared to a constant.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0265 CONSTANT ATTRIBUTE INVALID WITH FACTOR 1

Cause

Operator: The constant specified as SELECT factor 2 is inconsistent with the attributes of the field specified as SELECT factor 1 in one or more of the following ways:

- The length of the constant specified as factor 2 exceeds the length of the field specified as factor 1.

- The number of decimal positions in the constant specified as factor 2 exceeds the number of decimal positions in the field specified as factor 1.

- The number of nondecimal positions in the constant specified as factor 2 exceeds the number of nondecimal positions in the field specified as factor 1.

- An ideographic select constant cannot be compared to a field with an odd length.

If the constant value appears correct, the error could be in the description of the field in the source member of the RPG II specifications (for example, packed data that is not defined as packed in the input specifications). For an error such as this, you must correct the RPG source before you restart the job.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0266 RESULT FIELD NOT IN ANY RECORD TYPE

Cause

Operator: A result field has been defined for a summary type list. All the factors for the result field exist in at least one record type, but all factors do not exist together in any one record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change or delete the result field factors so at least one of the record types listed contains all the factors and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0269 INVALID ATTRIBUTES FOR *RESULT FIELD

Cause

Operator: The length and decimal position (Field 1) specified for the result field specification are invalid. The specification in error is displayed on the display screen.

The attributes for a result field must be specified in the following format:

length.decimal position

Example: = 7.2

- The length must be from 1 to 15.

- A period must separate the length from the decimal position.

- The decimal position must be from 0 to 9.

- The decimal position must be less than or equal to the length.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Key the correct length and decimal position in field 1 of the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0270 INVALID OPERATION (ADD,SUB,MULT,DIV)

Cause

Operator: You have given an invalid operation to create a calculated result field. The specification in error is displayed on the display screen with Field 1 containing the invalid operation.

The valid operation codes are: ADD (add), SUB (subtract), MULT (multiply), and DIV (divide).

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.
- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0275 DFU SOURCE/DISPLAY SOURCE NAMES CANNOT BE THE SAME

Cause

Operator: You requested that DFU save the DFU source specifications (parameter 7) and display format source specifications (parameter 10) created during job setup; however, you have given them both the same name.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Restart the job, specifying different names for the two source members to be saved.

DFU-0276 LOAD MEMBER EXISTS WITH SAME NAME AS DFU FORMAT

Cause

Operator: You have initiated an enter, update, or inquiry job with a DFU format name that does not currently exist. However, DFU has found a load member in the library with the same name as the DFU format, and thus cannot create a load member describing the execution displays. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Remove or save the load member with the same name as the DFU format before rerunning the job; or specify a different DFU format name.

DFU-0277 DISPLAY FORMAT SOURCE NAME ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: You initiated a DFU job that required setup and indicated that the display format source specifications were to be saved (parameter 10). A source member already exists in the library with that name. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9), or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Restart the job and specify a different name for the display format source specifications.

DFU−0278 DISPLAY FORMAT LOAD MEMBER NOT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You have initiated an enter, update, or inquiry job but there is no load member in the library describing the execution displays or the DFU Load member does not have the same name as an existing SUBR member. DFU requires that this member exist with the same name as the DFU format. The library referred to is the library specified in the initial DFU command (parameter 9) or the system library if parameter 9 is not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you want to execute the existing enter, update, or inquiry job, place the required load member in the library before restarting the job

If you want to update the existing DFU job, you must first delete the subroutine member.

DFU−0280 SELECT CONSTANT LONGER THAN 20 CHARS

Cause

Operator: The specified SELECT constant is longer than 20 characters.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a shorter select field constant and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0281 MASTER FILE NAME MISSING IN LIST COMMAND

Cause

Operator: The DFU format was created originally with master file data specified; however, no master file name was specified on the initial LIST command when this job was started.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Restart the job by entering the command with the master file name.

DFU−0282 INCONSISTENT MASTER FILE RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: The master file specified on the LIST command does not have the same record length as that specified in the DFU format.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU−0283 INCONSISTENT MASTER FILE KEY LENGTH

Cause

Operator: The master file specified on the LIST command does not have the same key length as that specified in the DFU format.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU-0284 INCONSISTENT MASTER FILE KEY LOCATION

Cause

Operator: The master file specified in the LIST command does not have the same key location as that specified in the DFU format.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU-0286 RESULT FIELD INVALID FOR FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: DFU specifications indicating a calculated result field are present, but the list function is not being executed.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0289 PERMANENT DISK ERROR IN MASTER FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred.

Programmer: A disk error occurred while the system tried to access the list master file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you have a backup copy of the list master file, delete the file from the disk, restore the file from the backup diskette, and rerun the job. If you do not have a backup copy of the file, run the BUILD procedure before running this job. Refer to the *System Support Reference Manual* for a description of the BUILD procedure.

DFU-0290 THERE IS NO MASTER FILE WITH THAT NAME

Cause

Operator: The file named in the eighth parameter position of the LIST command does not exist.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Restart the job with the correct command.

DFU-0291 RESULT FIELD OPERAND LONGER THAN 15

Cause

Operator: The result field operand currently on the display screen exceeds 15 positions.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Key a different field name in field 3 of the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0400 RECORD NUMBER IS OUTSIDE THE FILE LIMITS

Cause

Operator: You have entered a record number that is blank, less than one, or greater than the last record in the file.

Recovery

Enter a valid record number from one to n, where n is the record number of the last record in the file.

DFU—0401 RESULT NAME SAME AS FIELD IN ATTRIBUTES

Cause

Operator: The name you have given for a result field is the same as the name of a field in the DFU attributes for that record type. The two fields cannot have the same name.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change the result field name and any other result factors that refer to it; then continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0402 FIELD 1 MUST BE BLANK OR *SKIP

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the control field specification must be either blank (for no skipping) or *SKIP (for skipping to a new page after printing all accumulator values for that control break).

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0403 FIELD ATTRIBUTES DO NOT MATCH DATE KEYWORD

Cause

Operator: The select field that is to be compared to the date keyword must be defined as an unpacked numeric field. The select field must also have a length equal to the length attribute of the keyword. The following keywords have the length attributes as shown:

```
UDATE  6
UMONTH  2
UDAY  2
UYEAR  2
```

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing:
  - In field 3 enter the name of an unpacked numeric field with the appropriate length.
  - Change field 5 to the keyword, field name, or constant desired.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0404 INVALID RECORD NUMBER OPTION

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid record number option. The valid record number options are:

A Print actual record numbers.

B Print DFU generated record numbers.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a valid record number option. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0405 RECORD NUMBER FIELD NOT IN RECORD TYPE

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the *KEY specification contains the name of the field that holds, or is to hold, the record number for a record. The field, however, does not exist in the DFU attributes for the current record type.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0406 RECORD NUMBER FIELD TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the *KEY specification contains the name of the field that holds, or is to hold, the record number for a record. The unpacked length of the field, however, is greater than seven positions.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0407 FIELD 1 MUST BE BLANK OR *HALT

Cause

Operator: Field 1 of the header specification must be either blank for no halt or *HALT for halt when an unprintable character is encountered.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0408 HIGH REC # SUPPLIED--YOU MUST SUPPLY #'S

Cause

Operator: DFU is generating record numbers for you, but the next number would be too large for the field that holds the record number.

Recovery

Continue creating or updating records, but you must now supply your own record numbers.

DFU-0409 ROLL UP INVALID--RECORD NUMBER TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: You pressed the Roll↑ function control key to display the next non-blank record in the file; however, the record number is larger than the field used to display the number.

Recovery

Request the next record to process by specifying the actual record number, or by using the Roll↓ function control key to get preceding records.

DFU-0410 FILE NOT INDEXED--FORMAT DESCRIPT FOR INDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: You have requested an UPDATE, INQUIRY, or LIST of a direct or sequential file, but the format description was created for processing an indexed file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Restart the job; specify a format description for a direct or sequential file.

DFU—0411 REC # EXCEEDS FILE--YOU MUST SUPPLY #'S

Cause

Operator: DFU is generating record numbers for you, but the next number it is to generate would exceed the file size.

Recovery

You can continue by updating any existing records; however, you must supply your own record numbers if any more new records are to be created.

DFU—0412 RECORD EXISTS--YOU MUST SUPPLY NUMBERS

Cause

Operator: DFU is generating record numbers for you; however, the next number it is to generate is associated with a nonblank record.

Recovery

Continue creating or updating records, but you must now supply your own record numbers.

DFU—0413 FIELD TO BE ZERO SUPPRESSED IS NOT NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: Field 2 of the error specification on display contains *Z or *ADDZ, indicating the field is to print as blank when it has a zero value. These operation codes, however, can be specified only with numeric fields.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification in error and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0414 ALL RECORDS IN THE FILE ARE BLANK

Cause

Operator: You have requested an inquiry into a direct or sequential file, but there are no nonblank records to display.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU—0415 RECORD NUMBER OF FIRST NONBLANK RECORD TOO LARGE

Cause

Operator: You have requested an inquiry into a direct or sequential file, but the first nonblank record in the file has a record number that is too large for the field that holds the record number.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Create a new format description to increase the size of the field that holds the record number and retry the inquiry. This can be done by either naming a new and larger field to contain the record number, or not specifying any field name for the record number.

DFU—0416 FILE INDEXED--FORMAT DESCRIPT NOT FOR INDEXED FILE

Cause

Operator: You have requested an UPDATE of an indexed file, but the format description was created for processing a direct or sequential file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU−0417 NONDETAILED LIST--CANNOT PRINT REC NUMBERS

Cause

Operator: You have responded yes to the prompt print record number first and C (nondetailed summary list) to the prompt LISTING FORMAT.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Change the record number option to no. The cursor is positioned for this response.

- Change the listing format to A or B.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0418 RESPONSE REQUIRED--JOB QUEUE AND EVOKE NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A DFU job has been placed in the input job queue or has been invoked. The job, however, requires an operator response and hence must be run from a display station. The following DFU jobs cannot be placed in the input job queue or cannot be invoked via a procedure:

- Enter, update, or inquiry jobs.

- List jobs requiring job setup with the GO parameter not specified.

- List jobs requiring job setup with the GO parameter specified and with either, errors in the DFU specifications or having a master file specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU−0419 FIELD 3 MUST BE BLANK OR *LOWCASE

Cause

Operator: Field 3 of the *RECORD specification indicates lowercase characters are allowed to be keyed into the current record type. This field is applicable only for the enter, update, and inquiry functions. Blank indicates only uppercase letters are allowed, while *LOWCASE indicates that alphameric fields can contain uppercase and lowercase characters.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0430 DISPLAY SCREEN IS TOO SMALL FOR THIS JOB

Cause

Operator: You have requested an enter, update, or inquiry function from a display station configured as a 960-character display. The format specified (parameter 2) already exists in the library, but was created on a 1920-character display, and has more fields than will fit on the 960-character display screen.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Create a new format description for the 960-character display or use the existing format and run the job from a 1920-character display.

DFU—0431 INVALID PRINTER LINE SPACING VALUE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the DFU LIST command function. An invalid entry was specified for the PRINTER LINE SPACING prompt. Valid entries are 1, 2, or 3. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

Recovery

Enter a valid digit and continue.

DFU—0432 HEADING CONTINUATION NOT ALLOWED FOR FLD

Cause

Operator: A heading continuation was specified for an accumulated field with a record list, or a heading continuation was specified for a nonlist job.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while responding to DFU prompts, change the field to a nonaccumulated field or remove the heading continuation (* in position 1).

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change or delete the specification in error and continue.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0433 1 PRINT LINE EXCEEDED WITH MULT HEADINGS

Cause

Operator: You have specified DFU LIST and are using multiple headings on a print line, and the edited data is too long for one print line. The number of print lines cannot exceed one when multiple headings are being used. The cursor is positioned at the field specification that caused the number of print lines to exceed one.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete this specification and all remaining field specifications for this record type and continue processing.

- If more than one print line is desired, delete all heading continuation specifications for this record type and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0434 TOO MANY FIELD HEADING LINES SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You have specified DFU LIST and have entered too many field heading lines for a field in the displayed prompt. Each regular field heading can have two or three field heading lines, each 16 bytes in length. When you specify a printer line width of 132 or less, the maximum number of field heading lines is three. When the printer line width is greater than 132, the maximum is two.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while you are responding to DFU prompts, use a maximum of two heading continuation lines and continue.

- If this error occurs while DFU specifications are being diagnosed, change or delete the specification in error and continue.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0435 FUNCTIONS CANNOT BE KEYED ON CONTINUATION

Cause

Operator: DFU LIST was specified and an error occurred while you are entering functions. Functions cannot be specified on heading continuation lines; they can appear only on the field specification lines.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Remove the functions from the heading continuation line and, if you want, enter them on the line with the associated field name.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0436 FIELD 3 INVALID WITH MULT HEADINGS

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the DFU LIST command function. Field 3 must be blank in a heading continuation line. This error probably happened when you updated a specification and entered something in field 3.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct or delete the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0437 FIELD 2 INVALID WITH CONTINUATION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the DFU LIST command function. Field 2 of a heading continuation line must be *HDNG. This error probably happened when you updated a specification and entered something in field 2.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct or delete the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0438 INVALID PRINTER COLUMN SPACING VALUE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in the DFU LIST command function. An invalid entry was specified for the PRINTER COLUMN SPACING prompt. The entry must be numeric (0-9). The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

Recovery

Enter a valid digit (0 through 9) and continue.

DFU−0439 CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS SPEC NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered while you were entering DFU specifications. An invalid heading continuation has been entered. Heading continuation is valid only for any field in a summary type list, or any nonaccumulated field in a record type list. Other specifications cannot be continued.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Delete the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0440 INVALID FORMAT--EDIT FORMAT SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You are running an enter/update job, but the wrong format description was specified. The format description specified in the ENTER/UPDATE command was created for an inquiry job with edit.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You may restart the enter/update job; specify a format description created for enter/update jobs.

DFU−0441 FIELD 3 INVALID WITH INQUIRY

Cause

Operator: You are running an inquiry job, and an error has been encountered in the header specification. Field 3 must be *EDIT or blank when running an inquiry job.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specification and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU−0451 CANNOT WRITE RECORD--DELETE CAPABLE FILE

Cause

Operator: A DFU job has attempted to write a record to a file that is marked as a delete-capable file. The first position in the record contains hexadecimal FF, designating it as deleted; therefore, the record cannot be written.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended and the record is not written. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If the hexadecimal character FF exists in position 1 because of a forced record ID code, the RPG II specifications will have to be changed and a new DFU format defined for use with delete-capable files.

DFU−0460 SORT DID NOT COMPLETE SUCCESSFULLY--JOB CANCELED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while the DFU program was attempting a sort operation. A previous message indicated the nature of the error that was encountered during the operation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

DFU-0510 DISPLAY STATION NOT IDEOGRAPHIC CAPABLE

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to use DFU with a format that indicates ideographic characters might need to be displayed, but the work station you are on is not capable of displaying ideographic characters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You must run this DFU format from a display station that is capable of displaying ideographic data, or redefine the format without using any ideographic constants or data types.

DFU-0511 DISPLAY AND KEYBOARD NOT IDEOGRAPHIC CAPABLE

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to use DFU with a format that indicates ideographic characters might need to be keyed, but the keyboard on your work station is not capable of entering ideographic characters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: You must run this DFU format from a display station with a keyboard that is capable of entering ideographic data or redefine the format without using any ideographic data types.

DFU-0512 IDEOGRAPHIC FIELD MUST BE ALPHAMERIC

Cause

Operator: A field can be specified as an ideographic field only if it is alphameric.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications by deleting the field specifications or changing the operation code or field name and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0513 IDEOGRAPHIC FIELD LENGTH LESS THAN 4

Cause

Operator: A field can be specified as an ideographic field, but the field length must not be less than four.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications by deleting the field specifications or changing the operation code or field name and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU-0514 IDEOGRAPHIC FIELD LENGTH IS NOT EVEN

Cause

Operator: A field can be specified as an ideographic field but its length must be even.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the specifications by deleting the field specifications or changing the operation code or field name and continue processing.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0515 INVALID FUNCTION FOR IDEOGRAPHIC FIELD.

Cause

Operator: You have selected more than one of the ideographic field types on the same field, or you have specified accumulations, modulus 10, or modulus 11 self-check functions on a field that is also one of the ideographic field types.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Remove one of X, E, F, B, C, or A. The cursor is positioned at the response in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0516 SELECT CONSTANT CONTAINS MIXED DATA TYPES

Cause

Operator: You have specified a select constant that contains mixed IGC and alphanumeric (A/N) data.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the select constant in error. Be sure to use all IGC or all A/N data in the constant.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0518 INVALID CONTROL FIELD TYPE

Cause

Operator: You have specified an invalid response to control field type for the sort field. Valid control field types are:

0 or Blank	Alphameric
E	Seion
I	Single Pronunciation/Radical/ Stroke/Tie-Breaker
J	Single Pronunciation/Stroke/ Radical/Tie-Breaker
R	Radical/Stroke/Tie-Breaker
S	Stroke/Radical/Tie-Breaker
T	Ideographic Character

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Enter a valid response. The cursor is positioned at the specification in error.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key.

DFU—0540 INVALID PRINTER LINE WIDTH VALUE

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in a DFU command function. An invalid entry was specified for the printer line width. Valid entries are 60 to 198. The cursor is positioned at the line in error.

Programmer: If a value from 133 to 198 is specified, a FORMS or PRINTER OCL statement, or a LINES command statement to set the horizontal density to 15 characters per inch, must be supplied before running this job.

Recovery

Enter a valid digit and continue.

DFU-0541 LINE WIDTH GREATER THAN 132--16 K REGION REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: You attempted to create or update a file by using a DFU format that specifies a printer line width greater than 132. However, the region size is too small for DFU to perform this function. DFU requires a minimum of a 16 K region size to process printer line widths greater than 132 in the Enter or Update functions.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Use the SET procedure or the // REGION statement to change the region size to at least 16 K. Then run the DFU job again. Refer to the *SSP Reference Manual* for a description of the SET procedure and // REGION statement.

DFU-0542 LINE WIDTH GREATER THAN 132--16 K REGION REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: You specified a printer line width value between 133 and 198. The region size is too small for DFU to process a printer line width greater than 132. DFU requires a minimum of a 16 K region size to process printer line widths greater than 132 in the Enter or Update functions.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If this error occurs while responding to the printer line width prompt, change the response to some value less than 133 and continue. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

- If this error occurs while diagnosing DFU specifications, correct the specification by changing the printer line width value to some value less than 133. The cursor is positioned at the specification in error. The line width value must be right-justified in positions 6-8 of the *TITLE specification.

- Cancel the job by pressing the EOJ command function key. Then change the region size to a minimum of 16 K using the SET procedure or the // REGION statement and restart the DFU job. Refer to the *SSP Reference Manual* for a description of the SET procedure and the // REGION statement.

RPG II syntax messages that pertain to SEU are printed with the source listing. See the *Source Entry Utility Reference Manual* for the descriptions and recovery procedures for these messages.

SEU–0201   MEMBER NAME NOT ENTERED--JOB CANCELED

Cause

Operator: The Enter/Rec Adv key was pressed without entering any information when a member name was requested.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Enter the correct command statement or another statement.

SEU–0204   MEMBER TYPE WAS NOT A, R, S, F, W, OR P--JOB CANCELED

Cause

Operator: The second parameter (member type) in the SEU command statement is incorrect. Correct entries for the member type parameter are:

A   RPG II auto report specifications

R   RPG II specifications

S   Source statements

F   SFGR specifications

W   WSU statements

P   Procedures (OCL statements)

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Enter the correct command statement or another statement.

SEU–0301   INVALID SEU CONTROL STATEMENT OR END OCL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A statement was entered that was not a valid SEU control statement or a valid END OCL statement. The following conditions can cause a control statement to be invalid:

- The member name used is NEW, DIR, ALL, or SYSTEM.

- The member type used is not A, R, S, F, W, or P.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SEU–0302   routine name--THIS ROUTINE IS NOT IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: A routine that is necessary for executing SEU is not in the library. The library is either the active user library or, is the system library. The name of the first missing routine is displayed in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

SEU–0305   MEMBER HAS OVER 9999 STMTS--SEU CANNOT PROCESS

Cause

Operator: The member contains more than 9999 statements. SEU cannot process a member that contains more than 9999 statements.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SEU-0307 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE OR DISK VTOC IS FULL . . .

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space available on the disk for the SEU work file or there is no room in the disk VTOC for another entry.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If other jobs are executing, work file space and VTOC entries may be released by them and become available to SEU.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: Use the DELETE procedure to delete unnecessary files from the disk. For information about determining the number of blocks needed by SEU, see the *SEU Reference Manual.*

SEU-0309 LENGTH PARAM AND STMT LENGTH DIFFERENT--DATA LOSS . . .

Cause

Operator: The statement length specified in the SEU command statement (statement length parameter) is less than the length of the statements in the member.

Recovery

Option 0: SEU continues and ignores the error condition. The member's statement length is updated when the member is replaced in the library, and all statements in the member are truncated to the new statement length.

Option 3: The job is canceled. No change is made to the length of the statements in the member.

SEU-0313 INVALID STATEMENT LENGTH FOR THE MEMBER TYPE . . .

Cause

Operator: The statement length in the SEU command statement (statement length parameter) is not valid for the type of member you are processing.

Recovery

Option 0: SEU continues and assumes the default statement length for the type of member being processed. The default statement lengths for each type of member are:

Member Type	Statement Length
Auto Report (A)	96
RPG II (R)	96
Source (S)	96
Procedure (P)	120

Option 3: The job is canceled. Enter the correct command statement or another statement.

SEU-0315 STMT LENGTH PARAM AND MEMBER STMT LENGTH DIFFERENT . . .

Cause

Operator: The statement length specified in the statement length parameter of the SEU command statement is greater than the statement length in the member.

Recovery

Option 0: SEU continues and ignores the error condition. The member's statement length is updated when the member is replaced in the library, and all statements in the member are padded with blanks to the new statement length.

Option 3: The job is canceled. No changes are made to the statement length of the member statements.

SEU-0320 PERMANENT ERROR IN LIB MEMBER, POSSIBLE STMT LOSS

Cause

Operator: The system detected a permanent error in the library member you specified in the SEU sign-on command.

Recovery

Option 0: The SEU job continues. The work file contains only the statements between the beginning of the library member and the place the permanent error occurred. You should review the member to determine the number of statements lost.

Option 3: The SEU job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The library member remains unchanged.

Note: If very many statements are lost, the SEU job should be canceled (end-of-job option 5), and the member recreated from a backup diskette.

SEU-0327 SEU WORK FILE ERROR--SEE MESSAGE GUIDE

Cause

Operator: An SEU work file for this display station exists on the system but it cannot be processed by the system.

This error will occur if the following sequence of events have happened:

1. A system failure (for example, loss of power) has occurred.

2. The system failure is corrected and the system is IPLed.

3. During the IPL sign on, a response of N was entered for the prompt EXAMINE AND VERIFY THE DISK VTOC? (Y, N).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: To use SEU at this display station, the system will have to be IPLed again. When the prompt EXAMINE AND VERIFY THE DISK VTOC? (Y, N) appears, the system operator must enter Y. When the IPL is complete, you can enter the job again. If recovery is not required, delete the SEU work file by entering DELETE #SEU#.nn,F1 (where nn is the work station ID).

SEU-0435 DELETING/ENDING STMTS EQUAL-SINGLE STMT ASSUMED

Cause

Operator: The same statement number was entered for both DELETING STATEMENT NUMBER and ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

SEU assumes single statement processing. The ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER response is blanked and you can enter another statement number or press the Enter/Rec Adv key to delete the single statement.

SEU–0436 MOVE/COPY FROM AND ENDING STMTS ARE EQUAL

Cause

Operator: The same statement number was entered for both the MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER and ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

SEU assumes single statement processing. The ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER response is blanked and you can enter another statement number or press the Enter/Rec Adv key to move/copy the single statement.

SEU–0437 INCLUDING FROM/END STMTS EQUAL-SINGLE STMT ASSUMED

Cause

Operator: The same statement number was entered for both INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER and ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

SEU assumes single statement processing. The ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER response is blanked and you can enter another statement number or press the Enter/Rec Adv key to include the single statement.

SEU–0501 INVALID DISPLAY SCREEN FORMAT--ENTER VALID NUMBER

Cause

Operator: The display screen format number you selected during a select format description operation is invalid.

Recovery

Enter a valid display screen format number. For information about display screen format numbers, see the *SEU Reference Manual.*

SEU–0502 INVALID STATEMENT NUMBER--ENTER A CORRECT NUMBER

Cause

Operator: The statement number you entered is invalid. Some reasons why a statement number can be invalid are:

- The statement number is too large. A statement number cannot be greater than the next whole number higher than the highest existing number in the member plus .99.

- The statement number contains an invalid character. Valid characters are 0 through 9 and the decimal point.

- The statement number contains a blank or is all blanks.

- The statement number contains more than two decimal positions.

- The statement number contains more than four integer positions.

Recovery

Enter a valid statement number.

SEU–0503 STMT NUMBER NOT IN MEMBER--ENTER ANOTHER NUMBER

Cause

Operator: The statement number you entered is not in the member.

Recovery

Enter the correct statement number or the next statement number to be processed.

SEU—0504 DELETING STMT NUMBER GREATER THAN ENDING STMT NUMB

Cause

Operator: You are trying to delete multiple statements from a member, but the statement number you entered in response to DELETING STATEMENT NUMBER is greater than the statement number you entered in response to ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

If you want to enter a different response to DELETING STATEMENT NUMBER, key over the response. Otherwise, respond to the ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER prompt by entering a statement number that is greater than the statement number you entered in response to DELETING STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU—0505 MOVE/COPY TO STMT LOC NOT EMPTY--ENTER ANOTHER NUMBER

Cause

Operator: A statement already exists with the statement number you entered in response to MOVE/COPY TO STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

Enter a statement number that does not exist in the member being processed.

SEU—0506 MOVE/COPY FROM STMT NUMBER GREATER THAN ENDING STMT

Cause

Operator: You are trying to move/copy multiple statements, but the statement number you entered in response to MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER is greater than the statement number you entered in response to ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

To enter a different response to MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER, key over the response. Otherwise, respond to the ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER prompt by entering a statement number that is greater than the statement number entered in response to MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU–0507 NOT ENOUGH SPACE TO COMPLETE MOVE/COPY OPERATION

Cause

Operator: Multiple statements are being moved, but the area to which they are being moved/copied is not large enough for the number of statements.

Recovery

If the ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER response is incorrect, enter the correct (smaller) number.

If you must move/copy more statements than there is space for, enlarge the space into which the statements are being moved/copied.

The following example shows how to insert more than 99 statements between two existing statements in a member:

Existing Statement Numbers:
0213.00
0214.00
0215.00
0216.00

You want to insert (by entering, moving/copying, or including) 150 statements after statement number 0214.00. Select move mode and move 0214.00 to 0213.01 by answering the prompts as follows:

0213.01 MOVE/COPY TO STATEMENT NUMBER

0214.00 MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER

(Press the Enter/Rec Adv key twice)

Statement numbers now are:
0213.00
0213.01
0215.00
0216.00

A total of 198 statements can now be inserted after statement number 0213.01.

SEU–0508 END OF MEMBER REACHED ON UPDATE

Cause

Operator: The end of the member you are updating was reached.

Recovery

Enter another number in response to ENTER/UPDATE STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU–0509 NEXT STATEMENT TO BE ENTERED ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A statement already exists with the statement number you are trying to enter.

Recovery

Enter a different number in response to ENTER/UPDATE STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU–0510 KEY PRESSED IS INVALID AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: The function key or command key pressed is not valid at this time.

Recovery

Select a function or command key that is valid. For more information about the function and command keys, see the *Operator's Guide*.

SEU-0511 INCLUDE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN INCLUDE LIB OR NOT ,P

Cause

Operator: The member name entered in response to INCLUDE MEMBER NAME is not in the library specified.

Recovery

If the member name is incorrect, enter the correct member name (and type, if it is a procedure member) in response to INCLUDE MEMBER NAME.

If the library name is incorrect, enter the correct library name in response to INCLUDE LIBRARY NAME. The library name will default to the library name in the SEU command statement if no entry was made in response to INCLUDE LIBRARY NAME. If no entry is made for either one, the library will be the system library.

SEU-0512 INCLUDE STMT LENGTH NOT EQUAL MEMBER STMT LENGTH

Cause

Operator: The length of the statements in the member from which you are including statements is not the same as the statement length you specified for the member you are processing.

Recovery

Processing can be continued in one of two ways:

1. Continue the include process. SEU uses the statement length specified for the member being processed. The included statements are either padded with blanks or truncated.

2. Press one of the five mode of operation command function keys (Enter/Update, Delete, Scan, Move, or Include). If you press the Include command function key, a new include operation will begin.

SEU-0513 INCLUDING AT STMT LOC NOT EMPTY--ENTER NEW NUMBER

Cause

Operator: A statement already exists with the statement number you specified in response to INCLUDING AT STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

Enter a statement number that does not exist in the member being processed.

SEU-0514 NOT ENOUGH SPACE TO COMPLETE INCLUDE OPERATION

Cause

Operator: Either multiple statements are being included, but the area in which they are being included is not large enough for all the statements, or the number of statements you are including will cause the total number of statements in the member to exceed 9999.

Recovery

Enter a smaller number in response to ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Note: If you must include more statements than there is space for, enlarge the space into which the statements are being included.

The following example shows how to insert more than 99 statements between two existing statements in a member:

```
Existing Statement Numbers:
   0213.00
   0214.00
   0215.00
   0216.00
```

Suppose you want to insert (by entering, moving, or including) 150 statements after statement number 0214.00. Select move mode and move 0214.00 to 0213.01 by answering the prompts as follows:

0213.01 MOVE/COPY TO STATEMENT NUMBER

0214.00 MOVE/COPY FROM STATEMENT NUMBER

(Press the Enter/Rec Adv key twice)

```
Statement numbers now are:
   0213.00
   0213.01
   0215.00
   0216.00
```

A total of 198 statements can now be inserted after statement number 0213.01.

SEU-0515 INCLUDING FROM STMT NUMB GREATER THAN ENDING STMT

Cause

Operator: You are trying to include multiple statements but the statement number entered in response to INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER is greater than the statement number entered in response to ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

Recovery

To enter a different response to INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER, key over the response. Otherwise, respond to ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER by entering a statement number that is greater than or equal to the statement number you entered in response to INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU-0516 INCLUDING FROM OR ENDING STMT NUMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The statement number entered in response to either INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER or ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER does not exist in the member that you are including statements from.

Recovery

Enter statement numbers that exist in the member you are including statements from for both INCLUDING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER and ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU-0517 MAXIMUM STMT NUMBER REACHED--ENTER ANOTHER NUMBER

Cause

Operator: The maximum statement number has been reached (either 9999.00 or 9999.99) during the entering of new statements.

Recovery

Enter another number in response to ENTER/UPDATE STATEMENT NUMBER.

SEU−0518 STMT LENGTH LESS THAN FORMAT LENGTH-DATA TRUNCATED

Cause

Operator: The statement length, specified in the SEU command statement, is less than the format description length and nonblanks were found beyond the statement length specified in the SEU command statement. The statements entered can be only as long as specified in the SEU command statement (statement length parameter). Data cannot be entered for the full display screen format length.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to enter the statement with the data truncated to the length specified in the statement length parameter.

SEU−0519 INVALID ROLL FACTOR GIVEN--ENTER VALID ROLL FACTOR

Cause

Operator: An invalid roll factor was entered. Valid roll factors are any number from 1 to 99.

Recovery

Enter a valid roll factor number.

SEU−0520 DATA KEYED PAST RECORD LENGTH, CORRECT AND ENTER

Cause

Operator: Data, other than blanks, was found beyond the statement length specified in the SEU command statement. The statements entered can be only as long as the length specified in the SEU command statement. Data cannot be entered for the full display screen format length.

Recovery

Enter a statement with a length that is less than or equal to the length specified in the SEU command statement.

SEU−0521 CHANGE ROLL FACTOR, PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You pressed command key 15 to change the roll factor.

Recovery

Enter a new roll factor and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to return to the current SEU mode. Otherwise, press the Enter/Rec Adv key to use the same roll factor and return to the current SEU mode.

Option 3: The SEU job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost. The library member remains unchanged.

Note: If very many statements are lost, the SEU job should be canceled (end-of-job option 5), and the member recreated from a backup diskette.

SEU−0522 INVALID LOG THE PROCEDURE OPTION--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: A response to the prompt LOG THE PROCEDURE STATEMENTS must be either Y or N.

Recovery

Enter a Y (yes) to log the procedure statements or an N (no) for not logging the procedure statements.

SEU−0523 INVALID END OF JOB OPTION--ENTER VALID OPTION

Cause

Operator: The value entered in response to the prompt END OF JOB OPTION is not valid or a function control key that is not valid was pressed.

Recovery

Enter a valid response as shown on the display screen.

SEU-0524 INVALID SERIAL START POSITION--ENTER NEW POSITION

Cause

Operator: The value entered in response to SERIAL START POSITION is not valid. The serial start position must be within the statement, but must not be one of the last three positions in the statement.

Recovery

Enter a serial start position that is not one of the last three positions in the statement.

SEU-0525 MRT PROCEDURE RESPONSE IS INVALID--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The data entered in response to the prompt MULTIPLE REQUESTING TERMINAL PROCEDURE is not valid.

Recovery

Valid entries are Y or N. Enter either Y or N.

SEU-0526 PROGRAM DATA RESPONSE IS INVALID--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: The data entered in response to the prompt PROGRAM DATA IN INCLUDE STATEMENTS is not valid.

Recovery

Valid entries are Y or N. Enter either Y or N.

SEU-0528 WORK FILE NOW FILLED--SELECT END OF JOB OPTION

Cause

Operator: SEU has determined that no more statements can be processed without exceeding the limits of the work file disk space allocated by SEU at sign-on.

Recovery

Select one of displayed end-of-job options. Sign on again and SEU will allocate a work file large enough to allow you to continue processing.

Note: The last operation may not have been completed. For example, if you were running an include or copy operation, some statements may not have been included or copied.

SEU-0530 TO LOCATION INSIDE OF GROUP BEING MOVED

Cause

Operator: The statement number entered in response to MOVING TO STATEMENT NUMBER is within the group of statements being moved.

Recovery

To enter a different response to MOVING TO STATEMENT NUMBER or MOVING FROM STATEMENT NUMBER, key over the responses. Otherwise, respond to the ENDING STATEMENT NUMBER prompt by entering a statement number that will put the response to MOVING TO STATEMENT NUMBER outside of the group being moved.

SEU–0531 9999 STATEMENTS IN
MEMBER--LAST STATEMENT
IGNORED

Cause

Operator: You are trying to enter a statement in a
member, but that statement would exceed the
9999 statements allowed. A member cannot
contain more than 9999 statements.

Recovery

SEU ignores the statements you are trying to
enter. If the print option is on, SEU prints the
statement but the statement is not added to the
member. You can continue with any processing
for the member except adding or including
statements.

SEU–0533 INCLUDE MEMBER GREATER
THAN ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You are trying to include statements
from another member that contains more than
9999 statements; however, an include member
cannot contain more than 9999 statements.

Recovery

Enter another member name in response to
INCLUDE MEMBER NAME.

SEU–0538 display screen format name IS A
DISPLAY SCREEN FMT OF
INVALID LENGTH . . .

Cause

Operator: The display screen format identified in
the message text on the display screen has an
input length either of zero or greater than 120.
Valid input lengths are from 1 to 120.

Recovery

Option 0: The SEU job continues. The display
screen format identified in the message text is
ignored by SEU. It cannot be referenced during
this SEU job.

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: To prevent this error from recurring, change
your display screen format specifications so that
the input length is valid and then run SFGR
before retrying the SEU job. For more
information about SFGR, see the *System
Support Reference Manual.*

SEU–0539 DISPLAY SCREEN FORMAT
MISSING FROM #SE@FMT

Cause

Operator: One or more of the display screen
formats required by SEU is missing from
#SE@FMT.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your
program support representative.

SEU–0540 INCLUDE LIBRARY DOES NOT
EXIST

Cause

Operator: Either the library name you entered in
response to INCLUDE LIBRARY NAME is
entered incorrectly or the library does not exist
in the system.

Recovery

Either enter the library name correctly or, if the
library is not in the system, load the library in
the system and rerun the SEU job.

SEU–0543 FREE FORM DISPLAY SCREEN FORMAT (Z) WAS NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The free form display screen format (Z) was not found in #SE@FORM.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: If the error persists, program support services are required.

SEU–0544 SPECIFIED LIBRARY WAS NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either the library name you entered in the SEU command statement is entered incorrectly or the library does not exist in the system.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Either load the required library into the system or enter the SEU command correctly and rerun the job.

SEU–0545 WORK FILE ALREADY EXISTS--IS THIS A RECOVERY RUN? . . .

Cause

Operator: The work file that SEU uses already exists from a previous job. You can use it to recover from a system failure that occurred during a previous SEU job.

Recovery

Option 0: SEU continues the previous job and you can process the statements in the work file.

Option 1: The member specified in the SEU command statement is copied into the SEU work file for processing and statements in the work file from the previous SEU job are lost.

Option 3: The job is canceled. The work file still exists.

Note: The job must be run or the work file deleted before another SEU job can be started from this display station.

SEU–0546 RECOVERY RUN PARAMETERS DO NOT MATCH ORIGINAL RUN . . .

Cause

Operator: The work file that SEU uses already exists from a previous job so SEU is allowing you to make a recovery run. However, the SEU command statement parameters you entered are different than the parameters entered when the work file was created.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is canceled but the work file is *not* destroyed. The parameters of the job in the work file are displayed before the job is canceled.

Option 3: The job is canceled. The work file still exists.

Note: The job must be run or the work file deleted before another SEU job can be started from this display station.

SEU–0549 NOT ENOUGH ROOM IN LIBRARY TO REPLACE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: There is not enough library space available to replace the member in the library.

Recovery

Option 2: The job is canceled but the work area is saved.

Note: Increase the space available in the library by deleting unnecessary members from the library using the REMOVE procedure. Remove gaps in the library using the CONDENSE procedure. The SEU member may be replaced by invoking SEU again from the same display station with the same SEU command statement parameters that were used for the original job. When the message SEU-0545 WORK AREA ALREADY EXISTS--IS THIS A RECOVERY RUN? . . . appears, select option 0. For more information about the REMOVE and CONDENSE procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SEU – 0550 REQUIRED WORK FILE NOT AVAILABLE . . .

Cause

Operator: There is not enough space available on the disk for the second work file that SEU requires at end of job.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If other jobs are executing, work file space may be released by them and become available to SEU.

Option 2: The job is canceled but the work file is saved.

Note: Space can be made available on the disk by using the COMPRESS procedure. If more space is required, delete unnecessary files by using the DELETE procedure and then the COMPRESS procedure.

The SEU member may be replaced by invoking SEU again from the same display station with the same SEU command statement parameters that were used for the original job. When the message SEU-0545 WORK FILE ALREADY EXISTS--IS THIS A RECOVERY RUN? . . . appears, select option 0. For more information about the DELETE and COMPRESS procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SEU – 0552 RECOVERY RUN BUT MEMBER DOES NOT EXIST . . .

Cause

Operator: You selected this job as a recovery run; however, the member used to create that work file no longer exists.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues as a recovery run. The status of the member in the work file is changed to new as if you were creating a new member. The member name will be the same as originally existed in the system.

Option 3: The job is canceled. The work file still exists.

Note: The job must be run or the work file deleted before another SEU job can be started from this display station.

SEU-0553 RECOVERY RUN BUT MEMBER ALREADY EXISTS . . .

Cause

Operator: You selected the job as a recovery run; however, the member used to create the work file was a new member. A member now exists in the library with the same name as the member used to create the work file.

Two possible causes for this situation are:

- You selected end-of-job option 1, 2, 3, or 4 and SEU placed the member in the library specified on the SEU command, but the SEU job was canceled through a system failure, system error message, or inquiry request before the SEU work file was deleted. In this case recovery is not needed and option 3 should be taken.

- During your SEU job someone created or copied a member with the same name as yours into the same library. In this case only options 0 or 3 should be taken.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the recovery run. SEU will consider this job to be creating a new (non-existing) member. If the member with the same name as your member still exists in the library specified in the SEU command when you select an end-of-job option, you will be prompted to give a new name for your member.

Option 1: Continue the recovery run. SEU will consider this job to be updating an old (existing) member. This option is not recommended, since the member with the same name that currently exists in the library, whether it is yours or not, will be lost when you select end-of-job option 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Option 3: The job is canceled. The work file still exists.

Note: Be absolutely sure that the member that currently exists in the library specified in the SEU command belongs to you and that it does not contain any data you need to save before you select option 1. If you are in doubt about the contents of the existing member, select option 0 and when you are asked to give your recovered member a new name, you can give it a temporary name until you verify what the existing member contains.

The job must be run or the work file deleted before another SEU job can be started from this display station.

SEU-0555 INVALID MEMBER NAME--ENTER A VALID MEMBER NAME

Cause

Operator: You have entered an invalid member name. Valid member names are eight characters or less and start with an alphabetic character (A-Z, #, $, or @).

Recovery

Enter a valid member name.

SEU-0558 STMT LEN GREATER THAN FORMAT LEN, NONBLANKS FOUND

Cause

Operator: The length of the format description selected to update a statement was less than the length of the statement and nonblanks were found in the part of the statement not covered by the format description. The nonblanks were replaced by blanks.

Recovery

If you do not want to lose the characters that are not covered by the format description, change the format description to free form or to a format description with a greater length.

To continue with the job and replace the nonblank characters with blanks, press the Enter/Rec Adv key.

SEU-0561 PRINTER IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW . . .

Cause

Operator: SEU attempted to use a printer as a result of a print request made by you; however, the printer was already in use.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The print request is ignored and the print option indicator is turned off. If a listing was requested at end of job, the listing will *not* be done.

Option 1: SEU tries again to use the printer. If the printer is still busy, this error message will appear again.

SEU-0562 STOP HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE SYSTEM OPERATOR . . .

Cause

Operator: The system operator has entered a stop system command. New jobs cannot be started.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the SEU job. You can finish the SEU job and select the end of job option desired as with normal processing.

Option 2: The SEU job is ended and the member is placed in the library with no end of job options. The last operation started will not be included in the replaced member.

SEU-0564 WORK FILE IS BEING USED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: Another job is using the SEU work file assigned to your display station. The work file cannot be shared.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

Note: You can retry the job when the other job is completed. However, since another job has used the work file, data might have been changed or destroyed.

SEU-0565 INVALID NUMBER OF SCAN CHARACTERS--MUST BE 1 TO 25

Cause

Operator: The number of scan characters given was not a valid number greater than zero and less than or equal to 25.

Recovery

Enter a number from one to 25 in response to NUMBER OF SCAN CHARACTERS.

SEU—0566 INVALID STARTING POSITION--ENTER A VALID POSITION

Cause

Operator: The starting position given was not a valid number greater than zero and less than or equal to the statement length minus the number of scan characters.

Recovery

Enter a valid number in response to STARTING POSITION.

SEU—0567 NEITHER SCAN CHARS NOR NUMBER OF SCAN CHARS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: No responses were entered to the prompts SCAN CHARACTERS and NUMBER OF SCAN CHARACTERS.

Recovery

Enter a valid response to one of these prompts. The number of scan characters must be used to show blanks in the rightmost positions.

SEU—0568 SCAN CHARACTERS WERE NOT FOUND IN MEMBER

Cause

Operator: The characters being scanned for were not found in the member in the starting position given. If the starting position was not given, the scan characters were not found anywhere in the member.

Recovery

Enter different scan characters, a different starting position or select another SEU function.

SEU—0569 scan character position IS THE POSITION OF THE SCAN CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The first part of the message contains the position the scan characters were found in. The statement they were found in is the first statement displayed.

Recovery

The job continues.

SEU—0570 INVALID PROGRAM NAME DUP OPTION--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: A response to the prompt PROGRAM NAME DUPLICATION DESIRED must be either Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Enter a Y to duplicate the program name found in columns 75 to 80 of the first statement to columns 75 to 80 of the following statements, or an N to not duplicate the program name.

SEU—0571 SERIALIZATION OF A PROC MEMBER IS NOT RECOMMENDED

Cause

Operator: Serial numbers on procedure statements might be interpreted as parameters, which will probably cause an error. Procedure statements with serial numbers also require more time for the system to process.

Recovery

No further operator response is required. Continue the job.

SEU—0572 INVALID COPY OPTION--MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: A value other than Y or N was entered in response to the prompt THE STATEMENTS ARE TO BE COPIED (Y/N).

Recovery

Enter a Y to copy the designated statements or enter N to move the statements; then press the Enter/Rec Adv key.

SEU–0574 DISK I/O ERROR ON RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while reading or writing the resource security file.

Recovery

The master security officer must use the PRESTOR procedure to copy the security files from diskette to the disk before you attempt this operation again. You may wait until this has been done or select another function of SEU to continue processing.

SEU–0575 NO USER LIST IN RESOURCE SECURITY FILE

Cause

Operator: The library specified as the INCLUDE library is a secured library, but there is not a user list for this library in the resource security file. Secured libraries can only be used by users identified in the user list for the library.

Recovery

The security officer or the owner of the library must put your user ID in the user list for this library before you can use it. You may wait until this has been done, or you may select another function of SEU to continue processing.

Note: A similar message is sent to the system console.

SEU–0576 LIBRARY REQUESTED BY UNAUTHORIZED USER

Cause

Operator: The user has not been authorized to read from the library specified as the INCLUDE library.

Recovery

The security officer or the owner of the library must put your user ID in the user list for this library before you can use it. You may wait until this has been done, or you may select another function of SEU to continue processing.

SEU–0577 UNABLE TO LOG SECURITY INFO TO HIST FILE

Cause

Operator: Security information for the operation you have attempted cannot be logged to the history file. Either there is a problem with the history file, or a message cannot be retrieved from message member ##MSG2

Recovery

Use the HISTORY procedure to print as much of the history file as possible and reset the history file, or replace the ##MSG2 message member from a backup diskette. You may wait until this has been done and retry the operation, or you may select another function of SEU to continue processing.

SEU–0578 library name HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY UNAUTHORIZED USER

Cause

Operator: The library identified in the message text is a secured library; but the user list in the resource security file does not contain the user ID of the display station from which this message originated, or that display station operator has not been authorized at a read access level.

Recovery

Option 0: Control is returned to the job that issued the message to continue processing without the use of this library.

Note: Either a security officer or the owner of the library must put the display station user's ID in the user list for this library before the display station operator can use it. A similar message will appear at the display station where this error occurred.

SEU-0579 SEU CANNOT BE EVOKED OR PLACED ON THE INPUT JOBQ

Cause

Operator: The SEU procedure was evoked or placed on the input job queue. Because SEU is an interactive utility, it cannot be evoked from or placed on the input job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled.

SEU-0583 DATA BEYOND COLUMN 80 WILL NOT DISPLAY IN THIS MODE

Cause

Operator: The statement length at sign-on was greater than 80. If data exists in columns beyond 80, it will not be displayed in the translate mode. Data will only be entered or updated in columns 1 through 80 in this mode.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SEU-0584 END OF MESSAGES TO TRANSLATE

Cause

Operator: The last statement in the first language section of the message member has been translated.

Recovery

Enter the message identification code of a message to update or insert, or select the next mode desired to continue processing.

SEU-0585 MESSAGE NUMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have entered a message identification code for translating, but the code does not exist in the member.

Recovery

Enter a valid message number.

SEU-0586 INVALID MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: You have entered a message identification code for translating, but the code is blank, contains non-digits, or contains embedded blanks.

Recovery

Enter a valid message member.

SEU-0591 REPLACE CHARS OR NUM OF REPLACE CHARS NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: You were responding to SCAN and REPLACE prompts, however, you did not respond to either the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt or the NUMBER OF REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt.

Recovery

Enter a valid response for either the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt, the NUMBER OF REPLACE CHATACTERS prompt, or both.

SEU-0592 statement number NO ROOM FOR REPLACE--ENTER TO CONTINUE

Cause

Operator: You were doing a scan and replace when the statement identified in the message text was found to have scan characters and too few positions for the replace character string.

Recovery

Note the statement number in the message text and press the Enter key to continue. The scan and replace begins with the next statement. If you want to scan and replace another statement, other than the noted statement, use the Enter/Update command key (command key 5) or scan to update.

SEU–0593 FIRST CHARACTER IS OMITTED, MUST BE AN S/O

Cause

Operator: The first character in the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt is not the shift out (S/O) character. If you specify Y in the OMIT FIRST CHARACTER prompt on the scan screen, the first character specified in the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt must be the S/O character.

Recovery

Respond to the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt with an ideographic character string that begins with an S/O value.

SEU–1001 to 1999

These are displayed diagnostic messages. They are described in the *Source Entry Utility Reference Manual.*

SEU–0594 SCAN AND REPLACE CHAR CAUSE INVALID IGC FIELD

Cause

Operator: Either the scan characters include an S/I (shift in) character and the replace characters do not, or the replace characters include an S/I character and the scan characters do not.

Recovery

Correct the error by including the shift-in character in both the scan characters and the replace characters or by excluding the shift-in character from both the scan characters and the replace characters.

SEU–1001 to 1999

These are displayed diagnostic messages. They are described in the *Source Entry Utility Reference Manual.*

SEU–0595 END OF REPLACE AREA OCCURS WITHIN IGC FIELD

Cause

Operator: A statement contains scan characters that are going to be replaced with an unequal number of replace characters. However, the end position specified occurs within an ideographic data field.

Recovery

Press the Enter key to allow scan and replace to continue or select another SEU function.

SEU–1001 to 1999

These are displayed diagnostic messages. They are described in the *Source Entry Utility Reference Manual.*

SEU–0597 number of statements STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN CHANGED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The number of statements you changed during the scan and replace are given in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

SEU–0599 REPLACE ONCE PER STATEMENT MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: You responded to the REPLACE ONCE PER STATEMENT prompt with an invalid entry. The valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Respond to the REPLACE ONCE PER STATEMENT prompt by entering Y or N.

SEU–0600 SCAN AND REPLACE MUST BE Y OR N

Cause

Operator: You responded to the SCAN AND REPLACE prompt with an invalid entry. The valid entries are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Respond to the SCAN AND REPLACE PROMPT by entering Y or N.

SEU–0601 INVALID RESPONSE TO END OF REPLACE AREA

Cause

Operator: Your response to the END OF REPLACE AREA prompt was too close to the starting position to allow a scan and replace to occur, or your response was greater than the record length.

Recovery

Respond to the END OF REPLACE AREA prompt by entering a value that is not too close to the starting position.

SEU–0602 INVALID NUMBER OF REPLACE CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: You responded to the NUMBER OF REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt by specifying an invalid number of characters. The valid number of characters are from 0 through 25.

Recovery

Respond to the NUMBER OF REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt by entering a number from 0 through 25 or leaving the prompt blank.

SEU–0603 SCAN TO UPDATE NOT ALLOWED WITH REPLACE FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: You attempted to do a replace, but you pressed the Scan To Update command key.

Recovery

If you want to perform a scan and replace, enter a NO response for the SCAN and REPLACE prompt. Do not press the Scan To Update command key to perform a scan and replace.

SEU–0604 SCAN OR REPLACE CHARS CONTAIN INVALID DATA

Cause

Operator: Your response to the SCAN CHARACTERS prompt or the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt contains ideographic data. The number of scan characters or replace characters you entered caused the second byte of a 2-byte ideographic character to be truncated.

Recovery

Change the number of characters you specified in the SCAN CHARACTERS prompt or the REPLACE CHARACTERS prompt so both bytes of each ideographic character are scanned for or replaced.

SEU–1001 to 1999

These are displayed diagnostic messages. They are described in the *Source Entry Utility Reference Manual*.

SDA-0001 ENTER NAME OF MEMBER TO CREATE OR PROCESS

Cause

Operator: The name of the source member you are creating or processing is missing. If you have entered the SDA procedure command, the source member is specified in the first parameter.

Recovery

Either enter the name of the source member or do not make any entry for the first parameter (the default is SCRNSPEC).

SDA-0002 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN SPECIFIED LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The specified source member cannot be found in the input library. If an input library was not specified, the specified source member cannot be found in the system library.

If you have entered the SDA procedure command, the source member is specified in the source parameter (first parameter) and the input library is specified in the inlib parameter (second parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0005 INVALID LOAD MEMBER NAME

Cause

Operator: The sfgrload parameter (third parameter) in the SDA procedure must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, periods, commas, or question marks.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Enter the SDA procedure command again with a valid sfgrload parameter.

SDA-0008 INVALID SOURCE MEMBER NAME

Cause

Operator: The specified source member name is invalid. Source member names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, commas, periods, or question marks. The reserved names of ALL, NEW, DIR, and SYSTEM also cannot be used. If a source member name is not specified, the default is SCRNSPEC if the source member is not a menu and SCRNSP if the source member is a menu.

If you have entered the SDA command, the source member is specified in the source parameter (first parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0009 INVALID PARAMETER 4--MUST BE YES, NO, OR PARTIAL

Cause

Operator: The print parameter (fourth parameter) in the SDA procedure command is invalid. The print parameter must be YES, NO, PARTIAL, or not be specified at all. If the print parameter is not specified, the default is YES.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved. Enter the SDA procedure command again with a valid print parameter.

SDA-0011 ATTRIBUTE DISPLAY IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The attribute display is active now.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The attribute display will appear.

SDA—0012 BLANK DISPLAY IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The blank display is active now.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The blank display will appear.

SDA—0015 OUTPUT LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The specified output library cannot be found. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk. If an output library is not specified, the output library will be the system library.

If you have entered the SDA command, the output library is specified in the outlib parameter (fifth parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0016 INPUT LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The specified input library cannot be found. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk. If an input library is not specified, the input library will be the system library.

If you have entered the SDA command, the input library is specifed in the inlib parameter (second parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0018 INVALID OUTPUT LIBRARY NAME

Cause

Operator: The specified output library name is invalid. Library names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, commas, or question marks. If an output library is not specified, the output library will be the system library.

If you have entered the SDA command, the output library is specified in the outlib parameter (fifth parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0019 INVALID INPUT LIBRARY NAME

Cause

Operator: The specified input library name is invalid. Library names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, commas, or question marks. If an input library is not specified, the input library will be the system library.

If you have entered the SDA command, the input library is specified in the inlib parameter (second parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0020 INVALID $SFGR OUTPUT LIBRARY NAME

Cause

Operator: The specified $SFGR output library name is invalid. Library names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, commas, or question marks.

If you have entered the SDA command, the $SFGR output library is specified in the sfgrlib parameter (sixth parameter).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0021 SDA WORK FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The SDA work file on disk has reached the maximum number of records allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended and the SDA work file is closed. When SDA is initiated again, an SDA RECOVERY display will appear.

SDA—0022 KEY PRESSED IS INVALID AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: The function control or command function key is invalid at this time.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The display where the invalid key was pressed is shown again.

SDA—0027 INPMSG PARAM IN MENU STATEMENT MUST END WITH

Cause

Operator: The INPMSG parameter in the MENU control statement is incorrect. The parameter value must contain one to six characters followed by the characters ##. This is the name of the command load member.

Recovery

Option 1: The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0028 INPMSG PARAMETER MUST BE LONGER THAN 2 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: The INPMSG parameter in the MENU control statement is incorrect. The parameter value must contain one to six characters followed by the two characters ##. This is the name of the command source member.

Recovery

Option 1: The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA—0029 LIBRARY, SPECIFIED BY INLIB PARAMETER, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: Either the INLIB parameter in the MENU control statement is incorrect or the library does not exist on the disk. The INLIB parameter must contain the name of an existing library or must not be specified. If the parameter is not specified, the default is the system library.

Recovery

Option 1: The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA–0030 MENU COMMAND SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN INPUT LIB

Cause

Operator: While updating a menu, the system cannot find the specified command source member in the specified input library. Either the command source member is specified incorrectly or it does not exist in the specified input library.

If you entered the SDA procedure command, it appended the two characters ## to the menu name (first parameter) and searched for this source member in the input library (second parameter). If the second parameter was not given, the default would be the system library. Be sure that the menu name and the input library are entered correctly.

If you entered the MENU control statement, make sure that the INPMSG and INLIB parameters were entered correctly. The INPMSG parameter must be the menu name followed by the two characters ##.

Recovery

Option 1: This option is allowed only if you are entering control statements from the keyboard. The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA–0031 MENU DISPLAY TEXT SOURCE MBR NOT FOUND IN INPUT LIB

Cause

Operator: While updating a menu, the system cannot find the display text source member in the specified input library. Either the display text source member is specified incorrectly or it does not exist in the specified input library.

If you entered the SDA procedure command, it appended the two characters DT to the menu name (first parameter) and searched for this source member in the input library (second parameter). If the second parameter was not given, the default would be the system library. Be sure that the menu name and the input library are entered correctly.

If you entered the MENU control statement, make sure that the MENMSG and INLIB parameter are entered correctly. The MENMSG parameter must be the menu name followed by the two characters DT.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. A blank display text display will appear. If you enter any input on the display, a display text source member will be created.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0032 INCORRECT MENMSG PARAM--SAME AS MENU TO BE BUILT

Cause

Operator: The display text member, specified by the MENMSG parameter in the MENU control statement, has the same name as the menu you are trying to build. This would result in a $SFGR load member and a display text load member in the same library with both members using the same name. Members of the same type in the same library must have unique names.

Recovery

Option 1: The MENU statement is ignored; enter the correct MENU statement. If you enter the MENU statement without the MENMSG parameter, the menu will be built with the command load member only. When the MENMSG parameter is not used, the descriptive text for each menu item is the first 30 characters of the statement or command used as system input for the menu item.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0033 load member name--THIS MEMBER EXISTS, BUT IS NOT $SFGR MBR

Cause

Operator: The load member identified in the message text exists in the specified library with the same name as the menu you are creating; however, the existing load member is not a $SFGR member. A menu must be a $SFGR load member. Members of the same type within the same library cannot have the same name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The existing member is replaced with the menu. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0034 load member name--THIS $SFGR LOAD MEMBER ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: The $SFGR (screen format generator utility) load member identified in the message text already exists in the specified library with the same name as the new menu you are creating. Members of the same type within the same library cannot have the same name.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The existing member will be replaced with the new $SFGR load member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0035 COMMAND SOURCE MEMBER ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: While building a menu, a command source member with the same name as the command source member you would create already exists in the output library specified. Source members with the same name are not allowed in the same library.

If you entered the SDA procedure command, it appended the two characters ## to the menu name (first parameter) and found that a source member already exists with this name in the output library (fifth parameter).

If you entered the MENU control statement, make sure that the INPMSG and INLIB parameters are entered correctly. The INPMSG parameter must be the menu name followed by the two characters ##.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering control statements from the keyboard. The job continues; the existing source member is replaced with the new command source member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA−0036 DISPLAY TEXT SOURCE MEMBER FOR MENU ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: While building a menu, a display text source member with the same name as the display text source member you would create already exists in the output library specified. Source members with the same name are not allowed in the same library.

If you entered the SDA procedure command, it appended the two characters DT to the menu name (first parameter) and found that a source member already exists with this name in the output library (fifth parameter).

If you entered the MENU control statement, make sure that the MENMSG and INLIB parameters are entered correctly. The MENMSG parameter must be the menu name followed by the two characters DT.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is allowed only if you are entering control statements from the keyboard. The job continues; the existing source member is replaced with the new display text source member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA−0037 INVALID RPG II PROGRAM NAME

Cause

Operator: The specified RPG II program name is invalid. RPG II program names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to six characters long, and cannot contain blanks, commas, periods, or question marks. The reserved names of ALL, NEW, DIR, and SYSTEM also cannot be used.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA−0038 MENU COMMAND SOURCE MEMBER HAS INCORRECT RECORDS

Cause

Operator: The command source member has at least one record that is incorrect for building a menu. Either the first record is not a correct message control statement or at least one of the item number records is incorrect. For more information about command source members, see the *SDA Reference Manual.*

If you entered the SDA procedure, the name of the command source member is the menu name, entered in the source parameter (first parameter), followed by ##. If you have entered the MENU control statement, the name of the command source member is the value entered in the INPMSG parameter.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA−0039 MENU DISPLAY TEXT SOURCE MBR HAS INCORRECT RECORDS

Cause

Operator: The display text source member has at least one record that is incorrect for building a menu. Either the first record is not a correct message control statement or at least one of the item number records is incorrect. For more information about display text source members, see the *SDA Reference Manual.*

If you entered the SDA procedure, the name of the display text source member is the menu name, entered in the source parameter (first parameter), followed by DT. If you entered the MENU control statement, the name of the display text source member is the value entered in the MENMSG parameter.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0040 RESPOND 0 TO CONTINUE OR 1 TO GO TO END OF JOB

Cause

Operator: You have selected command key 7 to terminate SDA, but you are now doing a format update.

Recovery

Option 0: SDA continues the job and ignores command key 7. The screen that was active before you pressed command key 7 will be displayed again.

Option 1: SDA goes to end of job.

SDA-0047 MENU NAME IN SDA CMD PARAM 1 MUST BE 1 TO 6 CHARS

Cause

Operator: The menu name you have entered in the source parameter (first parameter) of the SDA command is longer than 6 characters.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0048 MEMBER TO BE CREATED ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A source member already exists in the input library with the same name as the source member you are creating. Source members with the same name are not allowed in the same library.

If you entered the SDA command, the source member is specified in the source parameter (first parameter) and the input library is specified in the inlib parameter (second parameter). If the input library is not specified, the default is the system library.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The existing source member is replaced with the new source member. Use this option only if you are sure the existing member is no longer needed.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

SDA-0050 MENU CANNOT BE BUILT DUE TO INSUFFICIENT DATA

Cause

Operator: One of the following occurred while building or updating a free-format menu:

- The display text source member was left blank.

- While building any menu, the command source member was left blank.

- While updating any menu, the command source member was blanked out.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues; if a free-format menu was being built or updated, the blank free-format menu screen is displayed.

If a fixed-format menu was being built or updated, the first command source screen (items 1 through 6 for 1920-character displays or items 1 through 3 for 960-character displays) is displayed for input.

Option 1: The SDA menu option is terminated and the SDA option menu is displayed.

SDA-0056 UPDATE ERROR-FIELD INSERTION/SHIFT/MOVE IGNORED

Cause

Operator: An invalid field insertion, field shift, or field move was specified on the ATTRIBUTE screen during UPDATE.

The operation is invalid because of one or more of the following reasons:

- Fields were inserted, shifted, or moved so as to overlay a portion of another field.

- Fields did not have a minimum separation of one blank space.

- An attempt was made to move a field so as to end in the last position of the screen or extend beyond the end of the screen.

- Field insert, shift or move functional characters were misplaced or omitted.

Field insert, shift, and move functions that are in error are ignored; those that are valid are completed.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The ATTRIBUTE screen is displayed and the invalid function can be respecified.

SDA-0057 OUT OF SEQUENCE OR ZERO LENGTH SPECIFICATION FOUND

Cause

Operator: While rebuilding the screen image from source specifications during UPDATE, an $SFGR source specification was read whose field length is zero or whose row and column is not in ascending sequence with other field specifications for that screen format.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The specification that caused the message to be issued and all following specifications for that screen format are ignored and will be omitted from the source for that screen format if the UPDATE function is allowed to complete.

SDA-0058 INVALID RPG II FORMAT MEMBER NAME SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The specified RPG II format member name is invalid. Format member names must begin with an alphabetic character, can be up to eight characters long, and cannot contain blanks, periods, or question marks. The reserved names of ALL, NEW, DIR, and SYSTEM also cannot be used.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SDA-0060 FIELD CANNOT BEGIN IN LINE 1, COLUMN 2

Cause

Operator: A field was defined to begin on line 1 in column 2 of the display screen format. The first valid starting position is line 1, column 3.

Recovery

Option 0: The first character of the field is ignored. If the field is only one character long a definition specification is not built for the field.

SDA-0061 FORMAT CONTAINS IGC DATA
                 BUT WS SESSION NOT IGC

Cause

Operator: The requested format contains
ideographic character (IGC) data, but the work
station is not in IGC mode. SDA will not allow
this format to be updated unless you are signed
on to an IGC capable work station with IGC
SESSION-Y specified.

Recovery

Option 0: The format is ignored and a prompt for
the name of the next format to update is
issued.

SDA-0062 SOME #EXTN CHARS WILL NOT
                 DISPLAY ON THIS FORMAT

Cause

Operator: One or more fields on this display
screen format are constant fields that start with
alphanumeric data and also contain ideographic
character (IGC) data from the extended
ideographic character file (#EXTN). When the
object format is displayed, the IGC characters
from the #EXTN file will not be shown.

Recovery

Option 0: SDA continues. Fields that start with
alphanumeric data and contain IGC characters
from the #EXTN file will have to be split into
their respective alphanumeric and IGC parts.

WSU-0000 GENERATION
TERMINATED--NOT ENOUGH
DISK SPACE FOR WSU WORK
FILE

Cause

Operator: There is not enough disk space available
for the WSU generator to create a work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot
be run.

Note: Delete any unnecessry files from the disk
using the DELETE procedure. Use the
COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all free
space into a single area. For more information
about these procedures, see the *System
Support Reference Manual.*

WSU-0001 GENERATION
TERMINATED--SOURCE LIBRARY
GIVEN IN WSU COMMAND NOT
FOUND

Cause

Operator: The source library given in the WSU
procedure command cannot be found on the
disk. Either the library name was specified
incorrectly or the library is not on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot
be run.

Note: If the library does not exist on the disk, use
the BLDLIBR procedure to create the library.
For more information about the BLDLIBR
procedure, see the *System Support Reference
Manual.*

WSU-0002 GENERATION
TERMINATED--SOURCE
MEMBER GIVEN IN WSU
COMMAND NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The source member specified in the
WSU command is not in the source library
specified in the WSU command. Ensure both
the library name and the member name have
been specified correctly.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot
be run.

Note: If the source member does not exist on the
disk, you can use SEU to create the source
member.

WSU-0003 GENERATION
TERMINATED--WSU WORK FILE
FULL

Cause

Operator: The WSU work file is full but more
room is needed in the work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot
be run.

Note: Delete any unnecessary files from the disk
using the DELETE procedure. Use the
COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all free
space into a single area. For more information
about these procedures, see the *System
Support Reference Manual.*

WSU-0004 GENERATION TERMINATED--DISK I/O ERROR IN WSU WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while processing the WSU work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

WSU-0005 GENERATION TERMINATED--WSU SOURCE INCOMPLETE

Cause

Operator: The WSU source in the specified library member is incomplete. Ensure the library and member names are specified correctly.

Programmer: The WSU source is incomplete for at least one of the following reasons:

- The source member contains comments only

- There are no T, M, S, D, or C specifications following a J specification.

- There are no S, D, or C specifications following a T or M specification.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

WSU-0006 GENERATION TERMINATED--WSU UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR

Cause

Operator: The WSU utility control statement contains an error in at least one of the parameters. The error might be caused by an incorrect parameter in the WSU procedure command statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

WSU-0253 GENERATION TERMINATED--CANNOT RETRIEVE MESSAGE FROM WSU MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: THe WSU generator could not retrieve a message.

Programmer: Either the WSU message member (#WS#GMS) is not in the library specified or the message the WSU generator was trying to retrieve is not in the message member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

WSU-0471 GENERATION TERMINATED--DISK I/O ERROR IN WSU SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while a source member was being processed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

WSU-0480 GENERATION UNSUCCESSFUL--TERMINAL ERRORS ENCOUNTERED IN PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The WSU source program contained at least one terminal error. Terminal errors are listed on the program listing. These errors must be corrected by the programmer before the program is run again.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

WSU-0494 GENERATION TERMINATED--CHANGE IN IDMAC

Cause

Operator: This is an IBM programming error.

Programmer: An unexpected module identifier has been encountered.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU generator cannot be run.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

WSU-0600 MISSING OR INCOMPLETE UTILITY CONTROL STMT IN PROC

Cause

Operator: The WSU procedure you are trying to run is either missing a utility control statement or has an incomplete utility control statement.

Programmer: The WSX utility control statement must have at least the OBJMBR parameter and the FMTMBR parameter. Also an END statement must follow the WSX statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0601 SYSTEM SUPPORT PROGRAM ERROR

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the system support program.

Programmer: The return code from the SYSIN function is not the return code expected.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you have library members on the disk that do not exist on backup diskettes, use the FROMLIBR procedure to copy the library members to diskette. Then use the RELOAD procedure to reload the system. Use the TOLIBR procedure to replace any library members copied with the FROMLIBR procedure.

If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–0602 PERMANENT DISK READ/WRITE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent error has occurred while reading from or writing to the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Use the $BUILD utility to display and correct data on the disk before running this job again. For information about the $BUILD utility, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

WSU–0603 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE MESSAGE FROM WSU MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the WSU execution message member.

Programmer: A requested MIC (message identificatication code) cannot be found in the WSU execution message member (#WS#X).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–0604 IDENTIFIER, KEYWORD, OR PARM VALUE TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: A utility control statement contains an identifier, a parameter keyword, or a parameter value that is more than eight characters long. Check for a missing comma or missing dash in the WSX statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU–0605 NO IDENTIFIER OR PARMS IN UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure does not contain any identifier or parameters after the // blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU–0606 UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT MUST START WITH // BLANK

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure does not start with // blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0607 IDENTIFIER NOT FIRST ENTRY IN UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: The utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: The first entry in a utility control statement is not the WSX or END identifier.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0608 WSX UTILITY CONTROL STMT MUST FOLLOW RUN OCL STMT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is incorrect.

Programmer: The utility control statement following the RUN OCL statement does not contain the WSX identifier.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0609 INVALID IDENTIFIER IN END UTILITY CONTROL STMT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: The utility control statement following the WSX statement must be an END statement, but the statement did not contain an identifier of END.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0610 PARM VALUE CONTAINS OR IS FOLLOWED BY A HYPHEN

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: Either a parameter in the WSX utility control statement contains a value with a hyphen in it or there is a hyphen following the parameter value.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0611 KEYWORD NOT FOLLOWED BY A HYPHEN IN WSX STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: A parameter in the WSX utility control statement is invalid. A hyphen does not follow the keyword.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0612 INVALID KEYWORD IN WSX UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: A keyword in one of the WSX utility control statement parameters is either specified incorrectly or is not a valid keyword for the WSX statement.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU−0613 DUPLICATE KEYWORD PARM IN WSX STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is invalid.

Programmer: A keyword in the WSX utility control statement has been specified more than once.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU−0614 EXECUTION PROGRAM NAME MISSING IN WSX STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running does not contain the name of the work station utility program.

Programmer: The OBJMBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement is a required parameter that specifies the name of the execution program.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU−0615 MESSAGE MEMBER NAME MISSING IN WSX STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running is incorrect.

Programmer: A message member library label was specified in the MSGLIBR parameter but a message member name was not specified in the MSGMBR parameter. When the MSGLIBR parameter is specified in the WSX utility control statement, the MSGMBR parameter must also be specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU−0616 FORMAT MEMBER NAME MISSING IN WSX STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure you are running does not contain the name of the display screen format load member.

Programmer: The FMTMBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement is a required parameter that specifies the name of the display screen format load member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU−0617 WSU EXECUTION MESSAGE MEMBER MISSING

Cause

Operator: The WSU execution message member cannot be found.

Programmer: The WSU execution message member, #WS#X, is missing. The message member is not in the designated user library or the system library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0618 EXECUTION PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The WSU execution program cannot be found.

Programmer: The execution program specified by the OBJMBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement cannot be found. If the OBJLIBR parameter is specified, that library is searched for the execution program. If the OBJLIBR parameter is not specified, the system library is searched.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0619 MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A message member required by the WSU program cannot be found.

Programmer: The message member specified by the MSGMBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement cannot be found. If the MSGLIBR parameter is specified, that library is searched for the message member. If the MSGLIBR parameter is not specified, the system library is searched.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0622 SPECIFIED LIBRARY FOR EXECUTION PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library containing the execution program cannot be found.

Programmer: The library specified by the OBJLIBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0623 SPECIFIED LIBRARY FOR MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The WSU execution program requires a message member. The library containing the message member cannot be found.

Programmer: The library specified by the MSGLIBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement cannot be found. Either the library names is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0624 SPECIFIED LIBRARY FOR FORMAT MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The WSU execution phase requires a display screen format load member. The library containing the format load member cannot be found.

Programmer: The library specified by the FMTLIBR parameter in the WSX utility control statement cannot be found. Either the library name is specified incorrectly or the library does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0627 FILE SPEC AREA MISSING IN EXECUTION PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the WSU program.

Programmer: The relative starting sector address of the file specification area in the object member is 0.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU-0628 MINIMUM EXECUTION REGION SIZE GREATER THAN 64 K

Cause

Operator: The main storage size required to execute the work station utility program is greater than 65,536 bytes.

Programmer: The WSU program must be reduced in size before it can be executed. Check for fields, files, screens or process blocks that can be reduced in size or eliminated.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU-0629 INVALID TRACE PARAMETER IN WSX CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The TRACE parameter specified in the WSX utility control statement is invalid. The TRACE parameter value must consist of the character B followed by six ones and/or zeros.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

WSU-0630 INVALID FILE SPEC BLOCK RECORD ENTRY ID

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the WSU program.

Programmer: A file specification block was found that did not contain a record, test, or field identification.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU—0631 NOT ENOUGH DISK SPACE FOR WSU EXECUTION WORKFILE

Cause

Operator: The WSU execution program cannot allocate the WSU execution workfile because there is not enough space available on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

Note: Use the DELETE procedure to delete any unused files. Then use the COMPRESS procedure to accumulate all the free space on the disk within one area.

WSU—0632 CANNOT RETRIEVE MESSAGE FROM MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: A message needed by the execution program cannot be found.

Programmer: Either the user message member has been removed from the specified, user library, or system library, or the requested message identification code is not in the message member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

WSU—0633 INVALID CHARACTER IN WSX UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: An invalid character was used in the WSX utility control statement.

Programmer: Either the first character of an entry in the WSX utility control statement is not A through Z, $, #, or @, or one of the remaining characters was not A through Z, $, #, @, or 0 through 9.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU—0634 INSUFFICIENT REGION SIZE SPECIFIED IN WSU PROC

Cause

Operator: The region size specified in the WSU procedure is too small.

Programmer: The number of blocks specified in the REGION OCL statement must be increased.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

Note: The region size was specified in columns 41 and 42 in the J specification. Either increase the region size specified in J specification and recompile the program or modify the REGION OCL statement in the WSU procedure.

WSU–0635 PROCESS SPEC AREA MISSING IN EXECUTION PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the WSU program.

Programmer: The relative starting sector address of the process specification block in the object member is 0.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–0636 CANNOT ALLOCATE WSU EXECUTION TRANSACTION FILE

Cause

Operator: The transaction file is in use by another program and cannot be allocated at this time.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

WSU–0637 TRANSACTION FILE IS DELETE CAPABLE

Cause

Operator: The file referenced as the transaction file was created as delete-capable.

Programmer: The FILE OCL statement used to create the transaction file must not contain DFILE-YES.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

WSU–0638 INVALID DEBUG PARM IN WSX UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure is invalid.

Programmer: The DEBUG parameter specified in the WSX utility control statement is invalid. The valid entries for the DEBUG parameter are DEBUG-YES or DEBUG-NO.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU–0639 INVALID UNIV PARM IN WSX UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A utility control statement in the WSU procedure is invalid.

Programmer: The UNIV parameter specified in the WSX utility control statement is invalid. The valid entries for the UNIV parameter are UNIV-ALL, or UNIV-id, where id is a two character universal work station authorization id.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the WSU execution program cannot be run.

WSU–0701 START OF SESSION IS NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You cannot call a WSU program at this time. Either IJ (job initiation) or EJ (end of job) processing is being done now.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and then Enter/Rec Adv key. If EJ was on, the session is released. If IJ is still on, this message will appear again. If IJ is not on, IW (work session initialization) will begin.

WSU-0702 REQUESTED FUNCTION IS NOT VALID NOW

Cause

Operator: You requested a function that is not compatible with the current status of your work session. The following is a list of possible causes of this error:

- You pressed command key 2 (bypass display) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - In response to the WSU menu display.
  - In response to a user help display.
  - When review, insert, or delete mode was active, but there was no current processing display to bypass (for example, the previous function was already ended or stopped).

- You pressed command key 3 (resume entry) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - When enter mode was already active.

- You pressed command key 4 (begin insert) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - When enter mode was active.
  - When insert mode was already active.
  - When delete mode was active. Records cannot be inserted after deleted records.
  - When review mode was active; however, there was no current review record (for example, a record not in chain error was diagnosed for the most recent review request).
  - When the current review record is the last record in the session chain.

- You pressed command key 5 (page backward group) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.

- You pressed command key 6 (page forward group) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.

- You pressed command key 13 (accept sequence error) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - In response to to the WSU menu when enter mode was active, however, there was no response pending to a sequence error message (WSU-0703 or WSU-0723).

- You pressed command key 14 (delete *RLRR) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.

- You pressed command key 15 (review *RLRR) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.

- You pressed one of the command keys 7 through 12 or 16 through 24 (user-defined) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - In response to the WSU menu display.
  - In response to a user help display.

- You selected a display ID from the WSU menu in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - When review, insert, or delete mode was active. However, there was no current processing display to bypass, that is, there was no review record type saved to check if the selected display was mode capable for any current review record.

- You selected EW from the WSU menu in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During EW or EJ processing (the session was already ending).

- You selected a relative record number from the WSU menu in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.
- You pressed the Roll Down key (page backward record) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.
- You pressed the Roll Up key (page forward record) in any of the following situations:
  - When EW processing was interrupted for the session restart option.
  - During special level (IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ) processing.

Recovery

You must change the session status by making another appropriate request before repeating the request that caused this error. For example, if the error was caused because you tried to use command key 2 when WSU was expecting a response to the WSU menu, press command key 1 to restore the current processing display, then press command key 2 again. The current session status is displayed with the WSU menu. For information on interpreting the status line, see the *WSU Reference Manual*.

WSU – 0703 INPUT FOR CURRENT DISPLAY IS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to bypass the current display, but input for the current display is required.

Programmer: To allow operators to bypass this required display, the AE (accept sequence error) indicator must be on.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. You can continue with the current display or, if the AE indicator is on, you can press the Accept Sequence Error command function key and bypass the required display.

WSU – 0704 INSERT AFTER CURRENT REVIEW RECORD IS NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You cannot insert a record after the current review record.

Programmer: The record type of the current review record must be in columns 54 to 59 of an S specification if you want operators to be able to insert records after the current review record.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue operation by either selecting a new review record or resuming enter mode.

WSU – 0705 REVIEW OF REQUESTED RECORD IS NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: You are not allowed to review the record you requested.

Programmer: Either the program does not contain an S specification with the type of the requested record in columns 48 to 53 or the current review record does not have a valid record type.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue operation by either selecting a different review record or resuming enter mode.

WSU—0706 REVIEW RECORD IS NOT IN TRANSACTION FILE CHAIN

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to review a record but either an I/O error occurred or the request is invalid because the record is not a data record in the current work session chain. The record requested might be the record preceding the first record in the current chain or the record following the last record in the current chain, a record deleted from the current chain, or a record in a different chain.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. You can use the WSU menu to see if the record is in some other chain, since the session selection identifier defaults to the chain identifier from the record. Pressing a Review command function key will now cause you to go to one of the ends of the chain. You can Roll↓ to the most recent end or Roll↑ to the front end.

WSU—0707 DISPLAY SELECTION REQUEST IS NOT VALID

Cause

Operator: This error is caused by one of the following:

- The display selection identifier is a special level (IJ, IW, EW, or EJ).

- The display selection identifier you entered on the WSU menu does not match the identifier of any display in the program.

- You are in enter mode and the identifier matches the current display.

- You are in review or insert mode and the display selection identifier does not match a display which is valid for the current mode and record type.

Programmer: The display selection identifier entered must match the identifier (other than IJ, IW, EW, or EJ) in columns 15 and 16 of an S specification.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and enter an identifier of a valid display on the menu or press command key 1 to return to the current display.

WSU—0708 REVIEW MODE IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The work session has changed from enter mode to review mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing.

WSU—0709 SESSION IS SUSPENDED

Cause

Operator: Your work session is suspended because another display station is using your data file.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Normal operation continues when the other display station is through using the data file.

WSU—0710 END OF SESSION IS REQUESTED

Cause

Operator: The system operator has started an orderly shutdown of all system activies.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing. Go to end of job as soon as possible.

WSU—0711 SESSION IS ENDED ABNORMALLY

Cause

Operator: Your work session has been canceled.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and then the Enter/Rec Adv key. Contact the system operator for information about why the work session was canceled and when a work session can be started again.

WSU–0713 ENTER MODE IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The work session was changed from an alternate mode back to enter mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing.

WSU–0717 REVIEW FUNCTION IS ENDED

Cause

Operator: The processing of the current review record is complete.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing with one of the following:

- Select a new review record.
- Resume enter mode.
- Go into insert mode.
- Delete the current review record.

WSU–0718 INSERT FUNCTION IS ENDED

Cause

Operator: The processing of the records that you inserted has been completed.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing by either selecting a new review record or resuming enter mode.

WSU–0719 END OF SESSION REQUEST IS NOT VALID

Cause

Operator: You did not enter EW or an alternate session authorization on the END WORK SESSION line of the WSU menu.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. To end your work session, enter EW on the WSU menu.

WSU–0720 DISPLAY SELECTION REQUEST IS NOT ALLOWED NOW

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to select a display by ID but this is not allowed during IJ, IW, ES, EW, or EJ processing, unless the ID is for a help display (information only).

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Press command key 1 to resume processing.

WSU–0722 FUNCTION REQUEST IS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: The previous work session has no current processing to resume.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Continue operation by either selecting a session or using command key 1 to sign-off.

WSU–0723 INPUT FOR AN INTERVENING DISPLAY IS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: The display you have selected bypasses a required display or ES (end of sequence) processing.

Programmer: If the AE indicator is on, an operator can bypass the required display by using the Accept Sequence Error command key.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. You can continue without bypassing the required display or, if the AE indicator is on, press the AE command key to bypass the required display.

WSU–0724 INSERT MODE IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The work session has changed from review mode to insert mode.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue operation.

WSU-0725 SESSION IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: This error was caused by one of the following:

- You selected a work session from the WSU menu that is already active or that is reserved for another work station.

- You tried to run a WSU program at a work station with an identifier that matches the id of a session that is active or is reserved for another work station.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- If you selected a work session from the WSU menu, press the Error Reset key, and select this session again or select another session from the WSU menu.

- Otherwise, press the Enter key. The work station is immediately released and cannot be used to run the program until the session with the matching id is available.

WSU-0726 ALTERNATE SESSION SELECTION IS NOT AUTHORIZED

Cause

Operator: You attempted to select an alternate work station session. However, the UNIV parameter in the WSU procedure was not specified as UNIV-ALL. Also, if UNIV-id was specified, you are not at the authorized work station, or you did not enter the required authorization on the menu EW (end of work session) line.

Programmer: To authorize all work stations or a given work station, or to authorize an operator to select alternate sessions, the UNIV parameter must be edited into the WSU procedure.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and enter the required authorization with your alternate session selection. Otherwise, restart the same session, or continue in the same session.

WSU-0727 SESSION END INTERRUPTED FOR RESTART OPTION

Cause

Operator: EW (end of work session) processing has finished 1) in response to the operator session id selection from the WSU menu or 2) because an operator was forced by the program to end a session with an id that is different from the work station id.

Recovery

You must verify the new session id request shown on the WSU menu. IW processing does not begin until you press the Enter key. A new session is created if one with the requested id does not already exist. Otherwise, you can end your session and release your work station by pressing command key 1.

WSU-0728 REQUESTED FUNCTION IS NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The requested function is not allowed by the program running. For example, the page forward function or page backward function was requested, but the transaction file has no header record defined. Or, as another example, an alternate mode request was made for a program with no transaction file or with no review or insert capable screens.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue. Do not repeat this request while the program is still running.

WSU−0729 REVIEW/DELETE MODE IS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: The active mode for the work session has changed to delete. If the function is allowed to end, the record will be logically deleted from the session chain. If the current record is a header record, all records in the group will be logically deleted.

Recovery

To prevent the delete function from ending, request a different function. If you are not sure what to request or what is available to request, press command key 13 to stop the delete function and display a special WSU aid screen suggesting specific functions you may request next. Otherwise, press the Error Reset key and continue processing.

WSU−0730 DELETE FUNCTION IS ENDED

Cause

Operator: The current review record was logically deleted. If the current review record is a header record, all records in the group were logically deleted.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and continue processing by either selecting another review record or resuming enter mode.

WSU−0803 ID-abort id work station id-ABORT IN PROGRESS

Cause

Operator: A job or work session abort condition has been encountered. The abort identifier and the symbolic work station identifier of the display station where the abort occurred are identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 0: The session at the display station with the error is ended, and complete abort processing is finished. Other sessions can continue.

Option 1: The session at the display station with the error is ended, and most abort processing is bypassed. Other sessions can continue.

Option 2: The job and all work sessions are ended, and complete abort processing is finished.

Option 3: The job and all work sessions are ended and most abort processing is bypassed.

Note: Refer to the following list for a description of the abort identifier.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description
04	I/O error on get operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
05	Record not found and no not found indicator. A record-not-found condition occurred and no indicator was supplied that would signal this condition. *Operator:* If you specified a review record number on the WSU menu, make sure that it is the right number. *Programmer:* An indicator can be specified on the M specifications (columns 49-50) or the C specifications (columns 54-55) to indicate a not found condition.
06	A key field containing hex FF was used. *Programmer:* Do not use this type of key.
07	I/O error on get before put operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
08	Put for update operation and no successful prior get operation. An attempt has been made to update a record before reading the record. *Programmer:* Check that each put operation is paired with a get operation and that each get operation has a not found indicator in columns 54 and 55 on the C specification or columns 49 and 50 on the M specification.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description
09	I/O error on put operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
10	Invalid C specification operation code. The generated object program contain an invalid operation code. *Operator:* Regenerate the WSU program because the WSU program has been modified.
11	No active work session. The last active work session ended abnormally (aborted), or a STOP SYSTEM command was issued while no work sessions were active. *Operator:* Check the previous abort ID if any, and take the appropriate action.
12	Attempt to insert transaction file header record on put operation. An attempt was made to insert a header record in the transaction file. *Programmer:* All operations that add header records to the transaction file should be conditioned by NIN (not insert mode) in columns 9-17 of the C specifications.
13	I/O error on work station operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
14	Work station released from the WSU program using inquiry.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description
15	Invalid request (WSABC routine). If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
16	Invalid request (IWSESS routine). If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
17	Transaction file full on job control record get operation. Tell all operators to sign off. Increase the size of the transaction file before operations sign on to the WSU program again.
18	Display size error. An attempt was made to output beyond the last line of the display.
19	Invalid transaction file job control record. The trailer information in the job control record in the transaction file is incorrect. *Programmer:* Be sure that the trailer information is not being modified by another program. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
20	Invalid transaction file session control record. The trailer information in the session control record in the transaction file is incorrect. *Programmer:* Be sure that the trailer information is not being modified by another program. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description
21	Invalid transaction file data record. The trailer information in the data record in the transaction file is incorrect. *Programmer:* Make sure that the trailer information is not being modified by another program. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
22	I/O error on transaction file get operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
23	I/O error on transaction file put operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
24	*SLNO invalid on work station operation. *SLNO is either negative or too large. *SLNO is too large (goes past the end of the screen) if the sum of the last screen line used or cleared, plus *SLNO is greater than 24.
25	All sessions suspended due to master file contention. Each session has done a get to a record some other session is holding. *Programmer:* Code the program so that file get operations are always in the same order, or so that put operations are paired with get operations.
26	Input received from unknown work station. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
27	Invalid request (RESP routine.) If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description	Abort Identifier	Abort Description
28	Transaction file full on session control record get operation. Notify all operators to sign off. Increase the size of the transaction file before operators sign on to the WSU program again.	35	Error on UPSI switch GET operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
29	Transaction file full on data record put operation. Tell all operators to sign off. Increase the size of the transaction file before operators sign on to the WSU program again.	37	Error on local data area GET operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
		38	Error on UPSI switch PUT operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
30	Transaction file record number exceeds 65,535. The maximum number records has been written in the transaction file.	39	Error on local data area GET before PUT operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
31	Region size is too small. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.	40	Error on local data area PUT operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
32	Divisor is zero on divide operation. *Programmer:* Check the divisor before each division operation. Do not divide if the divisor is zero.	41	End of file on PUTN operation.
		42	Duplicating key on PUTN operation.
		43	Record key contains hexadecimal FF on PUTN operation.
33	Put for update operation, and record key differs from record key on previous get operation. The record key was changed between a get and a put operation. *Programmer:* Do not modify file keys between get and put operations.	44	I/O error on PUTN operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
		45	I/O error on write operation to work file WDA. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
34	Overflow on divide operation. A very large number was divided by a very small number and the quotient is too large. *Programmer:* Do not divide extremely large numbers by extremely small numbers.	46	I/O error on read operation from work file CDA. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
		47	I/O error on read operation from work file WDB. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

Abort Identifier	Abort Description
48	I/O error on read operation from work file MDA. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
49	Attempt to initiate ICF work session.
50	Unexpected return code on GET operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
51	Unexpected return code on GET before PUT operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
52	Record position one contains hexadecimal FF on PUT operation.
53	Unexpected return code on PUT operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
54	Record position one contains hexadecimal FF on PUTN operation.
55	Unexpected return code on PUTN operation. If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.
56	Session in ideographic character (IGC) mode, WSU program not in IGC mode.
57	Session not in ideographic character (IGC) mode, WSU program in IGC mode.

WSU–0804 NORMAL END OF ABORT PROCESSING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. Message WSU-0803 preceded this message, and the 2 option was selected. Complete abort processing has been done for this job and all work sessions.

Recovery

Option 0: The job and all work sessions are ended.

WSU–0805 WSU EXECUTION MODULE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the WSU program.

Programmer: At least one of the required transient execution modules #WSX00 through #WSX19 could not be found in the current user library or the system library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–0902 MISSING FILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: This is an OCL error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The FILE statement for the TXCRO file is missing.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-0903 INVALID SHARE FILE AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The transaction file is being used by another job and cannot be recovered at this time.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-0904 TRANSACTION FILE RECORD LENGTH LESS THAT 14

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The transaction file record length must be at least 14, which allows 13 bytes for a trailer and at least one byte for data.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-0905 INVALID TRANSACTION FILE JOB CONTROL RECORD

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The last byte of the trailer in the job control record is not hexadecimal F1 or F2. Refer to *Appendix B* in the *WSU Reference Manual* for a description of the trailer in the job control record.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The file will be created with a job control record and blank data records.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-0906 INVALID TRANSACTION FILE SESSION CONTROL RECORD

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The last byte of the trailer in a work session control record is not hexadecimal F3, F4, or F5. Refer to *Appendix B* in the *WSU Reference Manual* for a description of the trailer in a work session control record.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU—0907 INVALID TRANSACTION FILE DATA RECORD

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: One of the following conditions has ocurred:

- The last byte of the trailer in a data record is not hexadecimal F6 or F7.

- The display station identifier in the trailer does not match the display station identifier in the trailer of the work session control record.

  Refer to *Appendix B* in the *WSU Reference Manual* for a description of the trailer in a data and a work session control record.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU—0908 I/O ERROR ON TRANSACTION FILE GET OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for a transaction file get operation.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU—0909 FILE FULL ON SESSION CONTROL RECORD GET OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: The transaction file is too small. Increase its size before the job is rerun.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU—0910 I/O ERROR ON TRANSACTION FILE PUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for a transaction file put operation.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0911 FILE FULL ON JOB CONTROL RECORD GET OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: The transaction file is too small. Increase its size before rerunning the job.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0913 TRANSACTION FILE RECORD NUMBER EXCEEDS 65,535

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The transaction file is too large. The maximum number of records allowed is 65,535.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0914 I/O ERROR ON GET BEFORE PUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for a transaction file get operation that was done before a transaction file put operation.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0915 FILE FULL ON DATA RECORD GET BEFORE PUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The transaction file is too small. Increase its size before rerunning the job.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0916 I/O ERROR ON PUT OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for a transaction file put operation.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0918 PERMANENT DISK READ/WRITE ERROR

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: A permanent error has occurred while reading from or writing to the disk.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue the transaction file recovery. The error is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–0919 NO FILES IN EXECUTION PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The specified WSU program does not contain a file. Check that you have entered the correct program name on the WSUTXRV command.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0920 NO TRANSACTION FILE IN EXECUTION PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The specified WSU program does not contain a transaction file. Check that you have entered the correct program name on the WSUTXRV command.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–0921 SPECIFIED LIBRARY FOR EXECUTION PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The library that is specified on the WSUTXRV command does not contain the WSU program that is specified on that command. Check that you have entered the correct library name and program name.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-0922 EXECUTION PROGRAM NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The WSU program that is specified on the WSUTXRV command cannot be found. Check that you have entered the correct program name.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-1109 INPUT FILE file label CONTAINS INVALID KEY

Cause

Operator: This is a file usage error. An invalid key was found when the index for the output file was built. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for an indexed output file put operation. A key field that was retrieved from the input file contains one or more bytes filled with binary ones.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The record with the invalid key is ignored.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-1110 OUTPUT FILE file label SAME AS INPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The file being copied is on disk and is being copied to an output file on disk specified as DISP-OLD. The error occurred because the labels and creation dates for the input file and the output file are the same.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU-1111 LRECL KEYWORD CONFLICTS WITH PRINT OUTPUT/OUTPTX VALUE

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: The LRECL and OUTPUT-PRINT parameters or the LRECL and OUTPTX-PRINT parameters cannot both be specified on a COPYFILE statement.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1112 INVALID HEX CHAR STRING VALUE

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: An invalid character string has been specified. The string is in the format Xhhhhhh, where h represents a hexadecimal character, however the string has one of these errors:

- It contains a non-hexadecimal character

- It has no hexadecimal characters or an uneven number of hexadecimal characters following the X

- It contains more than six hexadecimal characters

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1113 INVALID EXTRACT CONDITION INDICATOR

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: This error might have occurred because the INCLUDE or OMIT parameter has been specified, but a valid condition (EQ, NE, GT, LE, LT, GE) has not been specified.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1114 UNABLE TO FIND REQUIRED MODULE module name

Cause

Operator: This is a library usage error. A required load module cannot be found in the active library. If you are using the correct library, put the required module in that library. If you are not using the correct library, change the active library to that one that contains the required module.

Programmer: A disk I/O error occurred for a transaction file put operation.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1115 INVALID EXTRACT MODE

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The first parameter in the EXTRACT statement is not INCLUDE or OMIT.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU – 1116 REQUESTED COPY UTILITY
FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer
should be notified.

Programmer: The error occurred because a
COPYADD or COPYALL statement has been
specified or diskette input or output has been
requested.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved.

WSU – 1117 INSUFFICIENT SPACE TO
EXECUTE EXTRACT/REBLD
UTILITY

Cause

Operator: This is an OCL error. A programmer
should be notified.

Programmer: The execution region of main
storage is not large enough to load a required
module. Provide a larger region size for the job
step on the REGION OCL statement in the
procedure that calls the WSU program; then
rerun the job.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved.

WSU – 1118 CANNOT COPY IMMEDIATE
ACCESS FILE file label

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to process an
immediate access file with a WSU utility. This
WSU utility cannot process immediate access
files.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data
created up to this point is preserved, and the
job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved.

WSU – 1119 UNABLE TO FIND THE PSB FOR
THE SYSLIST PRINTER

PSB stands for printer specification block. The
cause and recovery for this message are the
same as for message SYS-0001.

WSU – 1120 STRING COMPARE POSITION OR
LGTH INVALID FOR FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer
should be notified.

Programmer: The length of the character string or
the end position of the character string exceeds
the input record length, or the beginning and
end of the character string is not properly
indicated.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job
can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data
created by a previous step in this job is
preserved.

WSU–1121 LRECL VALUE CONFLICTS WITH KEY FOR FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified

Programmer: The value specified on the LRECL parameter of the COPYFILE statement would cause all or part of the key field in the indexed output file to be omitted.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1123 EXTRACT CANNOT REORG USING KEYS IN INDEXED FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: This error occurred because REORG-YES and EXTRACT have been specified for an indexed input file. This combination of parameters causes reordering of record content to overlay the keys. The input file records cannot be read in key sequence.

Recovery

Option 0: The input file records are read in physical sequential order.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1130 LOGICAL ERROR DETECTED BY DATA RECORD CONTENT PROCESSOR

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The request for record content processing is either unclear (for example, a null search string is specified) or the input file has a characteristic that is not compatible with the request.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1565 EXTRACT STMT NEEDED TO REORG SEQ FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: An EXTRACT statement is required for reorganizing a sequential input file.

Recovery

Option 0: The entire file is copied.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1567 KEY/EXTRACT STMT NEEDED TO REORG DIRECT FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Recovery

Option 0: The entire file is copied.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1571 FILE KEY POSITION OR LGTH INVALID FOR FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The position of the last character in the key field exceeds the record length of the input file.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1572 COPYIN OR COPYO FILE STATEMENT MISSING

Cause

Operator: This is an OCL error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The COPYIN statement and/or COPYO statement are missing from the OCL that calls the #TXEX utility.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1585 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE RUNNING EXTRACE/REBLD UTILITY

Cause

Operator: This is a file error. A disk I/O error occurred for an input file get operation or an output file put operation. You can use the BUILD procedure to display and correct the error before you reattempt the request.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

WSU–1590 DISP-SHR INVALID FOR OUTPUT FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The output file cannot be shared.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU – 1595 NO UTILITY CONTROL STMTS FOR EXTRACT/REBLD UTILITY

Cause

Operator: This is an OCL error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: An END statement immediately followed the RUN statement in the procedure that calls the #TXEX utility. A utility control statement is required between the RUN and END statements.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU – 1597 file label--THIS FILE IS BEING USED BY ANOTHER JOB

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The specified input file or output file is allocated to another job that does not allow the file to be shared. You can wait for the job that is using the file to end, and then select option 1 to retry the file allocation.

Programmer: You can avoid this error by changing the OCL for the other job so that it allows the file to be shared.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the file allocation. If the allocation fails this message is issued again.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU – 1598 file label--THIS FILE IS NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The specified input file or output file cannot be found on the disk.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU – 1600 file label--THIS FILE IS UNAUTHORIZED FOR USER

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The dispaly station operator is not authorized to use the specified input file or output file. Contact your security officer for assistance.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to send the message to the display station that is tyring to use the file.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1601 MAIN STORAGE NOT AVAILABLE FOR EXTRACT/REBUILD UTILITY

Cause

Operator: This is an OCL error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The region is not large enough for the I/O buffers and I/O subroutines required to do the requested functions. Using a sequence of simple steps might eliminate this error. For example, put extracted records in a temporary file, print the records, and then delete the temporary file.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1602 FILE file label INVALID FOR EXTRACT/REBLD UTILITY

Cause

Operator: This is a file usage error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The record length for the input file is zero in the format.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1604 file label--THIS FILE IS FULL BUT MORE DATA EXISTS

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: A request to put a record could not be done because no space was available in the file.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1606 file label--THIS FILE HAS INCORRECT INDEX OR DATA

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The input file contains invalid data or an invalid index. The file should be deleted and rebuilt.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1607 KEY STATEMENT CONFLICTS WITH COPYFILE STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: This is a user error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The error occurred because a KEY statement followed a COPYFILE statement that has an OUTPUT-PRINT, OUTPTX-PRINT, OUTPUT-DIRC, or OUTPUT-CONS parameter.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1608 FILE file label HAS KEY LENGTH OF 0, MUST BE 1-29

Cause

Operator: This is a file usage error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: The key length is zero in the format-1 for the input file, or OUTPUT-INDX is specified without a KEY statement for a non-indexed output file.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1610 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON DISK TO COPY FILE file label NOW

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The storage requested for the disk output file exceeds the available storage on disk. You might try deleting unwanted files and then selecting option 1.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the file allocation. If the allocation fails this message is issued again.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–1611 file label--THIS FILE ALREADY EXISTS ON THE DISK

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The error occurred because the name that has been specified for a new output file is the same as the name of an existing disk file. You can delete the existing file and then take option 1 to continue.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the file allocation. If the allocation fails this message is issued again.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: A retry attempt (option 1) will not succeed unless the existing file is deleted or renamed.

WSU–1612 file label--THIS FILE CANNOT BE COPIED, SIZES DIFFER

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error.

Programmer: The attributes (for example size, location, or retention) of an old input file, or an old output file, do not match the attributes specified for file allocation.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the file allocation. If the allocation fails this message is issued again.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: A retry attempt (option 1) will not succeed unless the file has been deleted or renamed.

WSU–1613 file label--NO SPACE IN DISK VTOC FOR THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: This is a file allocation error. The disk VTOC is full; therefore, it does not have room for a VTOC entry for the output file. You can delete an unwanted file to free a VTOC entry and then select option 1 to retry the file allocation.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to retry the file allocation. If the allocation fails this message is issued again.

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–2059 CANNOT COPY DELETE CAPABLE FILE file label

Cause

Operator: This is a file usage error. A programmer should be notified.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–2063 CANNOT COPY CHECKPOINT ACTIVE FILE--file label

Cause

Operator: This is a file usage error. A programmer should be notified.

Programmer: This error occurred because a checkpoint active input file was specified.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

WSU–2064 UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE FROM DATA MANAGEMENT

Cause

Operator: This is an undetermined file error. An unexpected error was returned by data management after an input file get or an output file put operation.

Programmer: The file being copied is on disk and is being copied to an output file on disk specified as DISP-OLD. The error occurred because the labels and creation dates for the input file and the output file are the same.

Recovery

Option 2: This job step is ended; however, the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved.

Note: If this error continues to occur for a file that can be used successfully by other programs, contact your program support representative.

ASM–4300 I/O ERROR DURING READ OF $SOURCE

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while reading the $SOURCE file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

ASM–4301 I/O ERROR DURING WRITE OF $ASMINPT

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while writing data to the $ASMINPT file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, use the $BUILD utility to assign alternate tracks on the disk. For information about the $BUILD utility, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

ASM–4302 $ASMINPT FILE SPACE IS TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The $ASMINPT file space is too small.

Programmer: Not enough space was allocated for the $ASMINPT file. Either the size parameter for the ASM procedure is too small (default is 45), or the RECORDS or BLOCKS parameter in the FILE OCL statement is too small.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To increase the space specification parameter on the $WORK FILE statement, see the *Assembler Reference Manual.*

ASM–4325 OBJECT FILE SPACE IS TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The object file space is too small.

Programmer: The block specification on the $WORK file must be increased.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To increase the space specification parameter on the $WORK FILE statement, see the *Assembler Reference Manual.*

ASM–4326 END OF FILE FOUND ON SOURCE FILE

Cause

Operator: There is a machine error. An end of file was encountered on the source file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

ASM–4327 WORK FILE SPACE IS TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The work file space is too small.

Programmer: If a $WORK2 file statement was not specified, add a $WORK2 file statement to the OCL statements. If a $WORK2 file statement was specified, increase the block specification.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: To increase the space specification parameter on the $WORK FILE statement, see the *Assembler Reference Manual.*

ASM−4328 OBJ REQUESTED--SYNTAX ERRORS PRESENT

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the assembler program.

Programmer: OBJ was specified in the assembler option, but one or more assembler syntax errors were diagnosed.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue the job. The object program will be placed in a library.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ASM−4329 SOURCE PGM EXCEEDS MAX SIZE ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: The source program is too large.

Programmer: The source program contains more than 32,767 source statements. This is the maximum number that can be placed in the $SOURCE file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ASM−4330 I/O ERROR ON $WORK2

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred while updating the $WORK2 file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data located by this step is lost.

ASM−4331 INVALID MESSAGE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: Either there is an error in the assembler program product or the message retrieved is too long.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues and the message is truncated.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ASM−4333 CROSS REFERENCE FILE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A disk I/O error has occurred on the $WORK2 file while processing cross references. Either a disk error or an error in the assembler program product has caused this error.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The cross reference in error is ignored and will not appear on the listing.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, customer engineering services are required.

FORT−4101 SET SWITCHES FOR DUMP AFTER PHASE number

Cause

Operator: This is the first of a series of displays related to debugging of a FORTRAN IV program. See compiler debugging capability in the *IBM System/34 and IBM System/32 FORTRAN IV Logic Manual,* LY21-0568. If you do not want dumps taken while compiling this FORTRAN IV program, set the address/data switches on the CE panel to something other than CEFE before selecting an option.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. A dump will be taken for the phase number set in the address/data switches.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT−4151 PROGRAM EXCEEDS AVAILABLE MAIN STORAGE

Cause

Operator: The source program has too many statements for the compile process to complete.

Programmer: Either increase the program region size, or reduce the size of the program by subdividing it into subprograms or by eliminating unnecessary parts of the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT−4152 NOT ENOUGH MAIN STORAGE FOR GENERATED PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The generated program is too large for main storage.

Programmer: Either increase the program region size, or reduce the size of the program by subdividing it into subprograms or by eliminating unnecessary parts of the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT−4153 COMPILER PHASE COULD NOT BE FOUND

Cause

Operator: One of the compiler phases is missing from the FORTRAN program product library (#FORTLIB).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

FORT—4154   FORTRAN $WORK FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The compiler has run out of space in the $WORK file while it was writing the object program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

Note: Increase the size of the $WORK file and compile the program again.

FORT—4155   PRINTER I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A printer I/O error has occurred and the system operator selected option 2 in response to the error. You must now end this job step or cancel the entire job.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT—4156   DISK I/O ERROR CREATING DIAGNOSED SOURCE FILE

Cause

Operator: The FORTRAN compiler has encountered a disk I/O error while creating the diagnosed source file ($WORK2).

Recovery

Option 1: Continue compilation without creating the diagnosed source file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT—4157   FORTRAN DIAGNOSED SOURCE FILE IS FULL

Cause

Operator: The diagnosed source file ($WORK2) is full.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is available only if the file full condition occurs while creating the MAP output. Continue compilation; the diagnosed source file will contain incomplete MAP output.

Option 1: Continue compilation without creating the diagnosed source file.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT—4158 DISK I/O ERROR READING $SOURCE FILE

Cause

Operator: The FORTRAN compiler has encountered a disk I/O error while reading the $SOURCE file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved; however, the program is not compiled. You can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, the program is not compiled.

FORT—4360 stop id FORTRAN STOP HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message.

Recovery

Option 0: The job terminates normally.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4361 pause id FORTRAN PAUSE HAS BEEN EXECUTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue after referring to your program operating instructions.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4362 data switch setting IS THE DATA SWITCH SETTING

Cause

Operator: This message displays the current address/data switch setting and allows the opportunity to change the setting. The first four characters of the message text contain the address/data switch setting.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues with the same data switch setting.

Option 1: the job continues; another message will follow allowing you to change the address/data switch setting.

FORT—4363 INVALID FORTRAN SUBPROGRAM I/O OPERATION

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: A FORTRAN subprogram requires I/O operations; however, it has not been called by a FORTRAN main program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4364 UNIT NUMBER IS NOT IN UNIT TABLE

Cause

Operator: There is no match for a unit number in the unit table, or there are no entries in the table.

Programmer: The required device option statements are missing.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4365 DUMP OR PDUMP PARAMETERS INCORRECT OR MISSING

Cause

Operator: The CALL DUMP or CALL PDUMP statement parameter list is either incorrect or missing.

Programmer: The parameter list must be corrected or supplied.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4366 NOPRINTER STATEMENT WAS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to execute a statement requiring output, and the NOPRINTER statement was specified.

Programmer: Recompile the main program without the NOPRINTER statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4367 CALL DATSW VALUE OTHER THAN 0 TO 15

Cause

Operator: The CALL DATSW statement specifies a value other than 0 to 15.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4368 CALL SLITET VALUE OTHER THAN 1 TO 4

Cause

Operator: The CALL SLITET statement specifies a sense light other than 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT–4369 CALL SLITE VALUE OTHER THAN 0 TO 4

Cause

Operator: The CALL SLITE statement specifies a sense light other than 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT–4370 INVOKED PROGRAM NAME CANNOT BE FOUND

Cause

Operator: The program named in an INVOKE statement could not be loaded because it could not be found in the active user library or the system library. This can be caused by any of the following errors:

- The program name is specified incorrectly.

- The wrong user library is active.

- The program has not been compiled.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT–4371 RECORD IS TOO SHORT FOR UNFORMATTED READ

Cause

Operator: A logical record is not long enough for an unformatted READ statement.

Programmer: Change the READ statement and recompile the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT–4372 INVALID SEQUENTIAL DISK FILE REQUEST

Cause

Operator: One of the following invalid requests has been made for a sequential disk file:

- A READ request following a WRITE or ENDFILE

- A WRITE request following an ENDFILE

- An ENDFILE following an ENDFILE

Programmer: Change the order of the sequential file I/O requests.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4373 DISK I/O ERROR WHILE PROCESSING REQUEST

Cause

Operator: One of the following errors has occurred during the processing of a sequential disk file request:

- A disk I/O error has occurred during a READ request and no error-handling routine is specified in the READ statement.

- A disk I/O error has occurred during a WRITE or file positioning.

- A wrong-length-record error has occurred during a read.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4374 NO ROUTINE SPECIFIED TO HANDLE EOF

Cause

Operator: End-of-file has occurred and the FORTRAN I/O statement does not specify a routine to handle the condition.

Programmer: Specify a routine in the READ statement to handle the end-of-file condition (END=).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4375 FORMATTED I/O FOR VARIABLE LENGTH RECORD

Cause

Operator: Formatted I/O is requested for a file created with unformatted output.

Programmer: A file created with unformatted output must be read using unformatted READ statements.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4376 UNFORMATTED I/O FOR FIXED LENGTH RECORD

Cause

Operator: Unformatted I/O is requested for a file created with formatted output.

Programmer: A file created with formatted output must be read using formatted READ statements.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4377 INVALID DATSW VALUE ENTERED--REENTER VALUE

Cause

Operator: An invalid data switch value was entered. Valid data switch values are 0 through 9 and A through F.

Recovery

Enter a valid data switch setting.

FORT-4378 ENTER NEW DATA SWITCH SETTING

Cause

Operator: You can now enter a new data switch setting.

Recovery

Enter four characters for the new data switch setting. Valid characters are 0 through 9 and A through F.

FORT-4379 INVALID FORTRAN I/O ATTEMPED

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to use FORTRAN I/O after using a commercial subroutine or an attempt has been made to write to a file that was previously specified as UPDATE-N on the DAD (direct access device) statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT-4380 INVALID PRINTER OPERATION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: The operation specified for the printer is not a write operation.

Programmer: Correct the I/O statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT-4381 INVALID CRT OR KEYBOARD OPERATION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An invalid operation has been specified for the keyboard or display screen.

Programmer: Correct the I/O statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT-4382 READ REQUEST FOR A FILE NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: A READ request has been made for a direct access file that does not exist on the disk.

Programmer: This error can be caused by:

- The file is not on the disk.
- An OCL FILE statement is incorrect.
- An I/O statement is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT−4383 INVALID RECORD POSITION IN A FILE

Cause

Operator: Either the relative position of the record is zero or it exceeds the number of records in a direct access file, or a write was attempted to a read only defined file.

Programmer: Either set the associated variable to a valid record number or, for a new direct access file, increase the space allocation in the FILE OCL statement. If the file was specified as a read only file, but a write to the file was attempted in the program, change the file specification or remove the WRITE statement and recompile the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT−4384 INVALID UNFORMATTED I/O LIST VARIABLE

Cause

Operator: An unformatted I/O report was made to a direct access file where a list variable is larger than the record size.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT−4385 INVALID LIST DIRECTED INPUT REPEAT COUNT

Cause

Operator: An invalid repeat count was specified in list-directed input.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT−4386 INVALID READ/WRITE RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to either read or write a record (under format control) that exceeds the buffer length, or read more characters than a record contains.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT−4387 CALL DISPLAY PARAMETER MISSING

Cause

Operator: The CALL DISPLAY statement's parameter list is either incorrect or missing.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT – 4388   KEYBOARD END OF FILE

Cause

Operator: An end-of-file was detected for a work station, but no end-of-file routine was specified.

Programmer: Specify an end-of-file routine in the I/O statement (END=).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT – 4392   ATTEMPT TO WRITE BEYOND END OF FILE

Cause

Operator: An error in a write to a sequential file has occurred.

Programmer: There is a WRITE statement that is attempting to write beyond the end of the file. Increase the space allocation on the FILE OCL statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT – 4393   SYSIN END OF FILE

Cause

Operator: An end-of-file has been detected for a system input device and no end-of-file routine was specified.

Programmer: Specify an end-of-file routine in the I/O statement (END=).

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4394 COMMAND FUNCTION KEY VALUE OTHER THAN 1 TO 24

Cause

Operator: Only values of 1 through 24 can be specified in the CMDKEY statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4395 CALL SETKEY VALUE OTHER THAN 1 TO 24

Cause

Operator: Only values of 1 through 24 can be specified in the CALL SETKEY statement.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and you can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

FORT—4499 THE COMMAND KEY PRESSED IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: The command function key is invalid at this time.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key and press a valid command function key or press the Enter/Rec Adv function control key.

CBL–1000 COBOL COMPILER PHASE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to compile a COBOL program; however, the compiler is unable to find and load one of the COBOL compiler phases.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CBL–1001 NO DATA DIVISION OR PROCEDURE DIVISION FOUND

Cause

Operator: The Data Division or the Procedure Division portion of the COBOL source program could not be found while compiling the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL–1003 MORE THAN 65,535 STATEMENTS IN PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: The COBOL compiler has detected that the program contains more than the maximum 65,535 statements allowed in a COBOL program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL–1004 COPIED SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The COBOL compiler attempted to copy a source member into the current source member being processed. However, the source member to be copied could not be found in the designated library.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL–1005 MORE THAN 32,767 ENTRIES IN NAME TABLE

Cause

Operator: The COBOL compiler has detected that the name table contains more than the maximum 32,767 entries allowed.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL–1006 OBJECT PROGRAM EXCEEDS 65,535 BYTES

Cause

Operator: The COBOL compiler has detected that the object program will exceed the maximum 65,535 bytes allowed in a COBOL program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL—1007 PERMANENT ERROR READING PROGRAM SOURCE

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error was detected by the COBOL compiler while processing the input source member.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CBL—1008 PERMANENT I/O ERROR ON PRINTER FILE

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error was encountered by the COBOL compiler while printing the compiler output listing.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CBL—1009 PERMANENT DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent disk I/O error was encountered on a COBOL compiler disk work file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CBL—1010 INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR COMPILATION

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, not enough main storage is available to complete the compilation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL—1011 INSUFFICIENT SPACE IN $WORK DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, not enough space is available in the $WORK disk file to complete the compilation at this time.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This message may not be the result of an error. Resubmit the job and request more space in the $WORK file. See Appendix A in the *COBOL Reference Manual* for information on increasing the $WORK file.

CBL—1012 INSUFFICIENT SPACE IN $SOURCE DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, not enough space is available in the $SOURCE disk file to complete the compilation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This message may not be the result of an error. Resubmit the job and request more space in the $SOURCE file. See Appendix A in the *COBOL Reference Manual* for information on increasing the $SOURCE file.

CBL–1013 INSUFFICIENT SPACE IN $WORK2 DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, not enough space is available in the $WORK2 disk file to complete the compilation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This message may not be the result of an error. Resubmit the job and request more space in the $WORK2 file. See Appendix A in the *COBOL Reference Manual* for information on increasing the $WORK2 file.

CBL–1014 INSUFFICIENT SPACE IN $WORK3 DISK FILE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, not enough space is available in the $WORK3 disk file to complete the compilation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This message may not be the result of an error. Resubmit the job and request more space in the $WORK3 file. See Appendix A in the *COBOL Reference Manual* for information on increasing the $WORK3 file.

CBL–1015 INSUFFICIENT STORAGE FOR XREF PROCESSING

Cause

Operator: A cross-reference listing has been requested for this COBOL program compilation. However, there is insufficient storage available to complete cross-reference processing. This message is preceded by message CBL–1021 or CBL–1022.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If possible, increase the region size for the job, or remove the XREF option from the PROCESS statement.

CBL–1016 SUBPROGRAM NAME TABLE EXCEEDS 20 NAMES

Cause

Operator: A CALL statement is being processed to permit communications between a main COBOL program and one or more COBOL or other language subprograms. However, the name list that contains the subprogram names contains more than the maximum 20 names.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL-1017 PATCH STACK EXCEEDED IN OBJ PHASE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to compile a COBOL program. However, the number of unresolved patch references and definitions have exceeded the size of the patch stack in the OBJ compile phase.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This condition may occur because of a lengthy or complex IF statement. Simplifying the IF statement may eliminate this error.

CBL-1019 C OR E LEVEL DIAGNOSTICS DETECTED

Cause

Operator: This error was issued as a result of the LET option not being specified in the PROCESS statement. The System/34 COBOL compiler has issued error messages that are either C-level (conditional) or E-level (error).

Recovery

Option 0: Processing continues. The unlinked module is passed to the overlay linkage editor. However, the linkage editor may not be able to properly link the program.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

CBL-1021 INSUFFICIENT STORAGE TO PROCESS ALL XREF NAMES

Cause

Operator: A cross-reference listing has been requested for this COBOL program compilation. However, there is insufficient storage to process all data-names or all procedure-names.

Recovery

Option 0: Cross-reference processing continues, but all the names may not be included; compilation proceeds.

Option 1: Cross-reference processing is terminated and the COBOL compilation continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL-1022 INSUFFICIENT STORAGE TO PROCESS ALL XREF REFERENCES

Cause

Operator: A cross-reference listing has been requested for this COBOL compilation. However, there is insufficient storage to process all references to either data-names or procedure-names.

Recovery

Option 0: Cross-reference processing continues, but all the references may not be included; compilation proceeds.

Option 1: Cross-reference processing is terminated and the COBOL compilation continues.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL—1098 ENTER DUMP LIMITS IN CE PANEL SWITCHES

Cause

Operator: This message does not indicate an error. The COBOL compiler DEBUG facility with the STOP option specified is running.

Programmer: At this time, either enter the dump limits in the address/data switches on the CE panel or terminate the job.

To enter the dump limits, the high order two digits of the lower limit four-digit address are entered in the leftmost two address/data switches, and the high order two digits of the upper limits four-digit address are entered in the rightmost two address/data switches.

Recovery

Option 0: The dump limits are read from the address/data switches and a dump is produced.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For more information about dump limits, see the *COBOL Logic Manual*.

CBL—1099 ERR##--UNKNOWN TERMINAL COMPILER ERROR

Cause

Operator: An unknown terminal compiler error has been encountered. The error code is identified in the message text. Record this number for your IBM service representative.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: This message is also printed on the compiler output listing.

CBL—2000 COBOL PROCEDURE IMPROPERLY EVOKED

Cause

Operator: The COBOL procedure has been initiated by a JOBQ command or a // EVOKE statement; however, a source program name was not provided.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Notify the programmer who initiated the program that this error occurred. If this message is sent to the system console, the first two characters of the job name, located to the right of the message text, indicate the initiating work station.

CBL—3001 SUBSCRIPTED REFERENCE TOO LARGE, NEGATIVE, OR ZERO

Cause

Operator: This is an execution time error. A subscripted reference is invalid.

Programmer: The address calculated for a subscripted reference is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- The subscripted reference is over 64 K bytes (hexadecimal FFFF).

- The subscripted reference is more than 32 K (hexadecimal 7FFF) from the table.

- The subscripted reference was detected as zero or negative.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3003 PERMANENT DISK I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: This is a execution time error. A COBOL object program attempted to perform an I/O operation on a sequential file with no USE procedure specified, which caused a permanent I/O error.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3007 PRINTER FILE NOT OPEN OR OPENED IMPROPERLY FOR WRITE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute a WRITE statement for a printer file that is either not open or is opened improperly.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3008 OP FAILED--SEQUENTIAL FILE OPENED WRONG/NOT OPENED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute a READ or WRITE statement for a standard sequential file. The operation failed because the file is not open, or the file was opened improperly for the requested operation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3009 OP FAILED--DIRECT FILE OPENED WRONG/NOT OPENED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute a READ or WRITE statement for a direct file. The operation failed because the file is not open, or the file was opened improperly for the requested operation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3010   OP FAILED--INDEX SEQ FILE OPENED WRONG/NOT OPENED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute a READ, WRITE, REWRITE, or START statement for an indexed sequential file. The operation failed because the file is not open, or the file was opened improperly for the requested operation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3011   OP FAILED--INDEX RANDOM FILE OPENED WRONG/NOT OPENED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute a READ, WRITE, or REWRITE, statement for an indexed random file. The operation failed because the file is not open, or the file was opened improperly for the requested operation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3012   CANNOT OPEN FILE--CLOSE WITH LOCK OPTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: An attempt to open a file by the COBOL object program has failed. Previously, a CLOSE statement that specified the lock option was processed. The CLOSE statement with the lock option prevents a file from being opened again in the COBOL program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3014   INVALID NUMBER OF PARAMETERS IN A CALL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: The CALL statement contains an error. The number of parameters specified in the CALL statement do not equal the number of parameters given in the procedure division header of the called program. The maximum number of parameters allowed is 15, but the number of parameters specified in the CALL statement must be the same as that specified in the procedure division header.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL−3015 CANNOT EXECUTE AN ACCEPT STMT AFTER /* TERMINATOR

Cause

Operator: An invalid ACCEPT statement has been encountered. A data terminator (/*) was encountered while processing the input data for an ACCEPT statement. After the data terminator characters were encountered, another ACCEPT statement was encountered from the same input source. The second ACCEPT statement is invalid because of the data terminator.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL−3016 ATTEMPTED TO OPEN A FILE THAT IS ALREADY OPEN

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made by the COBOL object program to execute an OPEN statement for a file that is already open.

After the first OPEN statement is processed, any subsequent OPEN statements must be preceded by a successful CLOSE statement without the lock option.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL−3017 application program stop literal text−variable

Cause

Operator: A COBOL STOP LITERAL statement has been encountered. The first 50 characters of the literal on the COBOL STOP LITERAL statement are displayed as the message text.

Execution of the COBOL program will continue when you respond to this message.

Recovery

Option 0: Select this option to continue. The next statement in the sequence will be processed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This literal is displayed at the user program work station if the program has an attached work station, or at the system console if there is not an attached work station.

CBL−3018 ERROR AT main storage address

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in a COBOL program. The main storage address where the error occurred is given in the message text. Another message will be issued following this message. Refer to it for the recovery procedure.

Programmer: The main storage address identified in the message text may be compared to the address on a procedure division map of the program to determine which source statement encountered the error. To secure a procedure division map, recompile using the PROCESS statement LIST option.

Recovery

No further operator action is required.

CBL–3023 ENTER REQUIRED ACCEPT DATA

Cause

Operator: This is a prompting message. The COBOL program is executing an ACCEPT statement.

Recovery

Enter the data.

Notes:
1. If the ACCEPT statement is issued from the system console, the data must be preceded by the reply ID number associated with the prompt.
2. For more information about the COBOL ACCEPT statement, refer to the *COBOL Reference Manual.*

CBL–3024 **STNO = present statement number, PRECEDING WERE preceding statement number.

Cause

Operator: A COBOL program is executing with TRACE statements. The present and preceding statement numbers are given in the message text.

Recovery

The program continues execution, displaying statement numbers for statements executed while TRACE is active.

Note: For more information about the COBOL TRACE statement, refer to the *COBOL Reference Manual.*

CBL–3025 ENTER ADDITIONAL ACCEPT DATA

Cause

Operator: This is the second prompting message of an ACCEPT statement. The length of the ACCEPT identifier exceeds the input record size so that another record is required to fill the identifier.

Recovery

Enter the data.

Notes:
1. If the ACCEPT statement is issued from the system console, the data must be preceded by the reply ID number associated with the prompt.
2. For more information about the COBOL ACCEPT statement, refer to the *COBOL Reference Manual.*

CBL–3026 ENTER OBJECT-TIME DEBUG SWITCH, 0-ON 1-OFF

Cause

Operator: This is a prompting message. A COBOL program with debug is being executed. The debug switch value is to be entered.

Recovery

Option 0: Object time debugging is activated. The job step continues execution.

Option 1: Object time debugging is not activated. The job step continues execution.

Option 2: The job step is ended by executing a COBOL STOP RUN. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3027 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' VARIABLE IS 0, > MAX, OR NEG

Cause

Operator: An index or subscript has referenced a variable length table. The variable that determines the length of this table is zero, negative, or greater than the maximum size of the table.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL–3028 PERMANENT I/O ERROR--PROCESSING CKPT/RESTART FILE

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error has occurred while processing a checkpoint/restart file.

Recovery

Option 1: Select this option to continue processing. However, because two records are saved in the checkpoint file, every other checkpoint request will not be processed. If a system failure occurs, a restart request may not be able to restore the system to the status it had immediately prior to the failure because the checkpoint was bypassed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, including any records saved in the checkpoint file, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CBL–3029 INVALID OP, RETURN CODE, OR CKPT FILE LABEL

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred while processing a checkpointed job. A return code from the system checkpoint routine indicates one of the following has occurred:

- The COBOL program requested an invalid operation.

- An invalid checkpoint file label was processed.

- The COBOL program received an unknown or invalid return code.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. Any checkpoints taken up to this time are available for restart processing.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If the checkpoint file label is valid or if this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative. For information about checkpoint file labels, see the *COBOL Reference Manual* and the *System Support Reference Manual*.

CBL–3030 SORT/MERGE OPERATION UNSUCCESSFUL

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while the COBOL program was attempting a sort/merge operation. A previous message indicated the nature of the error that was encountered during the operation.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL – 3031 SORT/MERGE CONTROL FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM

Cause

Operator: The sum of the lengths of the control fields specified in the requested sort/merge operation exceeds 256 bytes.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: For information about the sort/merge operation, see the *COBOL Reference Manual*.

CBL – 3032 READ TO A MICR FILE OPENED WRONG/NOT OPENED

Cause

Operator: Either COBOL subroutine CBMICR or CBEMCR attempted to satisfy a read request for a MICR file, but the file was not open. This was caused by either the read request not being preceded by an open request, or by doing a read request after an end of file indication was posted.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL – 3033 INVALID ARRAY GIVEN FOR MICR FILE OPEN

Cause

Operator: Either COBOL subroutine CBMICR or CBEMCR attempted to satisfy an open request for a MICR file. The subroutine could not find a hexadecimal FFFF at the end of the stacker specifications given in the array named on the COBOL CALL statement for the open request. The array may not be formatted correctly, the length given for the stacker array may be incorrect, or the length given for the I/O buffer may not be correct.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL – 3034 INSUFFICIENT SPACE FOR SORT/MERGE SEQUENCE SPECS

Cause

Operator: The sequence specifications required for the requested sort/merge operation exceed the maximum allowed when using the loadable sort interface.

Reduce the number of sort keeps, or use the SORT utility independent of COBOL.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL—3035 REQUIRED INVALID KEY, AT END, OR USE PROC MISSING

Cause

Operator: A data management return code has indicated the need for a user-supplied error handling routine. Depending on the type of file and the operation requested. This can be corrected by entering one of the following:

- INVALID KEY clause
- AT END clause
- USE procedure

None of the above error handling routines was supplied in the program.

Programmer: Check each PROCEDURE DIVISION I/O statement to ensure that an INVALID KEY clause, AT END clause, or an explicit or implicit USE procedure was specified in the declaratives section of the Procedure Division for every file in the program.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL—3036 DATA TERMINAL USED TO ACCEPT/DISPL LOCAL DATA AREA

Cause

Operator: A data terminal ID was specified for accepting or displaying of the local data area. This function is allowed for requesting terminals or sessions only.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL—3037 IMPROPER BOOLEAN VALUE IN INDICATOR ITEM

Cause

Operator: A WRITE to a file with transaction organization included an INDICATOR phrase referencing a data item that contains something other than a proper Boolean value.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL—3039 DISPLAY STN ASSOCIATED WITH UPSI SWITCH NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to use the SET COBOL source statement to set an UPSI (user program switch) for a display station, but the display station could not be found.

Programmer: The SET upsi-switch TO ON or OFF COBOL source statement modifies the external switches associated with a work station. The work station ID is obtained from the last previous reading from a requestor. When the SET statement was executed, no matching requestor ID could be found in the system configuration.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CBL−3200 ATTEMPTING TO ACCESS A TRANSACTION FILE THAT HAS BEEN CLOSED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to access a transaction file that has been closed. The transaction file cannot be reopened after it has once been closed for a specific job.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

BAS–0001 SYSTEM/34 BASIC (PRESS HELP KEY FOR HELP)

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The BASIC program product was requested. The required modules are loaded, and processing can start in BASIC command mode. The Help key may be pressed if the BASIC HELP facility is desired for assistance.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–0002 UNABLE TO LOCATE ALL BASIC MODULES

Cause

Operator: The BASIC program product was requested. However, some of the required modules needed for BASIC execution cannot be located. One or more of the required modules may have been inadvertently removed from the BASIC library (#BLLIB).

Recovery

Reinstall the BASIC program product, or RESTORE a previously saved copy of BASIC.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS–0003 UNABLE TO LOCATE ALL SSP MODULES FOR BASIC

Cause

Operator: The BASIC program product was requested. However, one or more of the required SSP modules needed for BASIC cannot be located. One or more of the required modules may have been inadvertently removed from the system library (#LIBRARY).

Recovery

Reload the SSP.

Notes:
1. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about reloading the SSP.
2. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS–0004 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE BASIC WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: The BASIC program product was requested. However, at this time there is not enough space on disk to allocate the work file needed to run BASIC.

Recovery

You can try the operation again, later when space might be available, or use the COMPRESS procedure to condense the available space on disk.

Note: If this error continues to occur it might be necessary to save existing files on diskette and delete them from disk in order to free enough space to run BASIC.

BAS–0005 PERMANENT WORK STATION ERROR HAS OCCURRED

Cause

Operator: A permanent work station error has occurred on the work station you are using with BASIC.

Recovery

Retry the command, or reenter the statement that caused the error.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS–0006 SYSTEM OPERATOR HAS REQUESTED SHUTDOWN

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The system operator has requested that the system be shut down. You should terminate your BASIC session as soon as possible.

Recovery

Enter the OFF command to close any open files, and terminate BASIC on this display station.

BAS-0007 PERMANENT PRINTER ERROR HAS OCCURRED

Cause

Operator: A permanent error condition has occurred on the printer you are using to list a BASIC program or data.

Recovery

Try to correct the error at the printer, and press the Start key.

Note: If the error condition cannot be corrected, customer engineering services are required.

BAS-0008 UNABLE TO LOCATE BASIC LIBRARY--#BLLIB

Cause

Operator: The BASIC program product was requested. However, the BASIC library (#BLLIB) required to run BASIC cannot be found.

Recovery

Reinstall the BASIC program product, or RESTORE a previously saved copy of BASIC.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS-0009 SYSTEM/34 BASIC

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The BASIC Program Product has been requested. The required modules are loaded, and processing can start in BASIC command mode. The BASIC HELP facility is not configured.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-0010 FORMAT ERROR IN BASIC CONTROL STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the BASIC control statement. The error might be caused by an incorrectly spelled keyword, by the LIBRARY or WORKAREA parameter not being specified, or by incorrect punctuation.

Recovery

BASIC is terminated and processing cannot continue.

BAS-0011 WORKAREA PARAMETER NOT IN RANGE 0 TO 99

Cause

Operator: An error has been detected in the BASIC control statement. The work area size parameter is not an entry within the range of 0 to 99. The error is probably caused by incorrectly specifying the work area size parameter on the BASIC, BASICP, or BASICR procedure.

Recovery

BASIC is terminated and processing cannot continue. Enter the procedure again and specify a valid WORKAREA parameter.

BAS-0012 file label or library name HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY UNAUTHORIZED USER

Cause

Operator: The file or library identified in the message text is a secured file or library, but the user list in the resource security file does not contain your user ID.

Recovery

Option 0: This option is displayed at the system console. Select it to continue. Either a security officer or the owner of the file or library must put your user ID in the user list before you can use it.

BAS-0013 SOURCE LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You entered the BASICS procedure and specified a SOURCE library name. This library cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS-0014 SUBR LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You entered the BASICS procedure and specified a SUBR library name. This library cannot be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS-0015 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: You entered the BASICS or BASICP procedure and specified a source member name. This member cannot be found in the user library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS-0016 ALERT optional message

Cause

Operator: An ALERT command was encountered in a BASIC procedure. The ALERT keyword and an optional message are displayed in the message text as information for the operator.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode, press the Enter key to continue. If you are running in BASICP mode, select option 0 to continue.

BAS-0017 INVALID STATUS PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: The last parameter of the BASICR or the BASICP procedure is incorrect. The last parameter must be STATUS or not specified.

Programmer: The STATUS parameter in a user written BASIC procedure is incorrect. The only valid values for the STATUS parameter are Y (yes) or N (no).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data file are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS-0105 BASICS PROCEDURE EXECUTING

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The BASICS procedure is executing.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS—0106 IF SPECIFIED, PARAM 3 MUST BE REPLACE

Cause

Operator: Parameter 3 of the BASICS procedure is incorrect. Parameter 3 must be REPLACE or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS—0107 IF SPECIFIED, PARAM 4 MUST BE LIST OR XREF

Cause

Operator: Parameter 4 of the BASICS procedure is incorrect. Parameter 4 must be LIST, XREF, or not specified.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS—1001 CANNOT ROLL DOWN ANY ADDITIONAL LINES

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to roll the screen down beyond the lines previously entered. Only lines previously entered may be rolled down into the input field.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS—1002 TOO MANY CONTINUATION LINES

Cause

Operator: You have attempted to enter lines containing more than the maximum number of characters allowed. The total number of display lines allowed is four, with the maximum number of characters being 319.

Recovery

Reenter the lines maintaining the character limit of 319. Additional lines (not continuation lines) may be required to enter all information.

BAS—1003 INVALID CONTINUATION LINE

Cause

Operator: You entered a continuation line, or attempted to read a continuation record in a source member, that did not begin with a continuation symbol (&). The previous line ended with a continuation symbol (&) indicating that the next line would be a continuation line.

Recovery

Add the continuation symbol in the first position of the line if this line is a valid continuation line. Otherwise, delete the continuation symbol from the last position of the previous line.

BAS—1004 LINE IS TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: The program line just entered is too long in regard to its internal representation within BASIC. That is, the line contains more data than will fit in the storage area reserved for BASIC internal text.

Recovery

The line must be divided into two or more program lines. Reenter the statements as such, and continue.

BAS–1006 EXPRESSION IS TOO COMPLEX

Cause

Operator: The line you just entered contains an expression that is too complex to be evaluated. This is most likely caused by an expression that contains too many levels of parentheses.

Recovery

Reenter the line to evaluate two or more less complex expressions.

BAS–1008 WORK SPACE FULL--LINE NOT ENTERED

Cause

Operator: The program or data currently being edited is too large for the work space. The line just entered is not added to the work space, and no other lines can be merged in.

Recovery

If you are in BASIC command mode, either enter a SAVE or REPLACE command to save the portion of the program or data that is edited, and enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC and sign back on with a larger work area size.

If you are executing a procedure using BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: The work area can be increased by specifying a larger region size and/or a larger work area size in the BASIC or BASICP command.

BAS–1009 HELP FACILITY NOT INSTALLED

Cause

Operator: The HELP facility was requested. However, HELP is not installed on the system. The HELP command and the Help key cannot be executed. If the HELP facility is desired, reinstall BASIC with the HELP facility configured. For information about reinstalling BASIC with the HELP facility, see the *Installtion and Modification Reference Manual.*

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1010 COMPILER TABLES FULL--LINE NOT ENTERED

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to enter a line that requires a compiler table entry. There is not enough space in the table for another entry. The program must be entered or loaded into a larger region.

Recovery

If you are in BASIC command mode, enter the SAVE or REPLACE command and save the portion of the program currently in the region. Use the BASIC or BASICP command to specify a larger region size.

If you are executing a procedure using BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job step is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

After you select option 2 or 3, enter the command again and specify a larger region size.

BAS–1011 NO IMMEDIATE USER DEFINED FUNCTION CALLS

Cause

Operator: A PRINT or LET command was entered that contained a user defined function. User defined function calls are not allowed as parameters for a PRINT or LET command.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1012 DISPLAY COMMANDS NOT ALLOWED FROM BASICP

Cause

Operator: You have entered the BASICP procedure command. However, the procedure currently running contains one of the following commands that uses the display station: AUTO, LIST, or HELP.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–1100 INVALID BASIC COMMAND

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

You have entered something other than a line number or a BASIC command.

Recovery

If you are in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to enter the command.

- Enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- If the BASIC HELP facility is available, use the HELP command or Help key to view the correct format for the command desired.

If you are executing a BASIC procedure while in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter the CLEAR PROC command to exit from the procedure.

- Correct the error and press the Enter key twice to continue executing the procedure.

- If you want to correct the error later, either press one of the Roll keys, or clear the line; then press the Enter/Rec Adv key, allowing you to ignore the error and continue executing the BASIC procedure.

- If the HELP facility is available, press the Help key or use the HELP command to view the correct format for the command desired.

If you are executing a procedure using BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step for files that have not been closed and are not being shared is lost.

BAS–1102 INVALID CHARACTER FOLLOWING END OF LINE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A valid command was entered, but there is other data on the same line. All that may be entered on a line is one BASIC command.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1103 INVALID ACTION FOR ON CONDITION STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An invalid action was specified in an ON Condition statement. Valid actions are IGNORE, GOTO line number or label, or SYSTEM. However, IGNORE is not allowed in an ON Condition statement that also contains CONV or ERROR clauses.

Recovery

If you are entering a BASIC statement, do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to enter the statement.

- Enter another BASIC statement or a BASIC command to continue.

- If the HELP facility is available, press the Help key to view the correct format for the statement.

If you are loading a SOURCE program, do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue loading.

- If you want to correct the error later, press one of the Roll keys, or clear the line and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to ignore the error and continue loading.

- Enter any command to terminate loading the program.

- If the HELP facility is available, use the Help key to view the correct format for the statement.

If you are executing a BASIC procedure while in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter the CLEAR PROC command to exit from the procedure.

- Correct the error and press the Enter key twice to continue executing the procedure.

- If you want to correct the error later, either press one of the Roll keys, or clear the line; then press the Enter/Rec Adv key allowing you to ignore the error and continue executing the BASIC procedure.

- If the HELP facility is available, use the Help key to view the correct format for the statement.

If the BASICS or BASICP procedure is executing, select the appropriate option that is displayed:

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next step.

Option 3: The job step is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step for files that have not been closed and are not being shared is lost.

BAS−1104 'TO' OR 'SUB' MUST FOLLOW KEYWORD 'GO'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A GOTO, GOSUB, ON . . . GOTO, or ON . . . GOSUB statement was entered that contains the GO keyword but does not include the TO or SUB keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1103.

BAS−1105 LINE NUMBER OR LABEL EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A line number is missing in one of the following statements:

- An ON . . . GOTO, ON . . . GOSUB, GOTO, or GOSUB statement was entered with no line reference.

- An EXIT statement followed by an error clause was not followed by a line reference.

- An error condition on an I/O statement was not followed by a line reference.

- A LISTP command with a comma was entered with no line number after the comma.

For any of these statements, a line number is required.

Recovery

If this error occurs in a statement, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1103.

If this error occurs in LISTP, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1100.

BAS−1106 'GOTO' OR 'GOSUB' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An ON statement followed by a numeric expression was not followed by GOTO or GOSUB. An ON statement followed by a numeric expression must have a GOTO or GOSUB keyword following the expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1103.

BAS−1108 LINE NUMBER OR END OF LINE EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A LIST command was entered, but was followed by something other than a line number.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1100.

BAS−1109 MEMBER OR FILE NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FREE, LOAD, MERGE, PROC, REPLACE, SAVE, or SUBPROC command was entered that does not include a member name. The member name parameter must be specified in the FREE, LOAD, MERGE, PROC or SUBPROC command. It must also be specified in a REPLACE or SAVE command if no previous LOAD command was specified, or if the program or data name has been cleared by the CLEAR command.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1100.

BAS—1110 INVALID CHARACTER FOLLOWING STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A valid statement was entered, but the data following it is invalid. Depending on the statement entered, valid data consists of variable names, numeric constants, character string constants, and array members. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for the format of the statement in error, or use the BASIC HELP facility.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1111 KEYWORD OR VARIABLE MUST BEGIN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A line number or line number followed by a colon (:) was entered, but it was not followed by a keyword or variable, or a reserved word was used as a variable name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1113 SUBSCRIPT OR '=' MUST FOLLOW VARIABLE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An assignment statement or command (LET) was specified without an equal (=) sign or a subscript following the variable. The variable and expression specified in an assignment statement must be separated by an equal (=) sign or followed by a subscript.

Recovery

If a LET command was entered, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

If a LET statement was entered, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1114 INVALID ARRAY SUBSCRIPT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An assignment statement (LET) was specified. However, the left side of the statement contains a variable with an invalid subscript, such as a missing comma.

Recovery

If a LET command was entered, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

If a LET statement was entered, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS–1115 CONTROL VARIABLE MUST FOLLOW 'FOR'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FOR statement was entered without a control variable specified. Each FOR statement must have a unique control variable specified as the first parameter following the FOR.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1116 '=' MUST FOLLOW CONTROL VARIABLE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FOR statement was entered that does not contain an equal (=) sign after the control variable. The control variable must be separated from the initial value by an equal (=) sign.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1117 'TO' MUST FOLLOW INITIAL EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FOR statement was entered that does not have the word TO following the initial value expression. Each FOR statement must have the word TO between the initial expression and the final expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1118 CONTROL VARIABLE MUST FOLLOW 'NEXT'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A NEXT statement was entered, but the control variable is missing. Each NEXT statement must have a unique control variable that matches the corresponding FOR statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1119 LINE NUMBER, END OF LINE, OR ',' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An AUTO command was entered that was followed by something other than a line number or increment value.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1120 'PROC' OR END OF LINE EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The RUN command was entered with a comma following the RUN keyword. If the comma is specified, it must be followed by the PROC keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS—1121 NUMERIC OR CHARACTER VARIABLE EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A DIM or CHAIN statement was entered and contained something other than a numeric or character variable.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1122 DIMENSION MUST FOLLOW VARIABLE NAME

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A variable name was entered in a DIM statement without the row parameter and possibly the column parameter specified, or if you are dimensioning a character string, the length is not given. If the array being dimensioned is a one-dimensional array, only the row parameter is required. If the array is a two-dimensional array, both the row and column parameters are required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1123 STRING LENGTH MUST BE AN INTEGER CONSTANT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A variable name was entered on either a DEF or a DIM statement with the length parameter missing, or a variable name was given for the string length. An asterisk (*) was entered, but the integer length was not entered. Valid integer lengths are 1 to 255 for DEF and DIM statements.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1124 DIMENSION MUST BE A POSITIVE INTEGER CONSTANT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An array is to be dimensioned but a positive integer constant was not specified, or a variable name was specified as the dimension of an array.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1125 MISSING RIGHT PARENTHESIS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The expression in the statement is not closed by a parenthesis on the right side.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1126 INVALID FUNCTION NAME

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A DEF statement was entered that contains an invalid function name. The function name must begin with FN and be followed by a name beginning with an alphabetic letter (A-Z), followed by up to 7 alphameric characters (A-Z, 0-9). If the function is a character function, a dollar sign ($) must follow the last alphanumeric character.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1127 PARAMETERS MUST BE SEPARATED BY ','

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A DEF statement was entered that does not have commas between the parameters. All parameters must be separated by a comma.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1128 OPTION VALUE NOT AN INTEGER OR OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An OPTION statement was entered that contains an option that is not an integer or it is out of range. The valid entries for the various options are:

- BASE = 0, 1
- PRTZO = 1-80
- RD = 0-11

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1129 '=' MUST FOLLOW A FUNCTION REFERENCE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A function assignment statement was entered that does not have an equal (=) sign following the function reference.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1130 KEYWORD 'THEN' IS MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An IF statement was entered that does not have a corresponding THEN included in the clause. All IF statements require the THEN keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1131 INVALID OPTION SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An OPTION statement was entered that contains an invalid option. Valid options are:

- BASE
- SPREC
- LPREC
- PRTZO
- RD
- INVP
- COLLATE

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1132 OPTION VALUE MUST BE A POSITIVE INTEGER

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The integer option parameter in an OPTION statement was entered with either a negative integer or a nonnumeric entry. The BASE, PRTZO, and RD option parameters must contain a positive integer value. Valid entries are:

- BASE = 0, 1
- PRTZO = 1-80
- RD = 0-11

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1133 ':' MUST FOLLOW THE KEYWORD 'IMAGE'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An IMAGE statement was entered with no colon (:) following the IMAGE keyword. If the keyword IMAGE is entered for a statement, it must be followed by a colon.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1134 EACH OPTION CAN BE SPECIFIED ONLY ONCE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The statement entered on the input line contains an OPTION statement. The option parameters allowed in the statement can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1135 DIMENSION MUST BE INTEGER <= 9999

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A variable name was entered in a DIM statement that contains a row and/or column entry that either is greater than 9999 or is not an integer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1136 STRING LENGTH MUST BE FROM 1 TO 255

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A variable name in either a DEF or DIM statement was specified that contains a character string length that is not an integer within the valid range of 1 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1137 NUMERIC EXPRESSION MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that requires a numeric expression. The numeric expression was not included.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1138 CHARACTER EXPRESSION MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that requires a character expression, but the character expression was not included.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1139 LOGICAL EXPRESSION MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An IF statement was entered without a logical expression. The logical expression is required after the IF keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1140 INPUT PROMPT OR FIELDS CLAUSE WAS EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The error was caused by one of the following:

- An INPUT statement was entered that specified a file reference followed by a comma. However, the comma was not followed by an input prompt or a FIELDS clause.

- A LINPUT statement was entered that specified a file reference followed by a comma. However, the comma was not followed by an input prompt.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1141 COLON (:) PRECEDING DATA LIST IS MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

One of the following statements was entered with the required colon (:) missing at the beginning of the data list:

- WRITE
- READ (where a file reference was specified)
- REWRITE
- REREAD
- PRINT (where a file reference and/or FIELDS clause was specified)
- INPUT (where a file reference and/or a prompt or FIELDS clause was specified)
- LINPUT (where a file reference and/or a prompt was specified)
- GET
- PUT

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1142 CHARACTER VARIABLE WAS EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A LINPUT statement was entered that contains an entry of something other than a character variable. The character variable parameter is required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1143 USING OR FIELDS CLAUSE EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cusor is positioned where the error was detected.

You entered a PRINT statement with a file reference followed by a comma (,). The comma indicated a USING or FIELDS clause was to follow the file reference; however, the USING or FIELDS clause was omitted.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1144 A '(' WAS EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A PRINT statement was entered with a TAB parameter specified. However, the left parenthesis is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1145 'KEY' MUST BE FOLLOWED BY '=' OR '>='

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

Either a READ or a RESTORE statement was entered to read or restore data from a disk file. The KEY parameter was specified, but it is not followed by an equal (=) or greater than or equal to (>=) sign.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1146 'SEARCH' MUST BE FOLLOWED BY '=' OR '>='

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

Either a READ or a RESTORE statement was entered with the SEARCH keyword included. However, the required equal-to (=) or greater-than-or-equal-to (>=) sign was not included.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1147 'REC' MUST BE FOLLOWED BY '='

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

You entered a RESTORE, READ, WRITE, REWRITE, or DELETE statement with the REC keyword specified. However, you entered something other than the equal (=) sign following the REC keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1148 FILE REFERENCE IS REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered with the file reference missing. The file reference must be included. The statement in error is one of the following:

- CLOSE
- OPEN
- WRITE
- DELETE
- REREAD
- REWRITE
- GET
- PUT

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1150 INVALID ON CONDITION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An ON condition statement was entered with an invalid condition. Valid entries are: ATTN, CONV, ERROR, OFLOW, SOFLOW, ZDIV, UFLOW, or a numerical expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS—1151 INVALID USING CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that has a USING clause included. However, the USING clause is not followed by a line number, a label, or a character expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1152 FILE POSITION OR ':' MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A READ statement was entered with the file reference followed by a comma. However, either the file position or the colon (:) is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1153 KEY OR SEARCH CLAUSE MUST BE CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A READ, RESTORE, REWRITE, or DELETE statement was entered with a KEY or SEARCH clause included that is not a character expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1154 REC CLAUSE MUST BE NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A READ, RESTORE, REWRITE, WRITE or DELETE statement was entered with a REC clause included. However, the REC clause given is not a numeric expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1155 USING CLAUSE OR ':' MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A REREAD statement was entered with a comma following the file reference identifier. But, the USING clause or colon (:) was not entered.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1156 FORMAT OR INDIC CLAUSE MUST BE CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A REWRITE or WRITE statement was entered that includes either a FORMAT or a INDIC clause. However, the value entered is not a character expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1157 . REQUIRED AFTER THE FILE REFERENCE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

Either, a CLOSE or an OPEN statement was entered that is missing the colon (:) after the file reference.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1158 FILE ID EXPRESSION IS MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An OPEN statement was entered without the required file ID specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1159 INVALID FILE ATTRIBUTE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An OPEN statement was entered with an invalid attribute specified. Valid file attributes are:

- STREAM
- RELATIVE
- KEYED
- INTERNAL
- DISPLAY
- SEQUENTIAL
- OUTPUT
- INPUT
- OUTIN
- BEGIN

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1160 INVALID RESTORE POSITION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A RESTORE statement was entered with an invalid position specified. Valid entries are KEY, SEARCH, and REC.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1161 ':' IS REQUIRED ON THIS RESTORE STMT

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A RESTORE statement was entered that includes a file reference. However, the file reference or position is not followed by a colon (:).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1162 INVALID ERROR CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

An I/O statement that contains an invalid error clause was entered. Depending on the statement, valid error clause entries are:

- CONV
- DUPKEY
- DUPREC
- EOF
- EXIT
- IOERR
- NOKEY
- NOREC
- PAGEOFLOW
- SOFLOW

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

Note: See the *BASIC Reference Manual* or use the HELP function for the valid error clause entries for this I/O statement.

BAS – 1163 INVALID INPUT LIST ITEM

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A READ, REREAD, GET, or INPUT statement was entered that includes an input list containing entries that are not numeric variable, character variable, or array names.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1164 INVALID OUTPUT LIST ITEM

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A PRINT, WRITE, PUT, or REWRITE statement was entered that contains an invalid output list item. The output list may contain any of the following:

- Character or numeric variable name
- MAT character or numeric array name
- Character or numeric constant
- Character or numeric expression

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS—1165 INVALID CHARACTER EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that contains an invalid character expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

Note: See the *BASIC Reference Manual* or use the HELP function for assistance on the format of the statement you entered.

BAS—1166 INVALID NUMERIC EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that contains an invalid numeric expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

Note: See the *BASIC Reference Manual* or use the HELP function for assistance on the format of the statement you entered.

BAS—1167 INVALID LOGICAL EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that contains an invalid logical expression.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

Note: See the *BASIC Reference Manual* or use the HELP function for assistance on the format of the statement you entered.

BAS—1168 INVALID OUTPUT EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that does not contain either a character or numeric expression, or a constant or variable name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

Note: See the *BASIC Reference Manual* or use the HELP function for assistance on the format of the statement you entered.

BAS—1169 EXPRESSION IS OF THE WRONG TYPE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A statement was entered that contains either a logical, character, or a numeric expression, when an expression of another type was required.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

BAS—1172 CANNOT SPECIFY REC FOR WORK STATION FILE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A WRITE or REWRITE statement was entered for a work station file. The FORMAT, INDIC, or STARTLINE clause is specified; therefore, the REC clause cannot be specified in this statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS—1103.

BAS–1173 PROGRAM NAME EXPRESSION MISSING

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A CHAIN statement was entered that does not have the program name included. The program name must be included in the CHAIN statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1174 INVALID TRACE OPTION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A GO or RUN command was entered with an invalid parameter specified for the trace mode. Valid entries for the trace mode are TRACE, TRACEP, and STEP.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1175 'SOURCE' OR 'DATA' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A LOAD command was entered with a comma (,) following the library name. The comma indicates the SOURCE or DATA keyword was expected to follow the library name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1176 FORM, IMAGE, OR DATA LONGER THAN 255

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The FORM, IMAGE, or DATA statement that was entered contains more than 255 characters.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1177 INVALID ARGUMENT FOR INTRINSIC FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The parameter list for an intrinsic function has an incorrect number of parameters, or a parameter entry is incorrect.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1178 INVALID INTRINSIC FUNCTION PARAMETER

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected. An invalid parameter was specified in an intrinsic function.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1179 INVALID RECORD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

You entered a SAVE or REPLACE command to save a program or data in a SOURCE member. The record length specified in the command is invalid. The record length must be an integer within the range of 40 through 120.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-1180 POSITION CLAUSE MUST BE REC OR KEY

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A DELETE or REWRITE statement was entered that contains an invalid entry in the position clause. Valid position clause entries are REC= or KEY=.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1181 KEY MUST BE FOLLOWED BY '='

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A DELETE or a REWRITE statement was entered with the keyword KEY specified. However, there is no equal (=) sign following the keyword. KEY> and KEY>= are not valid for the DELETE and REWRITE statements.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1182 INVALID SRCH ARGUMENT LIST

Cause

Operator: You entered the SRCH intrinsic function with an invalid argument list specified. Both the array name and the first expression must be either numeric or character.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1183 INVALID UDIM ARGUMENT LIST

Cause

Operator: You entered the UDIM intrinsic function with an invalid argument list specified. The array name must be followed by a numeric expression of 1 or 2.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1184 INVALID SUM ARGUMENT LIST

Cause

Operator: You entered the SUM intrinsic function with an invalid argument list specified. The function cannot be specified with more than one argument, and the argument must be a numeric array name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1185 MAX OR MIN ARGUMENTS MUST BE NUMERIC

Cause

Operator: You entered either a MAX or MIN intrinsic function with an invalid argument specified. The arguments must be numeric expressions.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS–1186 INVALID COLLATE OPTION

Cause

Operator: You entered an OPTION statement with the COLLATE parameter included. However, the entry given is not STANDARD or NATIVE.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1187 ARRAY NAME EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement was entered that does not have an array name following the MAT keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1188 INVALID ARRAY EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement was entered that contains an invalid array expression to the right of the equal (=) sign.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1189 NUMERIC ARRAY NAME EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement was entered with a numeric array name to the left of the equal (=) sign. The expression to the right of the equal sign contains something other than a numeric array name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1190 'SOURCE' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. A SAVE or REPLACE command was entered with a comma (,) following the library name. The comma indicates the SOURCE keyword was expected to follow the library name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–1191 STRING ARRAY NAME OR '(' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement with a character array name to the left of the equal (=) sign was entered. However, either the left parenthesis or the character array name is missing following the equal sign.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1192 INVALID NUMERIC EXPRESSION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement with a numeric array name to the left of the equal (=) sign was entered with an invalid numeric expression included to the right of the equal sign.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1193 '=' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A MAT (matrix) assignment statement was entered with something other than an equal (= sign following the array name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1194 STRING ARRAY NAME EXPECTE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A PRINT/INPUT FIELDS MAT statement was entered that does not have a string array name following the PRINT/INPUT FIELDS MAT clause.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1195 INVALID LIBRARY NAME

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

You entered a LIBRARY command but specified an invalid library name. A library name must begin with the characters A-Z, #, @, or $ and be no more than eight characters long.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-1196 POSITIVE INTEGER <=9999 EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

The SKIP command was encountered in a BASIC procedure, but the number of records to skip was incorrectly specified. The number of records to skip must be a positive integer between 1 and 9999.

This error could also occur if the CODE or ERR value in the optional IF clause is compared to something other than a positive integer.

Recovery

If you are executing a BASIC procedure while in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter the CLEAR PROC command to exit the procedure.

- Correct the error and press the Enter key twice to continue executing the procedure.

- If you want to correct the error later, either press one of the Roll keys or clear the line; then press the Enter/Rec Adv key allowing you to ignore the error and continue executing the BASIC procedure.

- If the HELP facility is available, press the Help key or use the HELP command to view the correct format for the command desired.

If you are executing a procedure using BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS-1197 'CODE' OR 'ERR' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A SKIP command with an IF clause was encountered in a BASIC procedure. However, something other than a CODE or ERR keyword follows the IF clause. The only valid entries for the IF clause are CODE and ERR.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1196.

BAS-1198 RELATIONAL OPERATOR EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A SKIP command with an IF clause was encountered in a BASIC procedure. The IF clause was followed by the ERR or CODE keyword. However, the ERR or CODE keyword was not followed by a valid relational operator. The valid relational operators that can follow ERR or CODE are =, <>, <, >, <=, >=.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1196.

BAS-1199 'SOURCE' OR 'SUBR' EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FREE command was entered to remove a library member, but the member name was either omitted or invalid. The valid form of the FREE command to remove a library member is:

    FREE member name, library name

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS–1200 COMMA MISSING AFTER SPEC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that does not have a comma separating the specifications.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1201 INVALID FORM SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains either a misspelled specification, or a numeric variable used as a replication factor that is not followed by an asterisk (*).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1202 FORMAT SPEC MUST FOLLOW '*'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an integer or numeric variable followed by an asterisk, indicating a replication factor. However, either there is no format specification following the asterisk (*), or the replication factor was included with a control specification (X, POS, SKIP, CUR).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1204 PARENTHESIS MISSING IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with the PIC format specification included. However, either the left or the right parenthesis is missing following the PIC keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1206 PIC MUST HAVE 1 DIGIT SPEC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a PIC format specification included that does not contain at least one digit specifier. The digit specifiers are +, -, $, #, Z, and *.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1208 INVALID CHARACTER IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a PIC format specification included. However, an invalid character was entered following the PIC specification. Valid entries are as follows:

#	Digit specifier
Z	Zero suppression digit specifier
*	Floating asterisk digit specifier
$	Floating dollar sign digit specifier
+	Floating plus sign digit specifier
–	Floating minus sign digit specifier
	Blank insertion character
,	Comma conditional insertion character
/	Slash conditional insertion character
.	Decimal point
¬	Exponentiation specifier
DB	Debit amount symbol
DR	Debit amount symbol
CR	Credit amount symbol

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1209 INVALID POSITION OF FLOATING '$'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an invalid PIC format specification: a floating dollar sign ($) was specified in the wrong position. If specified, the floating dollar sign must be the first entry in the specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1210 MULTIPLE FLOATING SIGNS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains a PIC format specification with more than one type of floating symbol (*, $, -, +) included.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1211 INVALID POSITION OF FILL CHAR

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains an invalid PIC format specification: the digit specifier Z or * was given in the wrong position. If specified Z or * must be positioned in front of the first # symbol digit specifier.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1212 PIC CANNOT HAVE 'Z' AND '*'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an invalid PIC format specification included. Both Z and * were specified to replace leading zeros, but Z and * cannot be specified in the same PIC specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1213 MULTIPLE DECIMAL PTS IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an invalid PIC format specification. The format specification contains two or more decimal point entries, but only one decimal point is allowed per PIC specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1214 LEADING AND TRAILING SIGNS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an invalid PIC format specification. The format specification contains both leading and trailing signs. However, if a plus (+) or minus (-) sign is specified as the leading sign, no trailing characters are allowed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1215 INVALID TRAILING CHAR IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an invalid PIC format specification. The trailing character entry is invalid. If specified, the trailing character must be +, -, DB, DR, or CR.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1216 INTEGER TOO LARGE IN FORM

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains an invalid POS control specification. The entry given exceeds the maximum record length of 4096.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1217 INTEGER MUST BE <= 255

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains an invalid X, CUR, or SKIP control specification, or an invalid C or V format specification. Valid entries are integers less than or equal to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS-1218 PARENTHESIS MISSING IN CUR

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a CUR control specification included. However, either the left or the right parenthesis following the CUR keyword is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1103.

BAS–1219 ',' MISSING IN CUR SPEC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a CUR control specification included. However, the comma (,) between the row and column value is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1221 'B' SPEC MUST BE POSITIVE INTEGER <=4

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a B (binary) format specification included with an invalid integer value. The B format specification value must be 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1222 PD FIELD LENGTH MUST <= 16

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a PD (packed decimal) format specification that contains an invalid field length. The PD field length must be less than or equal to 16.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1223 INVALID PD DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a PD (packed decimal) format specification that contains an invalid PD decimal digits entry. The PD decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed twice the field length minus 1.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1224 ZD FIELD LENGTH MUST BE <= 31

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a ZD (zoned decimal) format specification field length that is invalid. The field length must be less than or equal to 31.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–1225 INVALID ZD DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a ZD (zoned decimal) format specification that contains an invalid ZD decimal digits entry. The ZD decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed the field length.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1226 G OR N FIELD LENGTH MUST BE <= 31

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a G (general) or N (numeric) format specification that is invalid. The field length must be less than or equal to 31.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1227 INVALID G OR N DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a G (general) or N (numeric) format specification that contains an invalid decimal digits entry. The decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed the field length.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1228 FIELD LENGTH CANNOT BE 0

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with an N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal) format specification that contains an invalid positions value. The positions value (field length) must be an entry greater than 0.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1229 INVALID DEC DIGITS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a G (general), N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal) format specification with something other than a positive integer specified for the number of decimal digits.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1230 INVALID FIELD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a G (general), N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal) format specification with a field length specified with something other than a positive integer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS-1231 INVALID USE OF '¬'

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered. The cursor is positioned where the error was detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a PIC format specification included that specified an exponentiation symbol (¬). The exponentiation symbol is not valid in a PIC format specification that includes a floating symbol or a Z. (+, –, $, *) or zero suppression digit specifier (Z).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1232   PIC > 31 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered.
The cursor is positioned where the error was
detected.

A FORM statement was entered that contains a
PIC clause with more than 31 characters.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1233   INVALID ROW OR COLUMN IN CUR

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered.
The cursor is positioned where the error was
detected.

A FORM statement was entered with a CUR
format specification that had an invalid row or
column. The valid form is CUR (row,column)
where row and column are positive integer
constants or numeric variables.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–1103.

BAS – 1240   COMMAND VALID ONLY IN PROC

Cause

Operator: A format error has been encountered.
The cursor is positioned where the error was
detected.

You entered a SKIP or ALERT command from
the keyboard. These commands are only valid
in BASIC procedures.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec
  Adv key to enter the command.

- Enter another BASIC command or statement
  to continue.

- If the HELP facility is available, use the HELP
  command or Help key to view the correct
  format for the command desired.

BAS – 1241   CANNOT LOCK DATA FILE

Cause

Operator: You entered the LOCK command and
attempted to lock a data file. Only BASIC
SUBR programs can be locked. The data is not
locked.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–1100.

BAS – 1600   I/O ERROR DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: The line just entered is a command and
it caused the file to close. An input/output
error occurred during the close sequence. The
command has not been executed. The file
reference number is identified in the message
text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–1100.

BAS – 1601   NO SPACE IN LIBRARY DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: The line just entered is a command and
it caused the file to close. There is no space
available in the library for the source or
procedure member. The command has not
been executed. The file reference number is
identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–1100.

BAS-1602 NO SPACE IN DIRECTORY DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: The line just entered is a command and it caused the library source or procedure member to close. There is no space available in the library directory for the source or procedure member. The command has not been executed. The file reference number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-1603 MEMBER BEING EDITED DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: The line just entered is a command and it caused the library source or procedure member to close. The source or procedure member is currently being edited by SEU or another BASIC program. The command has not been executed. The file reference number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-1604 MEMBER CREATED BEFORE CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: The line just entered is a command and it closed the file. This library source or procedure member was opened as a new member. However, this file has been closed before by another BASIC program or System/34 utility program. The file reference number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-3000 AUTOMATIC LINE NUMBERING ENDED

Cause

Operator: The AUTO command was previously entered. Automatic numbering of input lines has ended because the next line number generated would have exceeded the maximum value of 99999.

Recovery

If there are more lines to enter, use the RENUM command to generate new line numbers for each line.

BAS-3100 WORK SPACE CLEARED FOR PROGRAM ENTRY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the CLEAR command to clear the work space. All program statements or data lines and variables have been deleted, any open files have been closed, and the current program or data name has been cleared. You can now enter BASIC program statements and commands.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-3101 WORK SPACE CLEARED FOR DATA ENTRY

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the CLEAR DATA command. The work space is cleared, any open files are closed, and the current program or data name is cleared from the work space. You are now in EDIT DATA mode and can enter data and BASIC commands.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-3102 PROCEDURE NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: You entered the CLEAR PROC command; however, there is no BASIC procedure currently active. If BASIC is active, any open files remain open, and the work space is not cleared.

Recovery

Enter another BASIC command or statement to continue. You can use the HELP command to view the correct format for the command desired.

BAS-3103 PROCEDURE ENDED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the CLEAR PROC command. All open procedure files are closed, and input is reset to the keyboard. The work area is not cleared, and any open files remain open.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-3200 LIBRARY DEFAULT CHANGED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You used the library command to change the default library.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-3300 END OF PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the PROC or SUBPROC command. The command has completed executing.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-3301 PROCEDURE NESTING GREATER THAN 8

Cause

Operator: The PROC or SUBPROC command was executed. However, the user attempted to open more than eight procedure files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-3302 PROCEDURE INTERRUPTED

Cause

Operator: You were running a BASIC procedure when you selected the inquiry option. The BASIC procedure was interrupted.

Recovery

If the procedure was executing in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter OFF to return to System/34 command mode.

- Enter CLEAR PROC to exit the procedure.

- Enter a blank line to continue executing the BASIC procedure.

If executing a procedure using BASICP, select one of the following options:

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–3400 FILE DELETED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the FREE command to free a data file. The file has been deleted.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–3401 LIBRARY MEMBER REMOVED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the FREE command to free a library source or subroutine member. The member has been removed from the specified library.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–3402 CANNOT DELETE A LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You attempted to use the FREE command to delete a data file. However, the file specified is a library. Libraries cannot be deleted using BASIC.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3403 FILE IS IN USE

Cause

Operator: You entered the FREE command; however, the file specified by the FREE command is currently being used.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3404 FILE DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: You entered the FREE command; however, the file specified by the FREE command does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3405 USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO DELETE FILE

Cause

Operator: You entered the FREE command; however, you are not authorized to delete the file specified by the FREE command.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

Note: If you want authorization to delete this file, contact your security officer.

BAS–3406 I/O ERROR DURING FREE

Cause

Operator: You entered the FREE command to delete a file or remove a library member. However, an input/output error occurred while the file or member was being deleted.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3407 FILE NOT FREED

Cause

Operator: You entered the FREE command to delete the file; however, an error occurred and the file was not deleted.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS – 3500 NO PROGRAM TO LIST

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIST command. However, no program is in the work space. Either a CLEAR command was entered prior to the LIST command or no statements have been entered in command mode yet.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS – 3501 LINE NUMBER LESS THAN FIRST LINE

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIST command. However, the line number specified is less than the number of the first line in the work space.

Recovery

Do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to enter the command.

- Enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- If the HELP facility is available, press the Help key to view the correct format for the statement.

BAS – 3502 PROGRAM IS LOCKED

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIST, LISTP, SAVE, or REPLACE command with SOURCE specified. However, either you have previously entered a LOCK command, or the program that was previously loaded was locked. A program that has been locked cannot be listed or saved in source form; it can only be loaded, executed, or saved in SUBR form.

Recovery

The command is ignored. No operator response is required.

BAS – 3503 FRONT OF PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIST command and have attempted to scroll beyond the first line of the program. No more lines can be displayed by scrolling backward.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS – 3504 END OF PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIST command and have attempted to scroll beyond the last line of the program. No more lines can be displayed by scrolling forward.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS – 3505 FRONT OF DATA

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the LIST command and attempted to scroll beyond the first line of the data file. Additional lines cannot be displayed by scrolling backwards.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS – 3506 END OF DATA

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the LIST command and attempted to scroll beyond the last line of the data file. Additional lines cannot be displayed by scrolling forward.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–3507 NO DATA TO LIST

Cause

Operator: You are in EDIT DATA mode and have entered the LIST command. However, there is no data to list.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3600 LIST TO PRINTER COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LISTP command to list a portion, or all, of the program or data in the work space on the printer. The list operation is complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–3601 NO LINES WITHIN THE SPECIFIED RANGE

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LISTP command to print the lines specified from the begin line to the end line parameter. However, there are no lines to print within the specified range.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–3602 PRINTER CANNOT BE ALLOCATED NOW

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LISTP command to list the program or data in the work space on the printer. However, the printer cannot be allocated at this time.

Recovery

Try the command again, later. The printer may be available then.

BAS–3603 PRINTER IN USE

Cause

Operator: You entered a RUN or GO command with the TRACEP keyword specified, or you entered a LISTP command. The printer associated with this work station is not spooled and is currently being used by another task.

Recovery

Try the command again, later when the other task is finished.

BAS–3604 PRINTER OFF LINE

Cause

Operator: You entered a RUN or GO command with the TRACEP keyword specified, or you entered a LISTP command. However, the printer associated with this work station is off line.

Recovery

Either initialize the printer on line or use the SET command and redirect the printer output for this work station to another printer. Then retry the command.

Note: See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the SET command.

BAS–3605 CROSS-REFERENCE COMPLETE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered the LISTP XREF command to list the program and cross-reference to the printer. The operation is complete.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

BAS–3606 XREF NOT ALLOWED IN DATA MODE

Cause

Operator: You entered the LISP XREF command while in data mode. The XREF keyword is only allowed while in program mode.

Recovery

The recovery for the message is the same as for BAS–1100.

BAS−3700 PROGRAM HAS BEEN LOADED

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD command to load a program into the work area. The program has been successfully loaded.

Recovery

No operator action is required.

BAS−3701 DATA HAS BEEN LOADED OR MERGED

Cause

Operator: You are in EDIT DATA mode and have either entered a LOAD command with the DATA keyword specified or entered the MERGE command.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS−3703 MEMBER COULD NOT BE FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD, MERGE, PROC, or SUBPROC command, or you entered the BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure. However, the member name specified either is incorrect or does not exist in the specified library, or you specified SOURCE and the program was saved as a subroutine member, or you have not specified SOURCE and the program was saved as a source member.

Recovery

If you are running BASIC command mode, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1100.

·   If you are running in BASICR or BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS−3704 LIBRARY COULD NOT BE FOUND

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LIBRARY, LOAD, MERGE, PROC, REPLACE, SAVE, or SUBPROC command, or you entered the BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure. However, the library name specified either is incorrect or does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−1100.

BAS−3705 LIBRARY CANNOT BE ACCESSED FOR LOAD

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD or MERGE command or the BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure, but the library name specified is a secured library and you are not authorized to access it.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode, contact your security officer before trying the LOAD command again.

If you are running in BASICR or BASICP procedure mode, select the appropriate option that is displayed, and contact your security officer.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–3706 PROGRAM IS TOO LARGE TO LOAD

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD command or the BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure to load a program into the work space. However, the program is too large to fit within the current work space. The program may fit in a larger work space.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode, you must increase the work space before you continue with this job by signing off BASIC and signing on with a larger work space.

If you are running in BASICR or BASICP procedure mode, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

Note: To increase the BASIC region size, and thus the work area size, enter the OFF command, then enter the BASIC, BASICR, or BASICP command and specify a larger region size.

BAS–3707 SUBR MEMBER IS NOT A BASIC PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: You have entered the BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure or the LOAD or MERGE command. The member name you specified is assumed to be an SUBR (type R) library member. The SUBR member found is not a BASIC program.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode or BASICP mode, the recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

If you are running in BASICR mode, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS−3710 CONTINUED LINE IS LAST LINE OF SOURCE MEMBER

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD command to load a SOURCE (type S) library member. A continuation symbol (&) was the last character in the last line of the source member.

Recovery

If you are loading a SOURCE program or data, do one of the following:

- Correct the error and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue loading.

- If you want to correct the error later, press one of the Roll keys, or clear the line and press the Enter/Rec Adv key to ignore the error and continue loading.

- Enter any command to terminate loading the program.

- If the HELP facility is available, use the Help key to view the correct format for the statement.

If you are running in BASICP mode, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved, and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk remain deleted. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS−3711 COMMANDS NOT ALLOWED FROM A SOURCE LOAD

Cause

Operator: You have entered the LOAD command to load a program that is a SOURCE (type S) library member, but the source program contains a line that does not begin with a line number or a continuation symbol (&).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−3710.

BAS−3712 LOAD OR MERGE INTERRUPTED

Cause

Operator: You were using the LOAD command to load source or data or you were using the MERGE command to merge data when you selected the inquiry option (option 4). The LOAD or MERGE procedure was interrupted.

Recovery

If the LOAD or MERGE procedure was executing in BASIC command mode, enter another command to terminate the procedure, or press the Enter key to continue running the LOAD or MERGE command.

If executing a procedure using BASICP, select one of the following options:

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step. ·

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS−3800 MERGE COMMAND COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: A MERGE command was entered to merge a portion or all of a saved program. The requested operation is complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–3801 CANNOT MERGE A LOCKED PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: A MERGE command was entered to merge a portion or all of a previously saved program. However, the member containing the lines to be merged is locked.

Recovery

The MERGE command is terminated. The program in the work area remains unchanged. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS–1103.

BAS–3802 MERGE RECORD NUMBER GREATER THAN 9999

Cause

Operator: You are in EDIT DATA mode and have entered a MERGE command which specified more than 9999 records be merged into the work space. 9999 is the maximum number of records that can be merged at one time.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–4000 RENUM COMPLETED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have entered the RENUM command to renumber the BASIC program or data. The renumbering operation is complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS–4001 NO PROGRAM TO RENUMBER

Cause

Operator: You were in NORMAL EDIT mode and used the RENUM command to renumber a program. However, there was no program to renumber.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1103.

BAS–4002 RENUM RANGE DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: You have entered a RENUM command with a line number range that does not exist. The line numbers are not changed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–4003 LINE NUMBERS WILL EXCEED 99999

Cause

Operator: You have entered a RENUM command to renumber the lines in a BASIC program or data. However, the combination of the new line number and the increment value specified will cause the line numbers to exceed the limit of 99999.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS–4004 MERGE OR RENUM RANGE CONTAINS LINE line number

Cause

Operator: You have entered a MERGE or RENUM command with a line number range specified that contains existing line numbers. Renumbering or merging must be specified in a range that does not contain existing BASIC line numbers. The first invalid line number is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS—4005 LINE line number REFERS TO NONEXISTENT LINE

Cause

Operator: You have entered a RENUM or MERGE command to renumber a BASIC program. However, the line number identified in the message text contains a reference to a line number in the renumbering range that does not exist. There may be an error in the statement that control is to pass to (such as GOTO, IF, PRINT USING, or GOSUB).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS—4006 NO DATA TO RENUMBER

Cause

Operator: You were in EDIT DATA mode and used the RENUM command to renumber a data file. However, there was no data to renumber.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS—4100 NO PROGRAM TO RUN

Cause

Operator: You have entered the RUN command. However, the work space is empty or you are currently in data mode.

Recovery

Either load or enter a program before reentering the RUN command. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS–1100.

BAS—4101 LINE line number IS NOT IN PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: A GO command has been entered that specifies a line number that does not exist in the program. The line number entry must be between 1 and 99999 and correspond to a line number in the program. The invalid line number is given in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–1100.

BAS—4102 PROC PARAMETER NOT ALLOWED FROM KEYBOARD

Cause

Operator: You entered RUN with the PROC keyword specified from the keyboard. If it is in a BASIC procedure, RUN can have only the PROC keyword specified.

Recovery

Enter another BASIC command or statement to continue. You can use the HELP command to view the correct format for the command desired.

BAS—4200 PROGRAM HAS BEEN SAVED

Cause

Operator: You have entered the REPLACE or SAVE command to save the BASIC program in the work space. The save or replace operation is complete.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-4201 NO PROGRAM OR DATA TO SAVE OR REPLACE

Cause

Operator: You have entered the REPLACE or SAVE command to save the BASIC program or data in the work space. However, the work space is empty.

Recovery

Either load or enter a program or data and then reenter the SAVE or REPLACE command. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4202 DATA HAS BEEN SAVED

Cause

Operator: You entered the SAVE or REPLACE command while in EDIT DATA mode. The data in the work space has been saved in a library source member.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS-4203 MEMBER NAME ALREADY IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You have entered a SAVE command. However, the member name specified already exists in the library.

Recovery

If you intended to change an already existing member, use the REPLACE command instead of the SAVE command. Otherwise, use the SAVE command with a different member name specified. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4204 NOT ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: You have entered a REPLACE or SAVE command. However, there is not enough library space to save the BASIC program or data.

Recovery

Before a SAVE or REPLACE command can be issued for the library specified in the command you must increase the size or condense the contents of the library, or save or replace the program or data in another library. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about libraries. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4205 NOT ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE IN DIRECTORY

Cause

Operator: You have entered the REPLACE or SAVE command. However, there is not enough space available in the library directory to add another member name.

Recovery

Enter a SAVE or REPLACE command specifying a different library, or enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

Note: You may run the BLDLIBR procedure and create a new user library. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the BLDLIBR procedure.

BAS-4206 MEMBER IS BEING EDITED--CANNOT REPLACE NOW

Cause

Operator: You have entered the REPLACE command to replace a source member. However, the source entry utility (SEU) or another BASIC program is currently accessing the library member.

Recovery

Either wait and try the command again later, or replace the program in a different member or library. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4207 PERMANENT I/O ERROR--MEMBER NOT SAVED

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error occurred while attempting to save or replace a BASIC program or data. The specified member is not saved or replaced.

Recovery

Try the command again. If the error reoccurs, specify a different member in the same library, or specify a different library. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative. For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4208 LIBRARY NOT AVAILABLE FOR UPDATE

Cause

Operator: You entered the SAVE, REPLACE, or FREE command that specifies a library that you do not have update access to.

Recovery

Contact your security officer for access, or enter the command with a library specified that you have access to.

For additional recovery information for this message, see the recovery for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4209 MEMBER NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: You entered a REPLACE or SAVE command without a member name specified. However, the program or data was not previously loaded or saved so there is no default member name to use, or the member name was cleared using the CLEAR command.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4210 NAME CANNOT BE DIR, ALL, NEW OR SYSTEM

Cause

Operator: A LOAD, SAVE, MERGE, REPLACE, PROC, SUBPROC, or FREE command was entered with one of the following names: DIR, ALL, NEW, or SYSTEM. These keywords are reserved and cannot be used as member names.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS-4211 MEMBER NAME CANNOT CONTAIN '.'

Cause

Operator: You entered a SAVE or REPLACE command; however, a period was specified in the member name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-1100.

BAS–5000 LINE line number: HAS NO MATCHING FOR STMT

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a NEXT statement that does not have a matching FOR statement preceding it. Each NEXT statement must have a matching FOR statement preceding it somewhere in the program.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode (no options displayed), you can do one of the following in response to this error:

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to start the program over again.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

If you are executing a BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure and are in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter a CLEAR PROC command to exit the procedure.

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to start the program over.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

Any files open at the time of the error remain open. You may enter a GO END command to close the files.

If you are running in BASICR or BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–5001 LINE line number: HAS NO MATCHING NEXT STMT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a FOR statement that does not have a matching NEXT statement following it. Each FOR statement must have a matching NEXT statement following it somewhere in the program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS–5002 LINE line number: INCORRECTLY ENDS A FOR LOOP

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a NEXT statement with a control variable specified that does not match the control variable of the preceding FOR statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS–5003 LINE line number: EXCEEDS FOR NESTING LIMIT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a FOR statement that is nested within other FOR statement loops to a depth that exceeds the system maximum of 100 nested FOR statements.

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode (no options displayed), you can do one of the following in response to this error:

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to continue processing at the line where the error occurred.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

If you are executing a BASICR, BASIC MRT, or BASICP procedure and are in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter a CLEAR PROC command to exit the procedure.

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to continue processing at the line where the error occurred.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

Any files open at the time of the error remain open. You may enter a GO END command to close the files.

If you are running in BASICR or BASICP, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–5004 LINE line number: HAS NO MATCHING DEF STMT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an FNEND statement that does not have a matching DEF statement preceding it in the program. Each FNEND statement must have a DEF statement preceding it in the program with no other intervening FNEND statements.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS-5005 LINE line number: HAS NO MATCHING FNEND STMT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DEF statement that does not have a matching FNEND statement following it in the program. Each DEF statement that defines a multiline function must have an FNEND statement following the statements, with no other intervening DEF statements, to indicate the end of the multiline function.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5000.

BAS-5006 LINE line number: HAS A NESTED DEF STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DEF statement that is contained within another function definition statement group. DEF statements cannot be nested within other DEF/FNEND statement groups.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5000.

BAS-5007 LINE line number: STATEMENTS FOLLOW END STATEMENT line number

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an END statement, and there are other statements following it in the program. If the END statement is specified, it must be the last statement in the BASIC program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5000.

BAS–5008 INSUFFICIENT STORAGE TO RUN PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is not enough main storage space remaining to run the BASIC program.

Programmer: Either the region size specified on the BASIC command is too small, or the program is too large in regard to the available work space. If the program is too large, it may be caused by too many of one or more of the following:

- Variables

- Arrays

- Files

- FOR/NEXT loops

- DEF and FNEND statements

- DATA statements

- USE statements

- DIM statements

- OPTION statements

- END statements

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode (no options displayed), you can do one of the following in response to this error:

- Save the program, enter the OFF command, sign on again with a larger region size or larger work space partition, reload the program, and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Modify the program to use less of the data areas, and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

If you are running in BASICR, BASIC MRT, or BASICP procedure, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–5009 LINE line number: TRANSFERS OUT OF FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that will transfer control out of the currently executing user-defined function (DEF/FNEND statement group). The following statements cannot be specified within a DEF/FNEND statement group if they transfer control out of the DEF/FNEND statement group:

- GOTO

- GOSUB

- ON . . . GOTO

- ON . . . GOSUB

- IF

- EXIT

- I/O statements with error clauses

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS−5010 LINE line number: TRANSFERS INTO FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that will transfer control into a user-defined function (DEF/FNEND statement group). A user-defined function can be entered only by a reference to the function in an expression. This error could have been caused by one of the following statements:

- GOTO
- GOSUB
- ON . . . GOTO
- ON . . . GOSUB
- ON Condition
- EXIT
- IF
- I/O statements with an error clause

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS−5011 LINE line number: INCORRECT VARIABLE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references a variable incorrectly. This is caused by either a scalar reference to a variable that was previously defined as an array or an array reference to a variable that was previously defined as a scalar. A variable cannot be defined as both an array and a scalar in the same program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS−5012 LINE line number: TOO MANY FUNCTIONS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references more than 20 intrinsic functions for the first time in the program. There is no limit to the number of intrinsic functions that can be specified in a program, but no more than 20 previously unreferenced (specified for the first time) intrinsic functions can appear in a single statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS−5013 LINE line number: UNDEFINED FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references an undefined user function. The program does not have a DEF statement defining a function having the same name as that referenced in the specified line.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5014 LINE line number: TOO MANY ARGUMENTS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references a user-defined function. However, the statement contains more arguments than were specified in the DEF statement that defines the user function. The number of arguments must be the same.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5015 LINE line number: ARGUMENT OF WRONG TYPE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references a user-defined function with an argument of the wrong data type. At least one of the function's arguments is of a different data type (character or numeric) than the corresponding parameter in the DEF statement that defines the function.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5016 LINE line number: TOO FEW ARGUMENTS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references a user-defined function. However, the statement contains fewer arguments than were specified in the DEF statement that defines the user functions. The number of arguments must be the same.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5017 LINE line number: EXPRESSION TOO COMPLEX

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement with an expression that is too complex to evaluate. This is most likely caused by too many levels of parentheses in the expression combined with too many function arguments.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5018 LINE line number: DUPLICATE FUNCTION NAME

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DEF statement with a function name that is the same as that of another DEF statement following it in the program. Each DEF statement must have a unique function name associated with it.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS—5019 LINE line number: MISSING FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered in a BASIC program. All the modules required for running BASIC are not on the system. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references an intrinsic function that could not be found in the BASIC library (#BLLIB).

Recovery

Reinstall or reload the BASIC support on the system. If the error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS—5020 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE ARRAY BASE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies an array base different from the array base currently in effect. This error occurs when an OPTION statement has been changed or added and a GO command entered, or when a CHAIN statement is specified and the chained program has a different base parameter specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5021 LINE line number: DUPLICATE ARRAY BASE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the BASE parameter. However, the BASE parameter has already been specified on a previous OPTION statement. The BASE parameter can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS—5022 LINE line number: DUPLICATE PRECISION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement with either the SPREC or LPREC parameter specified. However, a previous OPTION statement already specified the precision to be used. The SPREC or LPREC parameter can only be specified once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS—5023 LINE line number: DUPLICATE PRTZO

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the PRTZO parameter. However, the PRTZO parameter has already been specified in a previous OPTION statement. The PRTZO parameter can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS—5024 LINE line number: DUPLICATE RD

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the RD parameter. However, the RD parameter has already been specified in a previous OPTION statement. The RD parameter can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS—5025 LINE line number: DUPLICATE INVP

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the INVP parameter. However, the INVP parameter has already been specified in a previous OPTION statement. The INVP parameter can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS−5026 LINE line number: DUPLICATE COLLATE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the COLLATE parameter. However, the COLLATE parameter has already been specified in a previous OPTION statement. The COLLATE parameter can be specified only once in a program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5000.

BAS−5027 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE TYPE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement that is attempting to dimension an array with a variable name that was previously defined as a scalar, or the DIM statement is attempting to define the length of a character scalar previously defined as a character array. This error can occur after you modify or add a DIM statement and then enter a GO command, or chain to another program and attempt to change the type of a USE variable.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5003.

BAS−5028 LINE line number: DUPLICATE DIMENSIONING

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement that has duplicate dimensioning. That is, an attempt was made to dimension an array or define the length of a character scalar for a variable already dimensioned. A variable may be dimensioned only once in a program (although it can be redimensioned any number of times).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5000.

BAS−5029 LINE line number: CANNOT EXPAND ARRAY SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement that is to dimension an array to a size greater than what it was in a previous run. This error can occur after you modify or add a DIM statement that increases the total size required for an array that is already dimensioned, then enter a GO command. You cannot increase the total size of an array without rerunning the program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5003.

BAS – 5030 LINE line number: CANNOT EXPAND STRING SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement that is to dimension a scalar string variable to a size greater than what it was in a previous run. This error can occur after you modify or add a DIM statement that increases the length of a string variable that is already defined, then enter a GO command. You cannot increase the length of a string variable without rerunning the program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS – 5031 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE STRING SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement that is to change the maximum length of each element in a string array to a value that is different from that in a previous run. This error can occur after you modify or add a DIM statement that changes the maximum string length for a string array that is already defined, then enter a GO command. You cannot change the length of string array elements without rerunning the program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS – 5032 LINE line number: REFERS TO NONEXISTENT LINE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that references a line in the program that does not exist. This error is most likely the result of a statement being specified that transfers control to another line (such as GOTO, GOSUB, PRINT, USING, and so on).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS – 5033 PROGRAM ENDED AT LINE line number

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The BASIC program was ended, at the line number identified in the message text by an END statement. All open files are closed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: If the line number is 99999/99, control passed through the last line of the program (which was not an END statement) and BASIC assumed an END statement with the given line number.

BAS – 5034 TRACE: LINE line number

Cause

Operator: TRACE ON is currently enabled in the program, or a RUN or GO command was entered with the mode parameter specified as TRACE. The line number specified in the message text is the line in the program that will be executed next.

Recovery

No operator response is required if the work station file is not open. If the work station file is open, select option 0 to continue program execution.

BAS-5035   LINE line number: DATA STACK OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a statement that, when evaluated, resulted in a data stack overflow condition. This can be caused by too many levels of function calls with too many arguments, especially long strings, or by a statement that contains an expression that is too complex.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5036   LINE line number: RETURN STACK OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a GOSUB statement, an ON . . . GOSUB statement, or a function reference that caused the internal return stack to overflow. The maximum level of GOSUB, ON . . . GOSUB, and/or function nesting operations is 40.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5037   LINE line number: RETURN ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a RETURN statement, but a corresponding GOSUB statement was not executed previously.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5038   LINE line number: INVALID RETURN

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a RETURN statement that is in a user function (DEF/FNEND). A RETURN statement cannot be used to exit from a multiline function definition. The FNEND statement must be executed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5039   LINE line number: CANNOT DO FNEND FROM GOSUB

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an FNEND statement, but a RETURN statement was expected since the program was executing a subroutine invoked via a GOSUB statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5040   LINE line number: EXPR OUT OF LINE RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an ON *expr* GOTO or an ON *expr* GOSUB statement without the NONE clause specified. The *expr* value, when rounded to an integer, does not correspond to the position of any of the line references in the statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS—5041 LINE line number: SUBSCRIPT RANGE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a reference to an array. However, the array subscript specifies an array element that is outside the bounds of the array.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5042 LINE line number: INVALID END TO A FOR LOOP

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a NEXT statement that was executed without having previously executed the corresponding FOR statement. That is, the FOR loop was not entered at the beginning of the FOR/NEXT pair but somewhere in between.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5043 LINE line number: NUMERIC OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a numeric expression or intrinsic function that, when evaluated, produced a result that was larger than or equal to in absolute value than 1E+126 (1×10^{126}). The result is replaced by 1E+126, with the same sign as the original result, and execution continues.

Recovery

No operator response is required unless option 0 is issued (the work station file is open). If it is, select it and then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding a preceding ON OFLOW statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the ON Condition statement and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5044 LINE line number: NUMERIC UNDERFLOW

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a numeric expression or intrinsic function that, when evaluated, produced a result that was smaller in absolute value than 1E-130 (1 X 10⁻¹³⁰). The result is replaced with zero and execution continues.

Recovery

No operator response is required unless option 0 is issued (the work station file is open). If it is, select it and then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding a preceding ON UFLOW statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the ON Condition statement and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5045 LINE line number: DIVISION BY ZERO

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a numeric expression or intrinsic function that, when evaluated, caused a division by zero. The result is replaced by 1E+126, with the same sign as the numerator and execution continues.

Recovery

No operator response is required unless option 0 is issued (the work station file is open). If it is, select it and then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding a preceding ON ZDIV statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the ON Condition statement and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5046 LINE line number: STRING OVERFLOW

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a string expression that, when evaluated, caused a string overflow in one of the following ways:

- The string length exceeds 255 characters.

- The value to be assigned to a string variable, either by an assignment or input I/O statement, exceeds the maximum length of the variable (no assignment is made).

- The length of a string expression exceeds the length of a FORM or IMAGE statement field specification for an output I/O statement.

- A string is passed to a user function that is longer than the maximum length allowed for that parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the I/O statement, either a SOFLOW clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a SOFLOW clause, or by coding a preceding ON SOFLOW statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5047 LINE line number: INVALID FUNCTION VALUE SET

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an assignment statement (LET) with an entry on the left of the equal (=) sign that is a user-defined function name. Either, there is no currently active user-defined function, or the currently active user-defined function does not have the same function name.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5048 CANNOT BEGIN PROGRAM WITHIN FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: You entered a GO command to start execution of a BASIC program, but specified a line number that is within a multiline function definition. A program cannot be resumed in the middle of a function definition.

Recovery

Enter the GO command with a line number that is outside a multiline function definition, or enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

BAS-5049 LINE line number: INCORRECT SUBSCRIPT COUNT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a reference to an array that has an incorrect number of subscripts. Either, a one dimensional array was referenced with two subscripts, or a two dimensional array was referenced with one subscript.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5050 LINE line number: INVALID EXIT CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement with an EXIT clause included. However, the line referenced by the EXIT clause is not an EXIT statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5051 LINE line number: INVALID USING CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement with a USING clause included. However, the line referenced by the USING clause is not a FORM or IMAGE statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5052 LINE line number: INVALID FILE REFERENCE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement that has a file reference out of the range of 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS—5053 LINE line number: REFERS TO UNOPENED FILE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement with a file reference referencing a file that is not open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5054 LINE line number: FUNCTION DOES NESTED I/O

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement with a function in the data list that performed an I/O operation.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5055 PROGRAM STOPPED AT LINE line number

Cause

Operator: A STOP statement has been encountered at the line identified in the message text. All files associated with this program are closed.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

BAS—5056 PROGRAM INTERRUPTED AT LINE line number

Cause

Operator: You have interrupted execution of the BASIC program by selecting an inquiry 4-option. The program was interrupted at the line identified in the message text. Any files that were open remain open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding a preceding ON ATTN statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can by used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the ON Condition statement and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5057 LINE line number: INVALID CODE VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a STOP or END statement with a CODE value that, when rounded and converted to an integer, was not in the range 0 to 9999. Any files that were open remain open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5059 LINE line number: EXIT INTO FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line caused an exception condition that was handled by an ON Condition statement. However, the ON Condition statement attempted to transfer control from the program mainline into a user-defined function. Control cannot be passed into a user-defined function.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5060 LINE line number: CONVERSION ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line caused a data conversion error. The data conversion error might have occurred because a string could not be converted to a valid number by the VAL intrinsic function, or CHR$ of a negative number was requested.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding a preceding ON CONV statement in the program. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the ON Condition statement and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5061 LINE line number: DUPLICATE KEY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement that attempted to write a record to a keyed file. However, the key field in the record is the same as a key that already exists in the file. The record is not written to the file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement a DUPKEY clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a DUPKEY clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5062 LINE line number: DUPLICATE RECORD

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement that attempted to write a record to a direct file. However, a record with the same relative record number already exists in the file. The record is not written to the file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement a DUPREC clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a DUPREC clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5063 LINE line number: END OF FILE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement for which an end-of-file condition occurred.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an EOF clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an EOF clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5064 LINE line number: PERMANENT I/O ERROR

Cause

Operator: A permanent I/O error has occurred during processing of an I/O operation. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Notes:
1. This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.
2. If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

BAS-5065 LINE line number: NO MATCHING KEY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ, RESTORE, REWRITE, or DELETE statement with the KEY clause included. However, there is no record with the specified key in the file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement a NOKEY clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a NOKEY clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5066 LINE line number: NO MATCHING RECORD

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ, REWRITE, DELETE, or RESTORE statement with the REC clause included. However, the record requested is not present in the specified file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement a NOREC clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a NOREC clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5067 LINE line number: UPDATE CANNOT CHANGE KEY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a REWRITE statement for an indexed file. However, you attempted to change the key for that record. The key of an existing record may not be changed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5069 LINE line number: INVALID KEY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ, REWRITE, DELETE, or a RESTORE statement with a KEY parameter that contains a hexadecimal 'FF'. A record key may not contain a hexadecimal 'FF'.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5072 LINE line number: FILE ALREADY OPEN

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement for a disk file, print file, or library member that is already open. A file with the same file name value in the file-ID parameter occurred previously and was not closed. For printers, if a name value was not specified, a name value of BASIC n (where n, the file reference, is padded to the left with zeroes to make a three-digit number) was implicitly generated. Only one printer file may be open for a printer that is not spooled.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5073 LINE line number: FILE REFERENCE IN USE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with a file reference that has been used previously to open another file, and that file has not been closed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5074 LINE line number: BUFFER TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The READ statement in the specified line requires a larger RECL value in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement that was used to open the work station or communications file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5075 LINE line number: CANNOT GET DISK SPACE

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement for a new disk file that requires more disk space than is currently available.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Notes:
1. The disk should be compressed or some files should be deleted before running this program.
2. This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5076 LINE line number: CANNOT GET FILE

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The file you are attempting to access is currently being used by another program. Either this program or the other program did not specify SHR on the OPEN statement. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text. You may not be able to run your program until the file is closed by the other program.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that specifies the name of a file that is being used by another program. If the file can be shared, specify SHR in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement, and request that other users do the same.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5077 LINE line number: FILE ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The file to be created already exists. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement for a new disk file or library member. However, this file already exists.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Notes:
1. You may have to use the FREE command to delete the existing file or remove the existing library member before running the program.
2. This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5078 LINE line number: FILE DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The program attempted to access a file that does not exist. The required file might not have been loaded prior to running the program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement for a disk file that already exists. However, the file does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5079 LINE line number: INVALID INDEX

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The program has attempted to access an indexed file with an invalid index. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that is attempting to open a file with an invalid index area. The file must be rebuilt before it can be used.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5080 LINE line number: CANNOT GET VTOC ENTRY

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The VTOC is full; therefore, the required file cannot be created. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with a file specified that cannot be loaded in the VTOC because the VTOC is full. Some files may have to be deleted before this program can be run.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Notes:
1. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the VTOC.
2. This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5081 LINE line number: UNAUTHORIZED FILE ACCESS

Cause

Operator: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that is attempting to access a file that you do not have the authority to access.

Recovery

Contact your security officer for information concerning access to this file.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5082 LINE line number: INVALID 'RECL' IN OPEN STMT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that has an invalid RECL value in the file-ID. The RECL value must be a nonzero positive integer that is from 1 to 4096 for disk files, from 2 to 198 for printers, or from 40 to 120 for library source or procedure members.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5084 LINE line number: INVALID POSITION CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an input/output statement with an invalid position clause specified for the access method chosen when the file was opened.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5085 LINE line number: LAST ACCESS WAS NOT INPUT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a REREAD, DELETE, or a REWRITE statement with no position clause, but the previous operation was not an input operation (READ or REREAD).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS—5086 LINE line number: INVALID RECORD FILE CLAUSE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains either a WRITE or a REWRITE statement with a FORMAT, INDIC, or START LINE clause specified, but the file was not opened as the work station or communications file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5087 LINE line number: INVALID RECORD DATA

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE or REWRITE statement that is to write data to a delete-capable file. However, the data contains hexadecimal 'FF' in the first byte, signifying it is deleted. The record is not written.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5088 LINE line number: INVALID RECORD NUMBER

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains either a WRITE, REWRITE, or a READ statement that attempted to access a record file with a record number less than one or greater than 16,777,215 ($2^{24}-1$).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5089 LINE line number: RECORD NUMBER MISSING

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement to a record file, using random access by relative record number, but the REC= clause was not specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5090 LINE line number: INVALID KEY LENGTH

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ, RESTORE, DELETE, or REWRITE statement that specifies an invalid key length in the KEY clause. Either a key argument is not the same length as the keys in the file, or a search argument has a length of zero or a length that is greater than that of the keys in the file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5091 LINE line number: INVALID KEYED RANDOM READ

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ statement for an indexed file that was opened with KEYED and RANDOM specified in the OPEN statement, but the KEY= clause is missing from the READ statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5093 LINE line number: NO CONVERSION IN FORM OR IMAGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a FORM or IMAGE statement reference that does not have a conversion specification included. Each FORM or IMAGE statement that is used with a non null data list must include a conversion specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5095 LINE line number: COLON MISSING IN IMAGE STMT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an IMAGE string without a colon (:) following the IMAGE keyword. The colon is required in all IMAGE statements that begin with the IMAGE keyword.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5096 LINE line number: IMAGE INVALID WITH WRITE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE or REWRITE statement that has an IMAGE statement specified as the using clause. The WRITE or REWRITE statements cannot have IMAGE specified as a parameter for the using clause. If specified, the using clause must be FORM.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5097 LINE line number: INVALID CHAIN STATEMENT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that has a format error in the name character expression. The name format is one of the following:

- 'member name'
- 'member name, library name'
- 'SUBPROC = member name'
- 'SUBPROC = member name, library name'
- 'PROC = member name'
- 'PROC = member name, library name'

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5098 LINE line number: TOO MANY CHAIN VARIABLES

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that has more variables specified than can be passed to the other program. Some variables must be eliminated.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5099 LINE line number: LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that is attempting to chain to another program or BASIC procedure. However, the specified library does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5100 LINE line number: LIBRARY CANNOT BE CHAINED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement with a library specified that you do not have read access to.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: Contact your security officer for assistance in obtaining read access to the specified library.

BAS-5101 LINE line number: MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that has a SUBR member or BASIC procedure (*member name*) specified that could not be found in the specified library (*library name*).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5102 LINE line number: PROGRAM TOO LARGE TO LOAD

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that specifies a program to be chained that will not fit in the current BASIC work space.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: To run this program, terminate BASIC and sign on again using the BASIC, BASICR, BASIC MRT, or BASICP procedure and specify a larger region size, or work space partition.

BAS-5103 LINE line number: SUBR MEMBER NOT A BASIC PGM

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that specifies a SUBR library member that does not contain a BASIC program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5104 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE ARRAY SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement specifying an array that is also included in a USE statement of a program that was chained to. However, the total size of the array is different from what the total size was when the array was declared in the chaining program. The array size must be the same as it was dimensioned in the chaining program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5105 LINE line number: DELETE NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DELETE statement for a file that is not INTERNAL, OUTIN, or was not created as a delete-capable.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5106 LINE line number: RESTORE NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a RESTORE statement for a printer file, work station file, display station file, or communications file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5107 LINE line number: LINPUT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a LINPUT statement for a file that is not an INPUT DISPLAY file, or a file reference of 0 was specified and the work station file is open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5108 LINE line number: INPUT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an INPUT statement for a file that is not an INPUT DISPLAY file, or a file reference of 0 was specified and the work station file is open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5109 LINE line number: PRINT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a PRINT statement for a file that is not an OUTPUT DISPLAY file. The file reference must be 0 for the display station, and an integer 1 through 255 for a printer file or for a SOURCE or PROC library member. The file reference cannot be 0 if the work station file is open.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS–5110 LINE line number: GET NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a GET statement for a file that is not a STREAM INPUT file. The GET statement is valid only for STREAM INPUT files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5111 LINE line number: PUT NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a PUT statement for a file that is not a STREAM OUTPUT file. The PUT statement is valid only for STREAM OUTPUT files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5112 LINE line number: READ NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ statement for a file that is either a STREAM file, a DISPLAY file, or an OUTPUT file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5113 LINE line number: WRITE NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement to a file that is either a STREAM, DISPLAY, or an INPUT file. The WRITE statement is not allowed for a KEYED OUTIN file unless RANDOM is specified in the file-ID parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5114 LINE line number: REREAD NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a REREAD statement for a file that was opened as OUTPUT, STREAM, or DISPLAY. The REREAD statement is valid only for accessing a disk internal file, a local data file, or a work station file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5115 LINE line number: REWRITE NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a REWRITE statement for a file that was opened as STREAM, DISPLAY, OUTPUT, or INPUT.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5116 LINE line number: IMAGE INVALID WITH READ

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ or REREAD statement that has IMAGE specified as the USING clause. The IMAGE statement is not valid with input statements.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5117 LINE line number: PIC INVALID WITH INPUT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ statement or a REREAD statement referencing a FORM statement that has a PIC format specification included. The PIC format specification is not allowed with input statements.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5118 LINE line number: USING CLAUSE REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A data list was included on a READ, REREAD, WRITE, or REWRITE statement to the work station file, but there was no USING clause specified in the statement. A USING clause is required when data is to be received from or sent to the work station file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5119 LINE line number: NO INPUT DATA RETURNED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A data list was included on a READ or REREAD statement to the work station file or communications file. However, no data was returned. Either there were no input fields on the format that was last written to the display station, or return input was not specified on the format, and no data was entered.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5120 LINE line number: FORMAT NAME TOO LONG

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement that includes a FORMAT name. However, the FORMAT name is more than the maximum 8 characters in length.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5121 LINE line number: NO INVITES OUTSTANDING

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A WAITIO statement was encountered. There are currently no invites outstanding.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5122 LINE line number: FORMAT NOT IN MEMBER

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WRITE statement to the work station file that includes a FORMAT name. However, the format name is not in the format member that was specified when the work station file was opened.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5123 LINE line number: INVALID ARRAY SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a DIM statement with an array specifying a row and/or column size of 0. However, Base 1 is in effect (specified in a previous OPTION statement). A dimension of 0 is invalid.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5124 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE COLLATE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that includes the COLLATE parameter. However, the collate sequence specified is different from that when the program was initially run.

This error occurs when an OPTION statement has been added or changed and a GO command entered, or when a CHAIN statement is specified and the COLLATE parameter is different from that of the chained program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5125 PAUSE: LINE line number

Cause

Operator: A PAUSE statement with no character expression has been encountered at the line number identified in the message text.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue when you are ready or if option 0 is issued, select it. You can also press the ATTN key and select option 4 from the inquiry menu. After selecting option 4 you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key in response to this message.

BAS-5126 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE PRECISION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPTION statement that specifies the numeric precision parameters (SPREC or LPREC) different from what is currently in effect. This error occurs when an OPTION statement has been added or changed and a GO command entered, or when a CHAIN statement is specified and the chained program has a different numeric precision specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5127 STEP: LINE line number

Cause

Operator: A RUN or GO command was entered with STEP entered as the mode parameter. The line number identified in the message text is the next line to be executed.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue when you are ready, or if option 0 is issued (work station file is open), select it. You can also press the ATTN key and select option 4 from the inquiry menu. After selecting option 4 you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key in response to this message.

BAS-5128 BREAK: LINE line number

Cause

Operator: A BREAK statement with no character expression has been encountered at the line number identified in the message text.

Recovery

Press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue when you are ready, or if option 0 is issued, select it. You can also press the ATTN key and select option 4 from the inquiry menu. After selecting option 4 you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key in response to this message.

BAS-5129 LINE line number: NOT ENOUGH FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS statement with more items on the I/O list than in the FIELDS clause or FIELDS array. Additional fields must be added to the FIELDS array.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5130 LINE line number: FIELDS ARRAY NOT ONE DIMENSION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS MAT string array, and the string array is a two dimensional array. The array must be dimensioned or redimensioned to a one dimensional array, or a different array must be used.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5131 LINE line number: ROW VALUE EXCEEDS SCREEN SIZE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS, and the row value of one of the fields is greater than the number or rows which the work station has (12 or 24). The row value must fit on the display screen.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5132 LINE line number: COLUMN MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 80

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS statement, and the column value of one of the fields is greater than 80. The column value must be less than or equal to 80.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5133 LINE line number: INVALID FIELDS SPEC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS or PRINT FIELDS statement. However, the statement contains a format specification that is not allowed with a FIELDS clause. The valid formats are ZD, N, G, V, C, and PIC.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS—5134 LINE line number: FIELD
EXTENDS PAST END OF SCREEN

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been
encountered in a BASIC program. The error
must be corrected before the program can
continue. The line number where the error
occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS or
PRINT FIELDS statement. However, the
statement has a field that extends past the
lower right corner of the screen.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5135 LINE line number: FORMAT
ERROR IN ROW OR COLUMN

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been
encountered in a BASIC program. The error
must be corrected before the program can
continue. The line number where the error
occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS or
PRINT FIELDS statement. However, the
statement has a field with a row or column
which is not a positive integer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5136 LINE line number: FORMAT
ERROR IN FIELDS ENTRY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been
encountered in a BASIC program. The error
must be corrected before the program can
continue. The line number where the error
occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS or
PRINT FIELDS statement. However, the
statement has a field entry that has invalid
format. The valid format is "ROW, COL, SPEC,
LEADING ATTRIBUTES, TRAILING
ATTRIBUTES". For additional information about
the valid format to use in these statements, see
the *BASIC Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS—5137 LINE line number: FORMAT
ERROR IN FIELDS SPEC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been
encountered in a BASIC program. The error
must be corrected before the program can
continue. The line number where the error
occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS or
PRINT FIELDS statement. However, the
statement has a field entry with a format error.
For additional information about the valid format
to use in these statements, see the *BASIC
Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5138 LINE line number: INPUT FIELDS OVERLAP

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You coded an INPUT FIELDS MAT statement; however, one or more of the input fields specified in the statement overlap.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5139 LINE line number: INVALID CONTINUATION LINE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has been encountered in a BASIC program. The error must be corrected before the program can continue. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A library member is open for INPUT, and a SEPARATOR character is specified. The last character of the record being INPUT or LINPUT contains the break character, but the first nonblank character of the next record is not the break character.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5140 LINE line number: RETRY/CONTINUE PRIOR TO AN ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The program attempted to execute a RETRY or CONTINUE statement; however, no error has occurred in this program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5141 LINE line number: FIELDS CLAUSE FOR SCREEN ONLY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You attempted to execute a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS statement for a printer, a disk display file, or a library member.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5142 LINE line number: LAST ACCESS NOT TO THIS FILE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a READ or REREAD statement that refers to the work station file. The file referenced in the statement was not the last work station file written to.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS-5143 LINE line number: WORK STATION WAS RELEASED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an I/O statement that refers to the work station file. The file referenced was previously released.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

BAS−5144 LINE line number: NEW REQUESTOR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a WAITIO statement. There is a new requestor to the MRT program or ICF session.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS−5145 LINE line number: CANNOT HAVE FIELD AT 1,1

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You attempted to execute a PRINT FIELDS or INPUT FIELDS statement with row=1 and column=1. BASIC does not allow a field to start at position 1,1 of the screen.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS−5146 LINE line number: REQUEST CHANGE DIRECTION RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: (()) an I/O statement that references a communications file. A request change direction return code was issued by ICF data management. For an explanation of the return code, see the RETCODE$ intrinsic function in the *ICF Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5147 LINE line number: SYSTEM MESSAGE RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an I/O statement that references a communications file. A system message was referenced by ICF data management.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5148 LINE line number: OPERATION FAILED--SESSION INTACT

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an I/O statement that refers to a communications file. ICF data management issued a return code stating that the operation failed but the session is intact. For an explanation of the return code, see the RETCODE$ intrinsic function in the *ICF Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5149 LINE line number: ERROR OCCURRED--CAN RETRY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an I/O statement that references a communications file. ICF data management issued a return code stating the operation failed but can be tried again. For an explanation of the return code, see the RETCODE$ intrinsic function in the *ICF Reference Manual.*

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5150 LINE line number: TIMER HAS EXPIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an WAITIO statement. ICF data management issued a return code stating the ICF timer had expired. For an explanation of the return code, see the RETCODE$ intrinsic function in the *ICF Reference Manual.*

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5151 LINE line number: DUPLICATE LABELS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: Your program has two or more lines with the same label.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5000.

BAS–5152 LINE line number: UNDEFINED LABEL

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You have entered a statement that references a label that is not in the program. For example; a GOTO label, GOSUB label, or PRINT USING label.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5153 LINE line number: FILES NOT ALLOWED ON CHAIN TO PROC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You specified the FILES keyword in a CHAIN statement to chain to a BASIC procedure. The FILES keyword is not allowed when chaining to a BASIC procedure.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5154 LINE line number: VARIABLES NOT ALLOWED ON CHAIN TO PROC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You have specified variables in a CHAIN statement to chain to a BASIC procedure. Variables are not allowed when chaining to a BASIC procedure.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–5155 LINE line number: CHAIN TO PROC NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a CHAIN statement that chains to a BASIC procedure. Chaining to a procedure is not allowed while running a BASIC program with a BASICR or BASIC MRT procedure.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–5156 LINE line number: PROCEDURE NESTING IS GREATER THAN 8

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A CHAIN statement to chain to a BASIC procedure was encountered. However, the CHAIN statement attempted to open more than eight BASIC procedure files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS – 5157 LINE line number: MORE THAN 128 INPUT FIELDS SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You have entered an INPUT FIELDS MAT statement that inputs more that 128 input fields. 128 is the maximum number of input fields you can specify.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS – 5159 LINE line number: PRINTER IN USE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that opens a printer file. The specified printer is currently being used.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, and IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5200 LINE line number: INVALID KEYWORD IN FILE ID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that has an invalid keyword specified in the file-ID parameter. Valid keywords are:

- PRINTER
- LOCAL
- WS
- NAME
- RECL
- KEYL
- KEYP
- NEW
- SHR
- DATE
- SIZE
- RANDOM
- KW
- LIBR
- PAGEOFLOW
- KEYS
- SOURCE
- PROC
- RECORDS
- SESSION
- SEPARATOR
- ID
- LOC
- NOSHR
- EXTENT

Recovery

If you are running in BASIC command mode (no options displayed), you can do one of the following in response to this error:

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to continue processing at the line where the error occurred.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

If you are executing a BASIC procedure and are in BASIC command mode, do one of the following:

- Enter a CLEAR PROC command to exit the procedure.

- Correct the error and enter a GO command to continue processing at the line where the error occurred.

- Correct the error and enter a RUN command to start the program over again.

- Disregard the error and enter another BASIC command or statement to continue.

- Enter the OFF command to terminate BASIC.

The file associated with the OPEN statement is not opened. Any other files open at the time of the error remain open. You may enter a GO END command to close the files.

If you are running BASICR, BASIC MRT, or BASICP procedure mode, select the appropriate option that is displayed.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous job step is preserved; however, any new data created by this job step may be lost. Updated records already written to disk remain updated, and records already deleted from disk no longer exist. If data files are shared or have the I-FILE characteristic, new records added to the file are preserved.

BAS–5201   LINE line number: EDDM NOT CONFIGURED

Cause

Operator: The specified file is a delete-capable file, but extended disk data management (EDDM) is not configured on the system. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: Extended disk data management can be specified during system configuration. See the *Installation and Modification Reference Manual* for information about extended disk data management.

BAS–5202   LINE line number: DUPLICATE KEYWORD IN FILE-ID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement has duplicate keywords specified. The file-ID parameter can contain multiple keywords, but they must not be duplicated.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5203   LINE line number: MULTIPLE DEVICES IN FILE-ID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement has more than one device specified. Only one device (LOCAL, SOURCE, PROC, SESSION, PRINTER, or WS) can be specified in each OPEN statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5204   LINE line number: 'OUTIN' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The OUTIN keyword was specified or either the OUTPUT or INPUT keyword was not specified in the OPEN statement. OUTIN is not allowed for a STREAM file or source or procedure library members and the OUTPUT or the INPUT keyword must be specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS-5205 LINE line number: 'OUTPUT' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An OPEN statement was specified for either a NEW file or NEW library member, or with PRINTER as the device. Therefore, the keyword OUTPUT is required as an attribute.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5206 LINE line number: 'OUTPUT' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The OUTPUT keyword was specified in the OPEN statement. However, OUTPUT is not allowed for either work station, shared disk, or communications files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5207 LINE line number: 'INPUT' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The INPUT keyword was specified in the OPEN statement. However, INPUT is not allowed for an OPEN statement that contains the WS or SESSION keyword in the file-ID parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5208 LINE line number: 'KEYED' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The KEYED keyword was specified in the OPEN statement. KEYED is valid only as an attribute for an indexed record file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5209 LINE line number: 'RELATIVE' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The RELATIVE keyword was specified in the OPEN statement. RELATIVE is not allowed in an OPEN statement that contains PRINTER, LOCAL, PROC, SOURCE, WS, or SESSION in the file-ID parameter or that contains the STREAM attribute.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5210 LINE line number: 'STREAM' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The STREAM keyword was specified in the OPEN statement. STREAM is not allowed in an OPEN statement that contains PRINTER, LOCAL, PROC, SOURCE, WS, or SESSION in the file-ID parameter. It is also not allowed for a delete-capable file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5211 LINE line number: 'DISPLAY' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The keyword DISPLAY was specified in the OPEN statement. DISPLAY is valid only when PRINTER, PROC, or SOURCE is specified in the file-ID parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5212 LINE line number: 'DISPLAY' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: PRINTER, PROC, or SOURCE is specified in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. Therefore, the DISPLAY attribute is required in this statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5213 LINE line number: INVALID 'NAME' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid file-ID. The NAME keyword in the file-ID parameter must be from one to eight characters, and the first character must be a letter A to Z, or #, @, or $. For a library the member NAME cannot be ALL, NEW, DIR, or SYSTEM.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5214 LINE line number: 'NAME' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The NAME keyword is specified in the file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement. NAME is not allowed if LOCAL is also specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5215 LINE line number: 'NAME' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The NAME keyword is missing in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. NAME must be specified in an OPEN statement if the file-ID parameter contains WS, PROC, SOURCE, or if it does not contain PRINTER or LOCAL.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5216 LINE line number: 'RECL' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the RECL keyword specified in the file-ID parameter. RECL is not allowed in an OPEN statement if LOCAL is specified in the file-ID parameter or if the STREAM attribute is specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5217 LINE line number: 'RECL' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that does not have the RECL keyword in the file-ID parameter. RECL is required in OPEN statements where WS is specified in the file-ID and for new disk files or library members, or if BEGIN is specified for disk files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5218 LINE line number: 'RECL' VALUES CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The RECL value specified in the file-ID parameter does not match the record length of the disk file or library member. If specified, the RECL value must be the same as that for what the file was created with.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

BAS-5219 LINE line number: INVALID 'KEYL' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid value in the KEYL value of the file-ID parameter. The value must be a nonzero integer less than or equal to 29.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5220 LINE line number: 'KEYL' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The KEYL keyword is specified in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. KEYL is valid only for indexed record files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5221 LINE line number: 'KEYL' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement for a new indexed record file, but the KEYL keyword is missing in the file-ID parameter. KEYL must be specified for new indexed record files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5222 LINE line number: 'KEYL' VALUES CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the KEYL keyword value, in the file-ID parameter, specified incorrectly. If specified, the value must match the key length that the file was created with.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5223 LINE line number: INVALID 'KEYP' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid value in the KEYP keyword of the file-ID parameter. The KEYP value must be a nonzero integer less than or equal to the RECL value minus the KEYL value plus 1 (RECL - KEYL + 1).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5224 LINE line number: 'KEYP' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the KEYP keyword specified in the file-ID parameter. KEYP is valid only for indexed record files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5225 LINE line number: 'KEYP' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that does not have a KEYP value given in the file-ID parameter. The KEYP keyword is required for all new indexed record files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5226 LINE line number: 'KEYP' VALUES CONFLICT

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with a KEYP keyword specified in the file-ID that does not match the key position for the file. If specified, the value must match the key position the file was created with.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS—5227 LINE line number: INVALID 'DATE' SPECIFIED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The DATE specified in the file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement is invalid. The date must be specified with six digits, and the first two cannot be zeros.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5228 LINE line number: 'DATE' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with DATE specified in the file-ID. The DATE keyword is not allowed in OPEN statements for new disk files, or if LOCAL, WS, PROC, SOURCE, PRINTER, or SESSION is also specified in the file-ID.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5229 LINE line number: INVALID 'SIZE' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid SIZE value given in the file-ID parameter. For record files, the size value must be a nonzero integer less than or equal to 65,535.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5230 LINE line number: 'SIZE' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the SIZE keyword specified in the file-ID parameter. The SIZE keyword is not allowed for existing (old) disk files, or if LOCAL, PROC, SOURCE, WS, or SESSION is also specified in the file-ID.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5231 LINE line number: 'SIZE' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement without the SIZE keyword in the file-ID parameter. The SIZE keyword is required for new STREAM files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5232 LINE line number: INVALID 'KW' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid value given for the KW (key work area) entry in the file-ID parameter. The KW entry must be a nonzero integer less than or equal to 65,535.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5233 LINE line number: 'KW' NOT
ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN
statement with KW (key work area) specified in
the file-ID parameter. KW is valid only if the
KEYED attribute is specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by
coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause
that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV
clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV
statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be
used to identify the error that occurred. See the
BASIC Reference Manual for information about
the EXIT statement, the ON Condition
statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5234 LINE line number: INVALID 'LIBR'
VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid LIBR entry was given in
the file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement.
The library name must be specified as eight or
less characters, beginning with an alphabetic
letter A through Z, or #, @, or $.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by
coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause
that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV
clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV
statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be
used to identify the error that occurred. See the
BASIC Reference Manual for information about
the EXIT statement, the ON Condition
statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5235 LINE line number: 'LIBR' NOT
ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The OPEN statement on the
specified line contains the LIBR keyword in the
file-ID parameter. LIBR is valid only if WS,
PROC, or SOURCE is also specified in the
file-ID parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by
coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause
that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV
clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV
statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be
used to identify the error that occurred. See the
BASIC Reference Manual for information about
the EXIT statement, the ON Condition
statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5236 LINE line number: 'SHR' NOT
ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The SHR keyword is specified in the
file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. SHR
is not valid in OPEN statements with LOCAL,
PROC, SOURCE, WS, PRINTER, or SESSION
specified in the file-ID parameter or with
OUTPUT as an attribute.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by
coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause
that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV
clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV
statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be
used to identify the error that occurred. See the
BASIC Reference Manual for information about
the EXIT statement, the ON Condition
statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5237 LINE line number: 'NEW' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The NEW keyword is specified in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. NEW is not valid in OPEN statements if LOCAL, WS, PRINTER, or SESSION is also specified in the file-ID parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5238 LINE line number: 'RANDOM' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The RANDOM keyword is specified in the file-ID parameter of the OPEN statement. RANDOM is valid only if the KEYED attribute is specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5239 LINE line number: PRINTER OFFLINE

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred while running a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with PRINTER specified in the file-ID parameter. The requested printer is offline.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Notes:
1. Use the VARY-ON command to sign on the requested printer or the SET procedure to use a different printer. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for information about the VARY command and the SET procedure.
2. This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5242 LINE line number: LIBRARY MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. All library members required for this program might not have been loaded. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that references an SFGR load member or an old PROC or SOURCE member that does not exist in the specified library.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5243 LINE line number: LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. All libraries for this program might not have been loaded prior to running the program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with LIBR specified in the file–ID parameter. However, the requested library does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the OPEN statement, an IOERR clause or an EXIT claue that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5244 LINE line number: 'KEYED' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that references an indexed file for OUTIN or OUTPUT. Therefore, the KEYED attribute is required in the statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted eithr by coding, on the INPUT/OUTPUT statement, an IOERR or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5245 LINE line number: 'RELATIVE' REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: An error has occurred in a BASIC program. The correct files might not have been allocated for this program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that references a direct file for output. Therefore, the RELATIVE attribute is required in the statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted eithr by coding, on the INPUT/OUTPUT statement, an IOERR or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with an IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5246 LINE line number: 'BEGIN' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that includes the BEGIN attribute. BEGIN is valid only for existing disk sequential files, PROC library members, SOURCE library members, and stream files that are being opened with OUTPUT specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5247 LINE line number: 'KEYS' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with KEYS specified in the file-ID parameter. KEYS is valid only if the WS file-ID parameter is also specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5248 LINE line number: 'PAGEOFLOW' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with PAGEOFLOW (page overflow) specified in the file-ID parameter. PAGEOFLOW is valid only if the PRINTER file-ID parameter is also specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS–5249 LINE line number: INVALID 'PAGEOFLOW' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An invalid PAGEOFLOW entry was given in the file-ID parameter in the OPEN statement. The page overflow value must be an integer greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to the SIZE parameter.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5250 LINE line number: INVALID 'RECORDS' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid RECORDS value specified in the file-ID parameter. The RECORDS value must be a non-zero integer less than or equal to 65,535.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5251 LINE line number: 'RECORDS' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that has the RECORDS keyword specified in the file-ID parameter. The RECORDS keyword is not allowed for local data area, printers, stream files, the work station file, the communications file, or when SIZE= is specified.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5252 LINE line number: INVALID 'SEPARATOR' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with an invalid SEPARATOR value specified in the file-ID parameter. If the SEPARATOR keyword is specified, it must be a one character value.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5253 LINE line number: INVALID 'ID' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the ID parameter specified. The value following the ID keyword must be 2 characters long.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5254 LINE line number: INVALID 'LOC' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the LOC keyword specified. The ICF location name must be specified as 8 or less characters and begin with an alphabetic letter A through Z.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic funciton can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5255 LINE line number: 'LOC' NOT ALLOWED WITH 'ID'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that opens a communications file. The LOC and ID parameters are both specified, but only one of these parameters can be specified in the OPEN statement.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—5256 LINE line number: CANNOT CHANGE FORMAT MEMBER

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that opens a work station file. The NAME parameter was specified but is different than the format member currently in use. Only one format member can be used at a time.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS−5257 LINE line number: CANNOT ESTABLISH SESSION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that opens a communications file. ICF data management issued a return code stating the ICF session cannot be established. For an explanation of the return code, see the RETCODE$ intrinsic function in the *ICF Reference Manual*.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an IOERR clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a IOERR clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS−5258 LINE line number: CANNOT INCREASE 'RECL'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement that opens a work station record file. The RECL parameter was specified and is longer than the record length of the first work station record file opened. Any work station record file opened after the first one is opened must have RECL less than or equal to the record length of the first one opened.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS−5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5259 LINE line number: 'LOC' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the LOC parameter specified. The LOC parameter is allowed only when opening a communications file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5260 LINE line number: 'ID' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the ID parameter specified. The ID parameter is allowed only when opening the work station record file or a communications file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5261 LINE line number: 'SEPARATOR' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the SEPARATOR value specified in the file-ID parameter. The SEPARATOR keyword is allowed only for SOURCE and PROC library members.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5262 LINE line number: CANNOT OPEN A LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You entered an OPEN statement which attempted to open a library. BASIC cannot open a library.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS-5263 LINE line number: 'NOSHR' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the NOSHR parameter specified. NOSHR is valid only for old disk files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5264 LINE line number: 'EXTENT' NOT ALLOWED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the EXTENT parameter specified. The EXTENT parameter can be specified only for disk files.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5265 LINE line number: INVALID 'EXTENT' VALUE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an OPEN statement with the EXTENT parameter specified, but the value specified for the EXTENT parameter is not valid. The valid values are any integer from 0 through 99.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the input/output statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5300 LINE line number: COMMA MISSING AFTER SPEC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that does not have a comma separating the specifications.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5301 LINE line number: INVALID FORM SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that either contains a misspelled specification, or a numeric variable used as a replication factor is not followed by an asterisk (*).

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5302 LINE line number: FORMAT SPEC MUST FOLLOW '*'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an integer or numeric variable followed by an asterisk indicating a replication factor. However, there is no format specification following the asterisk (*), or a control specification (POS, X, SKIP, CUR) followed the asterisk.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5304 LINE line number: PARENTHESIS MISSING IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with the PIC format specification included. However, either the left or the right parenthesis is missing following the PIC keyword. The digit specifier, insertion character, or exponent specifier must be enclosed in parenthesis.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5306 LINE line number: PIC MUST HAVE 1 DIGIT SPEC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a PIC format specification included that does not contain at least one digit specifier. The digit specifiers are +, -, $, #, Z, and *.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5308 LINE line number: INVALID CHARACTER IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer A FORM character string was used with a PIC format specification included. However, an invalid character was entered in the PIC specification. Valid entries are as follows:

#	Digit specifier
Z	Zero suppression digit specifier
*	Floating asterisk digit specifier
$	Floating dollar sign digit specifier
+	Floating plus digit specifier
-	Floating minus sign digit specifier
	Blank insertion character
,	Comma conditional insertion character
/	Slash conditional insertion character
.	Decimal point
¬	Exponentiation specifier
DB	Debit amount symbol
DR	Debit amount symbol
CR	Credit amount symbol

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5309 LINE line number: INVALID POSITION OF FLOATING '$'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an invalid PIC format specification. A floating dollar sign ($) was specified in the wrong position. If specified, the floating dollar sign must be the first entry in the specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5310 LINE line number: MULTIPLE FLOATING SIGNS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that contains a PIC format specification with more than one type of floating symbol ($, -, +) included.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5311 LINE line number: INVALID POSITION OF FILL CHAR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that contains an invalid PIC format specification. The digit specifier, Z or *, was given in the wrong position. If specified, the Z or * digit specifier must be positioned in front of the first # digit specifier in the PIC.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5312 LINE line number: PIC CANNOT HAVE 'Z' AND '*'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an invalid PIC format specification included. Both a Z and * were specified to replace leading zeros. The Z and * cannot be specified in the same format specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5313 LINE line number: MULTIPLE DECIMAL PTS IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an invalid PIC format specification. The format specification contains two or more decimal point entries. Only one decimal point is allowed per PIC specification.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5314 LINE line number: LEADING AND TRAILING SIGNS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an invalid PIC format specification. The format specification contains both leading and trailing signs. If a plus (+) or minus (-) sign is specified as the leading sign, no trailing characters are allowed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5315 LINE line number: INVALID TRAILING CHAR IN PIC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an invalid PIC format specification. The trailing character entry is invalid. If specified, the trailing character must be +, -, DB, DR, or CR.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5316 LINE line number: INTEGER TOO LARGE IN FORM

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that contains an invalid POS control specification. The entry given exceeds the maximum record length of 4096.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5317 LINE line number: INTEGER MUST BE <= 255

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used that contains an invalid X, CUR, or SKIP control specification, or an invalid C or V format specification. Valid entries are integers less than or equal to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5318 LINE line number: PARENTHESIS MISSING IN CUR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a CUR control specification included. However, either the left or the right parenthesis following the CUR specification is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5319 LINE line number: ',' MISSING IN CUR SPEC

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a CUR control specification included. However, the comma (,) between the row and column value is missing.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5321 LINE line number: 'B' SPEC MUST BE POSITIVE INTEGER <=4

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a B (binary) format specification included with an invalid integer value. The B format specification value must be 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5322 LINE line number: PD SPEC FIELD MUST BE <= 16

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a PD format specification that contains an invalid field length. The PD field length must be less than or equal to 16.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5323 LINE line number: INVALID PD DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a PD (packed decimal) format specification that contains an invalid PD decimal digits entry. The PD decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed 2 times the field length minus 1.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5324 LINE line number: ZD FIELD LENGTH MUST BE <= 31

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer A FORM character string was used with a ZD (zoned decimal) format specification field length that is invalid. The field length must be less than or equal to 31.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5325 LINE line number: INVALID ZD DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a ZD (zoned decimal) format specification that contains an invalid ZD decimal digits entry. The ZD decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed the field length.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS – 5326 LINE line number: G OR N FIELD LENGTH MUST BE <= 31

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a G (general) or N (numeric) format specification that is invalid. The field length must be less than or equal to 31.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5327 LINE line number: INVALID G OR N DECIMAL DIGITS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a G (general) or N (numeric) format specification that contains an invalid decimal digits entry. The decimal digits entry can be less than or equal to 14 and may not exceed the field length.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS–5328 LINE line number: FIELD LENGTH CANNOT BE 0

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with an N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal), format specification that contains an invalid integer value. The integer value (field length) must be an entry greater than 0.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5329 LINE line number: INVALID DEC DIGITS GIVEN

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a G (general), N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal) format specification with something other than an integer specified for the number of decimal digits.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5330 LINE line number: INVALID FIELD LENGTH

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a G (general), N (numeric), ZD (zoned decimal), or PD (packed decimal) format specification with a field length specified with something other than an integer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5331 LINE line number: INVALID USE OF '¬'

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a PIC format specification included that specified an exponentiation symbol (¬). The exponentiation symbol is not valid in a FORM statement that includes a floating symbol (+, -), a dollar ($) symbol, an * or a Z.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5332 LINE line number: PIC > 31 CHARACTERS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM character string was used with a PIC format specification included that contains more than 31 characters.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5333 LINE line number: INVALID ROW OR COLUMN IN CUR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A PRINT statement has been encountered with a USING clause specifying a CUR format that has an invalid row or column. The valid form of CUR is CUR (row,column) where row and column are positive integer constants or numeric variables.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5501 LINE line number: RECORD LENGTH EXCEEDED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The record length was exceeded while accessing either a disk data record or the local data area.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5502 LINE line number: INVALID USE OF CUR OR TAB

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A TAB clause was used in a PRINT statement or a CUR clause was used in a FORM statement referenced by a PRINT statement that referred to a previous line on a printer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5503 LINE line number: CHARACTER DATA EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An input/output statement was encountered that attempted to place a numeric value into a character data item.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/ouput statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5504 LINE line number: NUMERIC DATA EXPECTED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A input/output statement was encountered that attempted to place a character value into a numeric data item.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5505 LINE line number: FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An input/output statement was encountered that attempted to convert a number that would not fit in the specified field.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5506 LINE line number: INVALID DISPLAY SPECIFICATION

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A FORM statement was encountered that contains a ZD, PD, B, S, or L format specification. The specification is invalid when writing or printing to a display file or a work station record file, except for the ZD specification. ZD is valid for a work station file.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS-5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5507 LINE line number: FORM SPEC OF INVALID TYPE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A WRITE, PRINT, READ, REREAD, or REWRITE statement was specified for a numeric variable with a character form specification or a character variable with a numeric form specification. The form specification type is invalid for this statement.

If you are referencing arrays in the data list, you might not have specified OPTION BASE 1 in your program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted by coding on the input/output statement, a CONV clause or an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON ERROR statement. The ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS-5508 LINE line number: INCORRECT NUMBER OF DATA ITEMS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An INPUT statement was issued to a library member, but there were too few or too many data items in the next record.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5600 LINE line number: I/O ERROR DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred and the file reference number are identified in the message text.

Programmer: The CLOSE, STOP, END, or CHAIN statement closed the file identified in the message text. An input or output error occurred during the close sequence.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-5601 LINE line number: NO SPACE IN LIBRARY DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred and the file reference number are identified in the message text.

Programmer: The CLOSE, STOP, END, or CHAIN statement closed the library source member or procedure member identified in the message text as the file reference. There is no space available in the library for the source or procedure member.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS—5602 LINE line number: NO SPACE IN DIRECTORY DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred and the file reference number are identified in the message text.

Programmer: The CLOSE, STOP, END, or CHAIN statement closed the library source member or procedure member identified in the message text as the file reference. There is no space available in the library directory for the source or procedure member.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS—5603 LINE line number: MEMBER BEING EDITED DURING CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred and the file reference number are identified in the message text.

Programmer: The CLOSE, STOP, END, or CHAIN statement closed the library source member or procedure member identified in the message text as the file reference. The member is currently being edited by a System/34 utility or another BASIC program.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS—5604 LINE line number: MEMBER CREATED BEFORE CLOSE file reference

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred and the file reference number are identified in the message text.

Programmer: The CLOSE, STOP, END, or CHAIN statement closed the library source member or procedure member identified in the message text as the file reference. This library procedure or source member was opened as a new member, but another BASIC program or System/34 program utility closed this member before this program closed the member.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5200.

BAS—6000 LINE line number: ROOT OF NEGATIVE NUMBER (A¬X)

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: You are attempting to obtain the value of a numeric expression. However, the numeric operator (exponentiation) resulted in an error because the value of A is less than zero and X is not an integer.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6040 LINE line number: FILE$ ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a FILE$ intrinsic function with a numeric argument that is either less than 0 or greater than 255. Valid FILE$ argument values are 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6100 LINE line number: INVALID MSG$ MESSAGE MEMBER NAME

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MSG$ intrinsic function contains a message member parameter that has a format error. The message member name format is 'member name' or 'member name, library name'.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: This error can be intercepted either by coding, on the OPEN statement, an EXIT clause that refers to an EXIT statement with a CONV clause, or by coding a preceding ON CONV statement. This ERR intrinsic function can be used to identify the error that occurred. See the *BASIC Reference Manual* for information about the EXIT statement, the ON Condition statement, and the ERR intrinsic function.

BAS—6101 LINE line number: LIBRARY NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MSG$ intrinsic function specified a library that could not be found.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6102 LINE line number: LIBRARY CANNOT BE ACCESSED

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MSG$ intrinsic function specified a library that the user is not authorized to access. Execute access is required to access this library.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

Note: If you want authorization to delete this file, contact your security officer.

BAS—6103 LINE line number: MESSAGE MEMBER NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MSG$ intrinsic function specified a message member that could not be found.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6104 LINE line number: MIC NUMBER OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MSG$ intrinsic function specified a message identification code (MIC) that is less than 0 or greater than 9999.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6290 LINE line number: FILE ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a FILE intrinsic function with a file reference number that is either less than 0 or greater than 255. The file reference number must be from 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6350 LINE line number: KLN ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a KLN intrinsic function with a file reference number that is either less than 0 or greater than 255. The file reference number must be from 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6360 LINE line number: KPS ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a KPS intrinsic function with a file reference number that is either less than 0 or greater than 255. The file reference number must be from 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6390 LINE line number: LOG OF 0 OR NEGATIVE NUMBER

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a LOG intrinsic function with an invalid argument value. The argument value is specified as 0 or as a negative number. There is no natural logarithm for zero or negative numbers.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS–6470 LINE line number: REC ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a REC intrinsic function with a file reference number that is either less than 0 or greater than 255. The file reference number must be from 0 to 255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6490 LINE line number: RLN
ARGUMENT OUT OF RANGE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a RLN
intrinsic function with a file reference number
that is either less than 0 or greater than 255.
The file reference number must be from 0 to
255.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6531 LINE line number: SQR
ARGUMENT < 0

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a SQR
intrinsic function with a numeric argument given
that is less than zero. The square root of a
negative number does not exist.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6541 LINE line number: 2-DIM ARRAY
INVALID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a SRCH
intrinsic function that specifies a search to be
done on a 2-dimension array. A 2-dimensional
array cannot be searched via a SRCH intrinsic
function.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

Note: For information on how to perform a search
on a 2-dimension array, see the FOR/NEXT
statement description in the *BASIC Reference
Manual.*

BAS—6542 LINE line number: ORD
ARGUMENT LENGTH NOT 1

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a
BASIC program. The line number where the
error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an ORD
intrinsic function with a character argument with
a length other than 1. The argument to the
ORD intrinsic function must be a character
expression of length 1.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as
for message BAS–5003.

BAS-6550 LINE line number: ATTRIBUTE$ ARGUMENT LENGTH NOT 2

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains an ATTRIBUTE$ intrinsic function with a character argument having a length other than 2. The argument to the ATTRIBUTE$ intrinsic function must be a character expression of length 2.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-6551 LINE line number: INVALID SPEC IN CNVRT$

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A CNVRT$ intrinsic function was coded and the conversion format specification argument was not valid. The valid arguments are:

- PD
- ZD
- N
- G
- S
- L
- B
- PIC

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-6552 LINE line number: PIC$ ARGUMENT LENGTH NOT 1

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A PIC$ intrinsic function received a parameter with a string length that was not equal to 1.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-6581 LINE line number: UDIM SUBSCRIPT INVALID

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The specified line contains a UDIM intrinsic function with a subscript value that, when rounded to an integer, does not equal 1 or 2.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-6600 LINE line number: REDIMENSIONING VALUE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MAT assignment statement is being processed. The value of a redimensioning expression is either negative or greater than 9999. If OPTION Base 1 was specified, the value may have been zero. The MAT statement is not executed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6601 LINE line number: REDIMENSIONING SIZE ERROR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MAT assignment statement is being processed. Either, the array size specified by the redimensioning expression or the array size of the right side array, is larger than the maximum size of the left side of the array. The MAT assignment statement is not executed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6602 LINE line number: INVALID ARRAY DIMENSIONS

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MAT add or subtract statement is being processed. However, the two array names given on the right side of the equal (=) sign do not have the same dimensions. Both arrays must have the same dimensions. The MAT assignment statement is not executed.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6603 LINE line number: AIDX/DIDX CANNOT ASSIGN RIGHT SIDE

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MAT assignment statement with either an ascending index (AIDX) or a descending index (DIDX) is being processed. However, the array name on the left side of the equal (=) sign is the same as the array name given on the right side of the equal (=) sign. The two array names cannot be the same.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS—6604 LINE line number: AIDX/DIDX MUST SORT A VECTOR

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred in a BASIC program. The line number where the error occurred is identified in the message text.

Programmer: A MAT assignment statement with either an ascending index (AIDX) or a descending index (DIDX) specified is being processed. However, the specified array is not a one-dimensional array.

Recovery

The recovery for this message is the same as for message BAS–5003.

BAS-7000 INVALID NUMBER--REENTER ENTIRE LINE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the data you entered for the INPUT statement. The data you entered for a numeric field cannot be converted to a number. The cursor is positioned at the field where the error was detected.

Recovery

Correct the error, then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue or use inquiry to terminate the program by selecting option 4. After taking option 4, you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key again in response to the INPUT prompt. However, the data will not be checked again.

BAS-7001 INVALID STRING--REENTER ENTIRE LINE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the data you entered for the INPUT statement. The data you entered for a character field is either too long or it begins with a single or a double quote and does not end with the same. The cursor is positioned at the field where the error was detected.

Recovery

Correct the error, then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue or use inquiry to terminate the program by selecting option 4. If you take option 4, you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key again in response to the INPUT prompt. However, the data will not be checked again.

BAS-7002 TOO MANY DATA ITEMS--REENTER ENTIRE LINE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the data you entered for the INPUT statement. More data items were entered than were in the data list for this INPUT statement.

Recovery

Correct the error, then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue or use inquiry to terminate the program by selecting option 4. If you take option 4, you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key again in response to the INPUT prompt. However, the data will not be checked again.

BAS-7003 TOO FEW DATA ITEMS--REENTER ENTIRE LINE

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the data you entered for the INPUT statement. Fewer data items were entered than were in the data list for the INPUT statement. You may terminate the line by entering a slash (/) if you do not want the remaining items entered.

Recovery

Correct the error, then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue or use inquiry to terminate the program by selecting option 4. If you take option 4, you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key again in response to the INPUT prompt. However, the data will not be checked again.

BAS—7004 INPUT FIELD CANNOT BE EXTENDED

Cause

Operator: A format error has been detected in the data you entered for the INPUT statement. The data ends with a comma, but the input field is already at the maximum length. You may end the list with a slash (/) or a data item. If you are entering a string of data that contains a comma, enclose the comma in quotes (").

Recovery

Correct the error, then press the Enter/Rec Adv key to continue or use inquiry to terminate the program by selecting option 4. If you take option 4, you must press the Enter/Rec Adv key again in response to the INPUT prompt. However, the data will not be checked again.

EMU–2010 INVALID PARAMETER 2--MUST BE ON, OFF, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 2 in the EM3270 procedure is invalid. Parameter 2 specifies whether to sign a work station on or off the 3270 device emulation program. Valid entries are ON, OFF, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3000 3270 EMULATION MODULE load module name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A program error has been encountered during an attempt to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation.

Programmer: The termination exit transient cannot be found in library #EM71LIB. The load module name of the transient is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU–3100 work station id--INVALID WORK STATION ID GIVEN IN PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 1 in the EM3270 procedure is invalid. The parameter specified in the message text is not a valid work station ID in the current System/34 configuration.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3101 3270 EMULATION SUPPORT IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to sign a work station on to 3270 emulation. However, there is no SSP-ICF subsystem enabled that supports 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3102 3270 EMULATION INFORMATION CONTROL BLOCK ERROR

Cause

Operator: A program error has been encountered during an attempt to sign a work station on or off 3270 device emulation.

Programmer: The real time interface table information control block (RICB) contains inconsistent data.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU−3103 location name−−3270 EMULATION NOT ACTIVE TO THIS LOC

Cause

Operator: The EM3270 procedure was invoked. However, the location specified in parameter 3 is not enabled for an SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 device emulation. The location is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU−3104 3270 EMULATION SUPPORT INACTIVE ON ALL LINES

Cause

Operator: A program error was encountered during an attempt to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. No communication lines are allocated to the 3270 device emulation support.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU−3105 work station id−−THIS WORKSTN NOT ALLOCATED TO 3270 EMULATION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during an attempt to sign a work station off 3270 device emulation. OFF was given in parameter 2 of the EM3270 procedure. However, the work station ID given in parameter 1 of the procedure is not currently allocated to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU−3106 work station id−−THIS WORK STATION IS PROTECTED FROM SIGN OFF

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a command-capable work station off 3270 device emulation. The work station specified in parameter 1 of the EM3270 procedure is a command-capable work station. Therefore, it cannot be signed off by the EM3270 procedure. The ID of the command-capable work station is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU−3107 work station id−−THIS IS NOT A LOCAL WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt has been made to sign a remote work station on to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the EM3270 procedure is not the ID of a local work station. Only local work stations can sign on to 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3108 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN IS NOT 1920 CHARACTER SCREEN

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the EM3270 procedure is not the ID of a 1920-character display screen. Only display stations with the 1920-character screen size can sign on to 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3109 SIGNON NOT ALLOWED--ALL SESSIONS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. However, all sessions (3270 device addresses) configured for any display station or printer are already active (signed on).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3110 work station id--THIS WORK STN ALREADY ALLOCATED TO 3270 EMU

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the EM3270 procedure is already signed on to 3270 device emulation. A work station can be allocated only once.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU–3111 work station id--SSP-ICF AND S/34 CONFIG CONFLICT--THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign the work station identified in the message text on to 3270 device emulation. However, the SSP-ICF and System/34 configurations specfied for this work station conflict.

Programmer: The enabled configuration of the SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 device emulation specifies the work station as a printer or display station. However, the current System/34 configuration defines the same work station as the opposite type of device (printer or display station). Both configurations must be the same.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU−3112 LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. However, the library identified in the message text could not be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU−3113 TRANSLATE TABLE MEMBER library member name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. However, the library member name identified in the message text could not be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU−3115 SIGN ON NOT ALLOWED--3270 SUPPORT BEING DISABLED

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. However, the SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 device emulation is being disabled.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

EMU−3117 LIBRARY MEMBER library name IS NOT A TRANSLATE TABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign a work station on to 3270 device emulation. However, the size (number of sectors) of the library member, identified in the message text, is not the size expected for a translate table member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

EMU−4001 LAST AID KEY IGNORED

Cause

Operator: The last AID (attention identifier) key pressed by the display station operator did not cause a message to be sent to the remote host.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the remote host type you are communicating with.

Note: See the *Data Communications Reference Manual* for information about command keys.

EMU−4002 LAST SCREEN NOT RETURNED TO HOST

Cause

Operator: The last screen display from the display station operator was only partially returned to the host, because the host abnormally terminated reception of the screen display.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the remote host type you are communicating with.

Note: See the *3270 Device Emulation User's Guide* for information about command keys.

EMU–4003 WORK STN ERROR--REESTABLISH LAST SCREEN

Cause

Operator: An error (hardware or software) has been detected by System/34 work station data management. The 2-option has been taken at the System/34 console for the work station error message. At this time you must initiate action to reestablish the last screen that was active.

The message display at the System/34 console describes the work station error more precisely.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the remote host type you are communicating with.

Note: See the *3270 Device Emulation User's Guide* for information about command keys.

EMU–4004 DATA LINK ERROR--SSP-ICF RETURN CODE return code

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered on the communication line supporting 3270 device emulation. The return code is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the remote host type you are communicating with.

Note: For information about the SSP-ICF return codes see the *SSP-ICF Reference Manual,* and see the *3270 Device Emulation User's Guide* for information about command keys.

EMU–4005 DATA STREAM ERROR--REESTABLISH LAST SCREEN

Cause

Operator: A WRITE command containing invalid orders was received from the remote host. At this time you must reestablish the last screen that was active.

Programmer: The data stream received from the remote host was a WRITE (or ERASE/WRITE) command that contained an invalid 3270 order (a buffer address out of range, for example).

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the remote host type you are communicating with.

Note: See the *3270 Device Emulation User's Guide* for information about command keys.

CGU-0001 CGU REQUIRES IGC-CAPABLE WORKSTATION

Cause

Operator: You attempted to initiate the character generator utility from a work station that is not ideographic character (IGC) capable.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU-0002 FILE #EXTN NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The character generator utility tried to access the ideographic extended character file (#EXTN), but the file could not be found.

Programmer: If this error occurs it could indicate a serious system problem. If the #EXTN file is not found, the volume table of contents (VTOC) may have been incorrectly altered. Contact your program support representative.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU-0003 #EXTN FILE MUST BE RESTORED

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) has not been restored from diskette to the disk file.

Programmer: The #EXTN file is restored from diskette to disk by running the XREST procedure. For information about running the XREST procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU-0004 #EXTN FILE BEING USED--CANNOT BE SHARED

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) is being used by another program. The extended character file (#EXTN) was allocated by that job and the character generator utility program cannot share the file.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the operation when the file is released by all other jobs.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU-0005 FILE #KAMAST NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The character generator utility tried to access the ideographic sort master table (#KAMAST) file, but the file could not be found on disk. The #KAMAST file must be loaded onto disk before the character generator utility program can be run.

Programmer: The #KAMAST file has not been restored from diskette onto disk. To restore the file you must run the RESTORE procedure. For information about running RESTORE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the operation after the #KAMAST file has been restored to disk.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0006 #KAMAST BEING USED--CANNOT BE SHARED

Cause

Operator: The ideographic sort master table (#KAMAST) file has been allocated by another job. The character generator utility program cannot share the file.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the operation after the #KAMAST file has been released by all other jobs.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0007 FILE #KACTIVE NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The character generator utility tried to access the active collating sequence tables (#KACTIVE) file, but the file could not be found. The #KACTIVE file is not on disk. The #KACTIVE file must be on disk before running the character generator utility program.

Programmer: The #KACTIVE file has not been restored from diskette onto disk. To restore the file you must run the RESTORE procedure. For information about running RESTORE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the operation after the #KACTIVE file is restored to disk.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0008 #KACTIVE ALLOCATED AS OLD--CANNOT BE SHARED

Cause

Operator: The active collating sequence table file (#KACTIVE) is being used by another operator. The character generator utility program cannot allocate the #KAMAST file while it is being used by another job.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the operation after the #KACTIVE file has been released by other jobs that specify the file with a disposition of OLD.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0009 CGU MESSAGE MEMBER MISSING

Cause

Operator: A programming error has occurred.

Programmer: The character generator utility (CGU) program has attempted to retrieve a message from its message member (#CG#MG) and has encountered an unsuccessful return code indicating the requested message member is missing.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: When this problem occurs, SYSLOG will display only the MIC (message identification code) without the message text.

CGU–0010 STOP REQUESTED BY SYSTEM OPERATOR

Cause

Operator: The system operator has issued a STOP command from the system console.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. End the job and sign off as soon as possible.

CGU–0011 PERMANENT I/O ERROR AT DISPLAY STATION

Cause

Operator: A permanent error occurred at the work station.

Programmer: Work station data management (WSDM) detected a permanent error at the display station.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0012 UNEXPECTED ERROR OCCURRED

Cause

Operator: An error was encountered while running the character generator utility. An unexpected return code was received after a disk, work station, or printer operation was attempted.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0013 INVALID ALTERNATE ENTRY NUMBER

Cause

Operator: You have entered an alternate entry number that does not correspond to a valid location in the extended character (#EXTN) file. For the valid locations, see the *Character Generator Utility User's Guide and Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Enter an alternate entry number that corresponds to a valid position in the file.

CGU–0014 ALTERNATE NUMBER OUTSIDE FILE LIMITS

Cause

Operator: You have entered an alternate entry number outside the available file limits for sort or list modes. Valid limits are 1345 through 16382. The upper limit may be lower if the allocated size of the user-defined area is less than maximum size.

Recovery

Enter an alternate entry number within the allowable range of the user-defined area.

CGU–0015 ALTERNATE NUMBER OUTSIDE COPY LIMITS

Cause

Operator: You are in entry or update mode and are attempting to use the copy function to copy an existing character to be used as a base for a new character. The character you are attempting to copy is not in the valid range of characters that can be copied. The valid range is 5697 through 16382. The upper limit might be lower if the allocated size of the user-defined area is less than the maximum size.

Recovery

Enter the valid alternate entry number for the character you want to copy.

CGU–0016 ALTERNATE NUMBER OUTSIDE USER AREA

Cause

Operator: You have entered an alternate entry number that is not in the allowable range of the user-defined portion of the extended character file (#EXTN). The valid range of alternate entry numbers in the user-defined character set is 10561 through 16382. However, the upper limit may be lower if the allocated size of the user-defined area is less than the maximum size.

Recovery

Enter an alternate entry number within the allowable range for the user-defined character set.

CGU-0017 PERMANENT DISK ERROR

Cause

Operator: You were attempting to read from or write to the extended character file (#EXTN), the sort master file (#KAMAST), or the active sequence file (#KACTIVE) when a permanent disk error was detected by disk data management.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

CGU-0018 #KAMAST FILE ERROR

Cause

Operator: Sort information cannot be defined for the character being processed because the allocated size of the sort master table file (#KAMAST) is less than the size of the extended character file (#EXTN). The #KAMAST file size must correspond to the #EXTN file size.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU-0019 FILE IS FULL--SELECT ANOTHER MODE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have attempted to define a new character in entry mode; however, there is no more room in the user-defined character set for any new character.

Recovery

Select another character generator utility program mode.

CGU-0020 ALT NUMBER DEFINES EXISTING CHARACTER

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have attempted to define a new character in entry mode; however, the alternate entry number you assigned to the new character corresponds to a character already existing in the user-defined character set. Either you are in the wrong mode, or the alternate entry number is incorrect.

Recovery

Select the correct mode or enter an alternate entry number that is not used.

CGU-0021 KEY NOT ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You pressed a function control key or command function key that is not active at this time. The keyboard is reset and ready for you to press another key. For a list of function control keys and command function keys supported by the character generator utility program, see the *Character Generator Utility User's Guide and Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Press another key.

CGU-0022 INVALID STARTING ROW NUMBER

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You entered an invalid starting row number on the first entry or update mode prompt. The valid starting row numbers are 1 through 18.

Recovery

Enter a valid starting row number in the START ROW NUMBER field.

CGU-0023 EXTENDED CHARACTER IS NOT DEFINED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have entered an incorrect alternate entry number while in update, delete, or sort mode. The character for which you entered the alternate entry number is not in the extended character file.

Recovery

Enter another alternate entry number.

CGU-0024 INVALID Y/N RESPONSE

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You have entered an incorrect response in a field requiring a Y or N response.

Recovery

Enter Y or N in the appropriate field.

CGU-0025 INVALID ROLL FACTOR

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. While in entry or update mode, you specified an invalid roll factor in the ROLL field. The valid roll values are 1 through 9.

Recovery

Enter a valid roll factor.

CGU-0026 SORT INFORMATION ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. The character you have just defined already has sort information in the sort master file. Information in the extended character file (#EXTN) and the sort master table (#KAMAST) does not correspond and the file may not be valid.

Recovery

You can enter new sort information for the new character or keep the existing sort information. Check that you are using the proper level of files.

CGU-0027 SORT INFORMATION DOES NOT EXIST

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You are attempting to change the sort information for a character that does not exist. You might have entered an incorrect alternate entry number.

Recovery

Enter the correct alternate entry number or select another mode.

CGU-0028 FIELDS MUST BE BLANK WHEN TYPE = SPECIAL

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. You specified a character type code of 1 (special character) in the sort file record. However, you have attempted to enter data into other fields on the sort file record. All other fields must be blank when character type 1 is specified. For additional information about entering sort information, see the *Character Generator Utility User's Guide and Reference Manual*.

Recovery

Leave all other fields blank when specifying character type 1.

CGU-0029 INVALID CHARACTER TYPE

Cause

Operator: A response to the CHARACTER TYPE prompt must be either 1 (special) or 2 (IGC).

Recovery

Enter a 1 if this is a special character or enter a 2 if this is an ideographic character (IGC).

CGU–0030 INVALID RADICAL INFORMATION

Cause

Operator: An incorrect value or no value was entered in the RADICAL field. You must enter a numeric value from 1 through 214. For a description of the radicals, see the *Character Generator Utility User's Guide and Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Enter the correct numeric value in the RADICAL field.

CGU–0031 INVALID STROKE INFORMATION

Cause

Operator: The number of strokes given was not a valid entry. The valid entry for total strokes is a numeric value from 1 through 99. The valid entry for strokes beyond the radical is 0 through 99.

Recovery

Enter a valid value in the STROKES field and the BEYOND RADICAL field.

CGU–0032 PRINTER UNAVAILABLE NOW

Cause

Operator: The character generator utility program is attempting to print data; however, a printer is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: Retry the print operation; the printer may be available now.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0033 HIGH LIMIT IS LESS THAN LOW LIMIT

Cause

Operator: You are specifying the range of characters you want to print in list mode. However, you specified an alternate entry number in the HIGH LIMIT field that is less than the alternate entry number in the LOW LIMIT field. The high limit must be greater than or equal to the low limit number.

Recovery

Enter a high limit that is greater than or equal to the specified low limit. Enter only a low limit if only one character is to be listed.

CGU–0034 RESPONSE REQUIRED--CGU CANNOT BE RUN FROM JOB QUEUE

Cause

Operator: You attempted to run the character generator utility program from the job queue. Because you must respond to prompts from the program, it cannot be run from a job queue.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0035 PERMANENT ERROR OCCURRED ON PRINTER

Cause

Operator: The character generator utility program was attempting a print operation when a permanent error was detected by printer data management.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your service representative.

CGU−0036 RESPONSE REQUIRED--JOB CANNOT BE EVOKED

Cause

Operator: This is a programming error.

Programmer: You attempted to initiate the character generator utility program using the EVOKE command. Because you must respond to prompts from the program it cannot be initiated by the EVOKE command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU−0037 LOW LIMIT REQUIRED

Cause

Operator: You are specifying the range of characters you want to print in list mode. However, you did not specify an alternate entry number in the LOW LIMIT field. A valid alternate entry number is required in this field unless you are requesting that all the characters be listed.

Recovery

Either specify all characters be listed by entering Y in the PRINT ALL CHARACTERS field, or enter a valid alternate entry number in the LOW LIMIT field.

CGU−0041 INVALID DATA IN NEXT AVAILABLE RECORD

Cause

Operator: The next available character location in the extended character file (#EXTN) is not in the user-defined portion of the file, or the user-defined portion has an incorrect record format. The record contains invalid data and cannot be used for a user-defined character.

Recovery

Enter a valid alternate entry number for the character you are defining.

When the alternate entry number of the next available character is greater than or equal to 10561, reformat the record using UPDATE or DELETE mode.

When an alternate entry number of the next available character is less than 10561, restore the correct #EXTN file using the XREST procedure. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for additional information about the XREST procedure.

CGU−0042 NO USER AREA DEFINED IN #EXTN FILE

Cause

Operator: The extended character file (#EXTN) is not large enough to contain a user-defined character set.

Programmer: The RELOAD procedure is used to increase the size of #EXTN file to make room for a user-defined character set. See the *System Support Reference Manual* for additional information about the RELOAD procedure.

Recovery

Option 0: Continue processing. Because there is no user-defined character set in the #EXTN file, you can only use the sort mode of the character generator utility to update sort information for IBM-supplied characters.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

CGU–0043 UNIDENTIFIED CHARACTER TYPE IN #KAMAST

Cause

Operator: The information in the sort master table file (#KAMAST) is invalid. The character generator utility program detected an unidentified character type field in a #KAMAST record. Only character type 1 (special) and type 2 (IGC) are allowed.

Recovery

When the sort information is displayed in entry, update, and sort mode, you can correct the information. The validity of the #KAMAST file should be checked.

CGU–0044 NO CHARACTERS DEFINED IN REQUESTED LIMITS

Cause

Operator: You are attempting to list a character or characters in list mode. However, there are no defined characters within the limits you specified.

Recovery

Specify a character or characters that are defined. This message will occur again until you specify a defined character.

SRTX—7002 INPUT FILE, GIVEN IN SRTX COMMAND, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The input file you have specified in the SRTX command cannot be found. Either you have incorrectly entered the input file label or the file is not on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX—7004 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN SYSTEM LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The source member you have specified in the SRTX command cannot be found for one of the following reasons:

- The source member name was entered incorrectly.

- The source member is in a user library and no library was specified in the SRTX command. In this case, only the system library is searched.

- The source member does not exist on the disk.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX—7005 SOURCE MEMBER NOT FOUND IN GIVEN LIBRARY

Cause

Operator: The source member you have specified in the SRTX command cannot be found in the library you have specified for one of the following reasons:

- The source member name was entered incorrectly.

- The library name was entered incorrectly.

- The source member does not exist or it is in a different library.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX—7007 SORT OUTPUT FILE ALREADY EXISTS

Cause

Operator: A library or file already exists with the label you have specified for the output file in the SRTX command.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX—7013 INPUT JOB QUEUE PARAMETER NOT Y, N, OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The input job queue parameter in the SRTX command must be Y, N, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX–7015 IDEOGRAPHIC SORT PROGRAM PARAMETER NOT Y, N, OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The ideographic sort program parameter in the SRTXSAVE command or SRTXDROP command must be Y, N, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX–7016 #KACTIVE PARAMETER NOT Y, N, OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The #KACTIVE parameter in the SRTXLOAD command, SRTXSAVE command, or SRTXDROP command must be Y, N, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX–7017 #KAMAST PARAMETER NOT Y, N, OR BLANK

Cause

Operator: The #KAMAST parameter in the SRTXLOAD command, SRTXSAVE command, or SRTXDROP command must be Y, N, or blank.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX–7700 INVALID LOADABLE SORT PARAMETER LIST

Cause

Operator: An invalid loadable sort parameter list was encountered while loading the ideographic sort program product via the loadable sort transient (#MAGS). The loadable sort parameter list pointed to by register 2 indicates that a user library name but no source member name is present, or that zero or more than eight input file names are contained in the parameter list.

Recovery

Option 2: The ideographic sort job is canceled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To prevent this error from occurring, correct the loadable sort parameter list, or ensure that register 2 points at the parameter list before calling the ideographic sort program.

SRTX–7701 DISK SPACE NOT AVAILABLE FOR USER PROGRAM FILE NOW

Cause

Operator: The ideographic sort program is being loaded by the loadable sort transient (#MAGS). The transient tried to allocate a file in which to store the user's program; however, the required disk space is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the disk space is still not available, this message is issued again.

Option 2: The ideographic sort job is canceled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To make more space available on the disk, use the SAVE procedure to copy any files you want to save. Then use the DELETE procedure to delete these files and libraries from the disk. For further information about the SAVE and DELETE procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SRTX–7702 INSUFFICIENT REGION SIZE--SORT REQUIRED 14 K

Cause

Operator: A COBOL or assembler program is attempting to call the sort program via the loadable sort transient (#MAGS), but the current program region size is less than 14 K.

Recovery

Option 2: The sort job is canceled. Control is returned to the user's program with an unsuccessful completion indicator.

Note: To correct this error, add a REGION statement in the OCL used to run this job specifying a minimum of SIZE-14 K.

SRTX–7708 #KACTIVE IS BEING USED

Cause

Operator: SRTXBLD is being run to rebuild the active collating sequence tables, but the #KACTIVE file, which contains the tables, is being used by another ideographic sort job. When the ideographic sort program is building the active collating sequence tables, only that copy of the ideographic sort program can be accessing #KACTIVE.

Recovery

Option 1: The ideographic sort program attempts to allocate #KACTIVE again. If #KACTIVE is still being used, this message appears again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If option 3 is selected in response to this message, SRTXBLD must be rerun to rebuild the active collating sequence tables.

SRTX–7709 SORT JOB UNSUCCESSFUL WHILE REBUILDING #KACTIVE

Cause

Operator: SRTXBLD is being run to rebuild the active collating sequence tables, but while the ideographic sort program was performing a sort job during the rebuild function, the sort failed. The displayed message that preceded this message indicated the reason for the failure.

Recovery

Option 1: The ideographic sort program retries the sort job. If the sort job fails again, this message reappears.

Option 3: The job is canceled. SRTXBLD must be rerun to rebuild the active collating sequence tables before running any sort jobs that use ideographic control fields, because the active collating sequence tables contain invalid information.

SRTX–7710 #KACTIVE NOT ON DISK

Cause

Operator: The sort header specification indicates that ideographic control fields (1 or 2 in column 35) are required for this job, or SRTXBLD is being run to rebuild #KACTIVE but the #KACTIVE file, which contains the active collating sequence tables, is not on disk. #KACTIVE must be on disk when ideographic control fields are specified for a sort job or when the active collating sequence tables are being rebuilt.

Recovery

Option 1: The ideographic sort program attempts to allocate #KACTIVE again. If #KACTIVE is still not on disk, this message appears again.

Option 2: The generation phase of the ideographic sort program is ended. Message SRTX–7725 follows, indicating severe or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase. The job has to be canceled; however, any new data created by a previous step is preserved.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If option 3 is selected, SRTXBLD must be run again to rebuild the active collating sequence tables.

SRTX–7711 #KACTIVE IS BEING REBUILT

Cause

Operator: The sort header specification indicates that ideographic control fields (1 or 2 in column 35) are required for this job. However, the #KACTIVE file, which contains the active collating sequence tables, is being rebuilt. A sort job with ideographic control fields cannot be run while #KACTIVE is being rebuilt.

Recovery

Option 1: The ideographic sort program attempts to allocate #KACTIVE again. If #KACTIVE is still being rebuilt, this message appears again.

Option 2: The generation phase of the ideographic sort program is ended. Message SRTX–7725 follows, indicating severe or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase. The job has to be canceled; however, any new data created by a previous step is preserved.

SRTX–7712 DISK ERROR WHILE READING FROM #KACTIVE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was reading from the #KACTIVE file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before running this job again. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual*. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SRTX-7713   #KACTIVE DOES NOT CONTAIN CURRENT SORT INFORMATION

Cause

Operator: The sort header specification indicates that ideographic control fields (1 or 2 in column 35) are required for this job. However, the #KACTIVE file, which contains the active collating sequence tables, does not contain up-to-date information.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. The noncurrent sort information contained in the #KACTIVE file is used in building your ideographic control fields.

Option 2: The generation phase of the ideographic sort program is ended. Message SRTX–7725 follows, indicating that severe or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase. The job has to be canceled; however, any new data created by a previous step is preserved.

Note: Run the SRTXBLD procedure to rebuild the active collating sequence tables (#KACTIVE).

SRTX-7714   #KACTIVE IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: The sort header specification indicates that ideographic control fields (1 or 2 in column 35) are required for this job or SRTXBLD is being run to rebuild #KACTIVE. However, the #KACTIVE file that contains the active collating sequence tables is invalid. The #KACTIVE file must be restored from diskette before running the job again.

Recovery

Option 1: The ideographic sort program attempts to allocate #KACTIVE again. If #KACTIVE is still invalid, this message appears again.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX-7715   #KAMAST IS INVALID

Cause

Operator: SRTXBLD is being run to rebuild the active collating sequence tables. However, the #KAMAST file, which is used in rebuilding the tables, is invalid. The #KAMAST file must be restored from diskette before running SRTXBLD again.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX-7716   IDEOGRAPHIC CHARACTER DOES NOT EXIST IN #KACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An ideographic data field was being sorted according to one of the ideographic control sequences. However, an ideographic character was found that does not have corresponding collating information in the #KACTIVE file. Either there was invalid data in the record being sorted, or the #KACTIVE file was not up to date.

Programmer: The sort control fields you defined do not correspond to valid ideographic data fields.

Recovery

Option 0: The sort job continues. The invalid data is sorted to follow valid data in the control field.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This message is issued only for the first occurrence of the error. Any subsequent invalid data is sorted after the valid data. The message is not issued again during this sort operation.

SRTX–7721   SOURCE MEMBER, GIVEN IN SOURCE STMT, NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: The source member specified in the SOURCE control statement cannot be found in either the user library if a user library is specified, or the system library if a user library is not specified. Only the system library is searched if the user library is not found.

Recovery

Option 0: If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard and the source member name you have entered is incorrect, you can select this option to ignore the SOURCE statement and enter the correct SOURCE statement.

Option 1: If the specified source member is not in the library you are using, you can place the source member in the library and select this option to continue the operation. Have the system operator copy the source member from diskette to the library using the TOLIBR procedure.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX–7722   WARNING ERRORS FOUND DURING GENERATION PHASE

Cause

Operator: During the generation phase of this job, one or more warning errors occurred that could affect the execution of the job. Invalid sequence specification statements probably caused the errors.

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. Default values are assigned for errors that caused the warning errors.

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

SRTX–7723   DISK ERROR WHILE READING SEQUENCE SPECIFICATIONS

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while reading the sequence specification statements.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before running this job again. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SRTX–7724   NO INPUT RECORDS INCLUDED FOR SORTING

Cause

Operator: Usually this error occurs because either no input records existed or none of the input records met the include requirements of the sort sequence specifications.

Two other possible causes are:

• Incorrect sort sequence specifications

• Wrong input file specified for processing

Recovery

Option 0: The job continues. An output file containing no records is created.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If you want to compare the sort sequence specifications with the contents of the input file, use the LISTFILE procedure to list the records in the input file. For further information about the LISTFILE procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SRTX−7725 SEVERE/TERMINAL ERRORS DURING GENERATION PHASE

Cause

Operator: Severe and/or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase of this job. If SYSLIST is assigned to the printer and the print option in the header statement is 0, the error messages are printed.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this message is issued while a DFU list job is running, the program region size may not be large enough to execute the sort. See the *Data File Utility Reference Manual.*

SRTX−7728 DISK ERROR WHILE READING THE INPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was reading records from the input file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: Run the BUILD procedure before running this job again. For more information about the BUILD procedure, see the *System Support Reference Manual.* If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SRTX−7729 DISK ERROR WHILE READING OR WRITING THE WORK FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was either reading records from or writing records to the work file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An alternate sector was assigned to take the place of the defective sector when the error was detected. No further action is required to rerun the job. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SRTX−7730 DISK ERROR WHILE WRITING TO THE OUTPUT FILE

Cause

Operator: A disk error occurred while the system was writing records to the output file.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: An alternate sector was assigned to take the place of the defective sector when the error was detected. No further action is required to rerun the job. If this error occurs often, customer engineering services are required.

SRTX-7731 WORK FILE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The sort work file is too small to contain all the records you are trying to process. If you have supplied the number of records or blocks to a procedure for running this job, the number is not large enough.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the value in the BLOCKS or RECORDS parameter in the FILE statement for the work file does not contain a large enough value.

Programmer: A larger sort work file is required. For more information about calculating the size of the sort work file, see the appendix in the *Ideographic Sort Reference Manual.*

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: This error occurs if the input file is an offline multivolume file and automatic work file allocation is used.

SRTX-7732 OUTPUT FILE TOO SMALL

Cause

Operator: The sort output file is too small to contain all the records you are trying to process. If you have supplied the number of records or blocks to a procedure for running this job, the number is not large enough.

If you are entering OCL statements from the keyboard, the value in the RECORDS or BLOCKS parameter in the FILE statement for the output file is not large enough.

Programmer: The disk space assigned to the sort output file in the FILE NAME-OUTPUT statement is too small to contain the sorted output records. Sort diagnostic message 7603 indicates the number of input records included. Use this number to recompute the disk space required for the output file.

Recovery

Option 2: The job step is ended. Any new data created up to this point in the output file is preserved and the job can continue with the next job step.

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error occurred while running a DFU list job with prior sorting, the sorted output contains more records than will fit in the sort output file allocated by DFU. DFU allocates a sort output file large enough to contain all of the records that were in the file when your list job was started. However, records might have been added to the file by another job before the sort was completed, and the temporary sort output file could be too small to contain these additional records. To avoid this, rerun the list job and ensure that no other work station operator is adding records to the file while you are trying to list it.

SRTX-7733 DISK SPACE NOT AVAILABLE FOR WORK FILE NOW

Cause

Operator: The disk space required for the sort work file is not available at this time.

Recovery

Option 1: The operation is retried. If the disk space is still not available, this error recurs.

Option 2: The generation phase of the ideographic sort program is ended. Message SRTX-7725 follows, indicating severe or terminal errors occurred during the generation phase. The job has be canceled; however, any new data created by a previous step is preserved.

Note: To make more space available on the disk, copy any files you want to save using the SAVE procedure. Then delete these files and libraries from the disk using the DELETE procedure. For further information about these procedures, see the *System Support Reference Manual.*

SRTX-7734 CANNOT WRITE DELETED RECORD TO DELETE CAPABLE FILE

Cause

Operator: The sort output file is a delete-capable file. An attempt was made to write a deleted record to it. Either the sort output file should not be specified as delete-capable, or new sequence specification statements must be supplied that do not cause a hexadecimal FF to be placed in the first byte of the output records.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

SRTX-7781 ERROR IN IDEOGRAPHIC SORT UTILITY PROGRAM

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the ideographic sort utility program. Either the number of records processed and included in phase 1 of this job is not equal to the number of records processed in phase 3, or the sequence of the output records is incorrect.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Option D: The job is canceled. The contents of main storage and control storage are copied to the dump area on disk unless the dump area is protected. Contact your IBM program support representative for assistance.

Note: This error occurs if you are calling the ideographic sort program via the loadable sort interface, you have not supplied a region of at least 16 K bytes for your program, and you have specified ideographic control fields.

ESU—2010 INVALID PARAMETER 2--MUST BE ON, OFF, OR NOT GIVEN

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 2 in the ES3270 procedure is invalid. Parameter 2 specifies whether to sign a work station on or off the 3270 device emulation program. Valid entries are ON, OFF, or not given.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU—3000 3270 EMULATION MODULE load module name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: A program error has been encountered during an attempt to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation.

Programmer: The termination exit transient cannot be found in library #ES74LIB. The load module name of the transient is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ESU—3100 work station id--INVALID WORK STATION ID GIVEN IN PROCEDURE

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 1 in the ES3270 procedure is invalid. The parameter specified in the message text is not a valid work station ID in the current System/34 configuration.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU—3101 3270 EMULATION SUPPORT IS NOT ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt was made to sign on a work station to 3270 emulation. However, there is no SSP-ICF subsystem enabled that supports SNA 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU—3102 3270 EMULATION SUPPORT ACTIVE ON MULTIPLE LINES

Cause

Operator: A program error has been encountered during an attempt to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation.

Programmer: When more than one line is active with SNA 3270 device emulation, a default line number cannot be determined.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ESU-3103 location name--3270 EMULATION NOT ACTIVE TO THIS LOCATION

Cause

Operator: The ES3270 procedure was invoked. However, the location name specified in parameter 3 is not enabled for an SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 SNA device emulation. The location name is identified in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3105 work station id--THIS WORKSTN NOT ALLOCATED TO 3270 EMULATION

Cause

Operator: An error has been encountered during an attempt to sign off a work station from 3270 device emulation. OFF was given in parameter 2 of the ES3270 procedure. However, the work station ID given in parameter 1 of the procedure is not currently allocated to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3106 work station id--THIS WORK STATION IS PROTECTED FROM SIGN OFF

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign off a command-capable work station from 3270 device emulation. The work station specified in parameter 1 of the ES3270 procedure is a command-capable work station. Therefore, it cannot be signed off by the ES3270 procedure. The ID of the command-capable work station is given in the message text.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3107 work station id--THIS IS NOT A LOCAL WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: An attempt has been made to sign on a remote work station to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the ES3270 procedure is not the ID of a local work station. Only local work stations can sign on to 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3108 work station id--THIS DISPLAY STN IS NOT 1920 CHARACTER SCREEN

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the ES3270 procedure is not the ID of a 1920-character display screen. Only display stations with the 1920-character screen size can sign on to 3270 device emulation.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3109 SIGN ON NOT ALLOWED--ALL SESSIONS ACTIVE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. However, all sessions (3270 device addresses) configured for any display station or printer are already active (signed on).

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3110 work station id--THIS WORK STN ALREADY ALLOCATED TO 3270 ESU

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. The work station ID is identified in the message text.

Programmer: The work station ID specified in parameter 1 of the ES3270 procedure is already signed on to 3270 device emulation. A work station can be allocated only once.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU-3111 work station id--SSP-ICF AND S/34 CONFIG CONFLICT--THIS WORK STATION

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on the work station identified in the message text to 3270 device emulation. However, the SSP-ICF and System/34 configurations specified for this work station conflict.

Programmer: The enabled configuration of the SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 device emulation specifies the work station as a printer or display station. However, the current System/34 configuration defines the same work station as the opposite type of device (printer or display station). Both configurations must be the same.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU – 3112 LIBRARY library name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. However, the library identified in the message text could not be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ESU – 3113 TRANSLATE TABLE MEMBER library member name NOT FOUND

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. However, the library member name identified in the message text could not be found.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ESU – 3115 SIGN ON NOT ALLOWED--3270 SUPPORT BEING DISABLED

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. However, the SSP-ICF subsystem that supports 3270 device emulation is being disabled.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU – 3117 LIBRARY MEMBER library name IS NOT A TRANSLATE TABLE

Cause

Operator: An attempt has been made to sign on a work station to 3270 device emulation. However, the size (number of sectors) of the library member, identified in the message text, is not the size expected for a translate table member.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

Note: If this error continues to occur, contact your program support representative.

ESU – 3118 printer ID THIS PRINTER ID NOT VALID FOR HOST INITIATED COPY FUNCTION

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the procedure you are running.

Programmer: Parameter 4 in the ES3270 procedure is invalid. The parameter specified in the message text is not a valid printer ID for a host-initiated copy function.

Recovery

Option 3: The job is canceled. Any new data created by a previous step in this job is preserved; however, any new data created by this step is lost.

ESU – 4001 LAST AID KEY IGNORED

Cause

Operator: The last AID (attention identifier) key pressed by the display station operator did not cause a message to be sent to the remote host.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning which command keys to press depends on the type of remote host you are communicating with.

Note: See the *Data Communications Reference Manual* for information about command keys.

ESU–4003 WORK STN ERROR--REESTABLISH LAST SCREEN

Cause

Operator: An error (hardware or software) has been detected by System/34 work station data management. The 2-option has been taken at the System/34 console for the work station error message. At this time you must initiate action to reestablish the last screen that was active.

The message display at the System/34 console describes the work station error more precisely.

Recovery

Press the Error Reset key. Further recovery concerning what command keys to press depends on the type of remote host you are communicating with.

Note: See the *Data Communications Reference Manual* for information about command keys.

ESU–5001 NO SESSION AVAILABLE

Cause

Operator: There is a mismatch between the SNA 3270 support configuration currently active and the LU configuration table. Device emulation is trying to acquire a session that has not been reserved for 3270 emulation by the LU configuration table.

Recovery

The device emulation program terminates. Try to sign on a different device, or correct the mismatch between the SNA 3270 support configuration and the LU configuration table.

ESU–5002 INPUT IGNORED, NO SESSION

Cause

Operator: You have entered data before establishing an SNA session.

Recovery

Ensure that the host operator has entered all commands required to begin communications. Then, if necessary, use the SNA 3270 device emulation 'sys req' function, and enter the correct host LOGON command.

ESU–5003 ATTENTION FUNCTION INVALID NOW

Cause

Operator: You have selected the SNA 3270 'ATTN' function, which cannot be processed at this time. Possible causes are:

There is no session.

The session is terminating.

The operator is in 'sys req' mode.

The operator has just selected the 'ATTN' function, and the host has not yet responded.

Recovery

After ensuring the session is active and not in 'sys req' mode, retry the 'ATTN' function.

ESU–5004 COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHED

Cause

Operator: This is an informational message. Communications have been successfully established with the host system.

Recovery

No operator response required.

ESU–5005 UNACCEPTABLE SESSION PARAMETERS RECEIVED

Cause

Operator: The host has sent session parameters that are unacceptable to SNA 3270 emulation.

Recovery

If a LOGON command was entered, it may have had an incorrect LOGMODE parameter. If the condition cannot be corrected by reentering a LOGON command, consult a System/34 or host programmer to investigate the source of the session parameter in error.

ESU–5006 INSUFFICIENT SSQS FOR THIS SESSION

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 support subsystem is unable to assign buffers for this 3270 emulation session.

Recovery

The device emulation program terminates. The current SNA 3270 support configuration record has not specified enough subsystem queue space to support all the configured sessions. Terminate unneeded device emulators, or increase the SSQS value for the subsystem.

ESU–5007 DATA STREAM ERROR ENCOUNTERED

Cause

Operator: There is an error in the data stream received from the host system.

Recovery

This an informational message. The host system is responsible for the recovery.

ESU–5008 location name--IS NOT THE ACTIVE LOCATION

Cause

Operator: A logon operation for the location identified in the message text failed because the switched line is currently connected to a different location.

Recovery

To recover from this error do the following:

- Wait until the current location is not active and then retry the logon operation.

- Logon to the active location.

- Cancel the active location and then retry the logon operation.

ESU–5009 INSUFFICIENT CQS FOR THIS SESSION

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 support subsystem is unable to allocate a control block for this 3270 Emulation session.

Recovery

The device emulation program terminates. The current SNA support configuration record has not specified enough common queue space (CQS) to support all the configured sessions. Terminate unneeded device emulators, or increase the CQS value for the subsystem.

ESU–8196 NEGATIVE RESPONSE RECEIVED (########)

Cause

Operator: The host program has rejected a request sent on behalf of the device emulation operator. Eight characters of host sense information are included in the message.

Recovery

IMS normally sends a negative response with sense data = 08260000 when the 3270 operator input is invalid. For display emulation, press the Error Reset key and continue. For printer emulation, no action is necessary.

ESU—8197 SNA condition code (##)

Cause

Operator: The SNA 3270 subsystem has received
the condition code identified in the message
text from System/34 SNA support. The
session the subsystem is operating on is also
identified in the message text.

Recovery

No operator response is required.

Note: The following is a list of possible
condition codes that might appear in the
message text:

41 – Data link error

42 – Session ended

45 – Invalid session parameters received by
System/34 SNA support

47 – Logon failure

48 – Session ended

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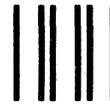● No postage necessary if mailed in the U.S.A.

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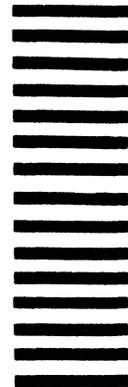
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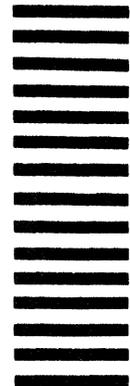
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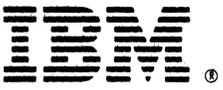Publications, Dept. 245
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