Message Center Reference
Message Center Reference

This edition applies to AIX Version 6.1 and to all subsequent releases of this product until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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About This Book

This book provides information about messages and troubleshooting.

Who Should Use This Book

This book is intended for users of the AIX operating system who are attempting to troubleshoot errors. Users of this book should be familiar with AIX usage (entering commands, creating and deleting files, editing files, and navigating the file system).

Highlighting

The following highlighting conventions are used in this book:

**Bold**
Identifies commands, subroutines, keywords, files, structures, directories, and other items whose names are predefined by the system. Also identifies graphical objects such as buttons, labels, and icons that the user selects.

*Italics*
Identifies parameters whose actual names or values are to be supplied by the user.

Monospace
Identifies examples of specific data values, examples of text similar to what you might see displayed, examples of portions of program code similar to what you might write as a programmer, messages from the system, or information you should actually type.

Case-Sensitivity in AIX

Everything in the AIX operating system is case-sensitive, which means that it distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters. For example, you can use the `ls` command to list files. If you type `LS`, the system responds that the command is "not found." Likewise, `FILEA`, `Filea`, and `filea` are three distinct file names, even if they reside in the same directory. To avoid causing undesirable actions to be performed, always ensure that you use the correct case.

ISO 9000

ISO 9000 registered quality systems were used in the development and manufacturing of this product.

Related Publications

The following books contain information about troubleshooting:

- AIX Version 6.1 General Programming Concepts: Writing and Debugging Programs
- AIX Version 6.1 Kernel Extensions and Device Support Programming Concepts
Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.
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Detailed Information for Message Component 0042

0042–001  String : processing error encountered on String String

Explanation: An error was detected by an underlying NIM method (a subcommand). This message describes where the error occurred with respect to the NIM client or master and may be useful in troubleshooting the problem. The messages that are displayed subsequent to this error are normally the true source of the problem.

User response: Read the additional information and error messages, and refer to their explanation and recovery hints as appropriate.

0042–002  String : error signal number String received - processing aborted

Explanation: An interrupt signal has been received, perhaps because the user entered Ctrl-C or used the kill command on a NIM process.

User response: The NIM operation that was active has been interrupted. Perform the operation again.

Note: This error is expected if it occurs after the nimclient -o bos_inst operation is performed on a client.

0042–003  String : error on system call; info follows: String

Explanation: An error has been returned from a system call.

User response: Fix the condition that caused the system call to fail and perform the operation again.
0042–004  String : error on system call String
Explanation:  An error has been returned from a system call.
User response:  Fix the condition that caused the system call to fail and perform the operation again.

0042–005  String : ODM error encountered; odmerrno = Number
Explanation:  The Object Data Manager (ODM) has returned an error.
User response:  Refer to the Message Database located on the Information Center Web page for specific details of the error. Fix the ODM problem and perform the NIM operation again.

0042–006  String : ( String ) String String
Explanation:  Generic error message used for rarely occurring NIM errors.
User response:  Phrases contained in this error message are constructed from debug information and from messages returned by commands called by NIM. If the content of the message does not give insight into the true cause of failure, contact your point of sale.

0042–007  String : internal error (buffer overflow) in function String
Explanation:  An internal NIM error has occurred.
User response:  Try the operation again.

0042–008  String : Request denied - String
Explanation:  NIM has attempted to establish socket communications with a remote machine, and it has refused the connection.
User response:  If the failing operation occurred on the master, verify that the master has rsh permissions on the client and that inetd is active on the client; otherwise, verify that the nemesi daemon is active on the master. If the failing operation was the niminit command on the client, a possible cause of failure is that the master does not have a network object that corresponds to the client’s network. A network object that represents the client’s network needs to be added to the database on the master; then a route needs to be added from the master’s network to the client’s network.

If the failure occurs during operations initiated from a client, using the nimclient command, or during a NIM installation of the base operating system, the cpuid attribute on the client's machine definition may be obsolete (for example, if the machine’s system planar was recently replaced). To guarantee that this is not the case, erase the cpuid from the machine definition by issuing the following from the master:

nim -Fo change -a cpuid= ClientName

0042–011  String : unable to access the /etc/niminfo file
Explanation:  The /etc/niminfo file is not accessible.
User response:  The niminfo file is required by all NIM commands and methods. This file is created when the bos.sysmgmt.nim.master and bos.sysmgmt.nim.client packages are configured. If this file is not available, this indicates that the NIM package has not been initialized or that this file has been deleted. To create the niminfo file, execute the nimconfig command on the master or the niminit command on the client. To recreate a deleted or corrupted niminfo file, enter from the master:

nimconfig -r

OR enter from the client:
niminit -aname=ClientName -amaster=MasterHostName -amaster_port=MasterPortValue
0042–012  String : this command may only be executed on a NIM master
Explanation:  The specified command may only be executed on the master.
User response:  Execute the desired operation on the NIM master.

0042–013  String : unable to obtain the global NIM lock
Explanation:  The global lock used for synchronized access to the NIM database could not be obtained.
User response:  Try the operation again. If the same error is returned, verify that there are no active NIM commands. If this is true, remove the /var/adm/nim/glock file and try the operation again. If the file does not exist and the error persists, contact your point of sale.

0042–014  String : an internal error has occurred resulting in an invalid String object named String
Explanation:  An internal NIM error has occurred.
User response:  Perform the remove operation on the NIM object followed by the appropriate define operation.

0042–015  String : syntax error String
Explanation:  A syntax error has been detected.
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again using valid syntax.

0042–016  String : - char is not a valid option for this operation String
Explanation:  An invalid option has been specified.
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again using valid syntax.

0042–017  String : invalid option-argument for - char String
Explanation:  An invalid value was specified for an option argument.
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again using valid syntax.

0042–018  String : -char is a required option for this operation String
Explanation:  A required option was not supplied.
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again using valid syntax.

0042–019  String : option -char requires an argument String
Explanation:  An option that requires an argument was specified without its argument.
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again, specifying the missing argument.

0042–020  String : String must be supplied for this operation String
Explanation:  An operand was required but not supplied. Usually, the operand is the NIM object to which a given operation is being applied (that is, a NIM name for a network, machine or resource object that is the target of the NIM operation).
User response:  Refer to the appropriate man page for the NIM command and try again using valid syntax. If you do not know the name of an operand, and if the failing operation was targeted toward an existing NIM object, enter:
lsnim -1 -t ObjectType
OR
lsnim -1
to determine the operand name.

0042–021  **String**: the **String** attribute is required for this operation

**Explanation:**  A NIM attribute was required for the operation.

**User response:**  Specify the missing attribute. If the failing command is the **nim** or **nimclient** command, to obtain a list of attributes, enter from the master:

\[ lsnim -q ObjectName \]

OR

\[ lsnim -q -t ObjectType \]

OR enter from the clients:

\[ nimclient -l lsnimOptions \]

For the other NIM commands, see the appropriate NIM man page.

0042–022  **String**: **String** exceeds the maximum limit of **Number**

**Explanation:**  A value was specified that exceeds the bounds of acceptable values.

**User response:**  Supply a value within the acceptable bounds.

0042–023  **String**: **String** is not a valid **String**

**Explanation:**  The specified value is not valid.

**User response:**  Try the command again with a valid value. To determine the valid values for classes of objects and operations as they pertain to those objects, enter:

\[ lsnim -Pc ObjectClass \]

AND

\[ lsnim -POc ObjectClass \]

where **ObjectClass** is one of machines, networks, or resources.

0042–024  **String**: **String** is not a valid type for **String**

**Explanation:**  An invalid NIM object type was specified.

**User response:**  Specify a valid NIM object type. See user actions for error 023 for **lsnim** options to determine a valid object type.

0042–025  **String**: the **String** operation cannot be applied to **String** types

**Explanation:**  The specified operation cannot be supplied to the specified NIM object.

**User response:**  Specify an operation that can be applied to the object. Enter **lsnim -o ObjectName** for a list of valid operations that can be applied to the object.

0042–027  **String**: **String** is required to complete the definition of the **String** object. This attribute is either currently missing or the current operation would cause it to become missing.

**Explanation:**  The specified object is missing an attribute that is required to complete the specified operation.

**User response:**  Redefine the object that is missing an attribute by performing the **remove** operation followed by the **define** operation.
0042–028  String: String cannot be used for this operation
Explanation: The specified information cannot be supplied in the current context.
User response: Try the operation again without supplying the offending attribute.

0042–029  String: the String attribute cannot be supplied for this operation
Explanation: The specified information cannot be supplied in the current context.
User response: Try the operation again without supplying the offending attribute.

0042–030  String: a sequence number may not be specified with the String attribute
Explanation: A sequence number was opened to an attribute that doesn’t allow sequence numbers.
User response: Try the operation again without a sequence number on the offending attribute.

0042–031  String: unable to generate a unique id
Explanation: An internal NIM error has occurred. NIM is unable to generate a unique object ID.
User response: Try the operation again.

0042–032  String: String must be unique and String already exists
Explanation: The specified value for the attribute is not unique and it must be.
User response: Supply a unique value for the attribute.

0042–033  String: String attr already exists with seqno of Number
Explanation: The specified value is not unique and it must be. An attribute with a sequence number requires a unique value.
User response: Supply a unique value.

0042–034  String: unable to generate a new seqno for String
Explanation: The specified value is not unique and it must be.
User response: Supply a unique value.

0042–035  String: unable to find attr which matches this query: String
Explanation: NIM was attempting to access an attribute that had the specified characteristics, but the attribute doesn’t exist.
User response: Make sure the attribute exists and retry the operation.

0042–036  String: String cannot serve a resource because of its type ( String )
Explanation: The define operation failed for a resource because the specified server does not have a standalone configuration.
User response: Try the operation again using a NIM client that is a standalone machine.

0042–037  String: the state of String prevents this operation from succeeding
Explanation: The NIM state of the specified object prevents the operation from succeeding.
User response: NIM states are used to synchronize activity among NIM objects. To perform the desired operation, the state of the specified object must be changed. If the specified object is in an unexpected state, check the system to make sure another user or process is not manipulating the object. Use the reset operation to set the object to a known state and try the operation again.
0042–038  *String*: unable to continue because *String* is locked

**Explanation:** An object that NIM would operate on is already locked and thus cannot be operated on.

**User response:** NiM object locks are used to synchronize activity among NiM objects. These locks are temporary, so try the operation again after some delay. The value of the lock is the process ID of a NiM process that is using the lock. If the lock persists and no NiM commands are active, reset all NiM locks by stopping the *nimesis* daemon, then restarting it.

0042–039  *String*: unacceptable release level of *String*. *String* for *String*

**Explanation:** The operating system version or release level of the specified object is unacceptable.

**User response:** Perform the desired operation on objects that have the appropriate operating system version and release levels.

0042–040  *String*: unable to remove the *String* definition because it is currently referenced by other objects

**Explanation:** A NiM object could not be removed because it is being used by some other NiM object.

**User response:** Remove all references to the object to be removed before the remove operation is specified. If NiM states are such that you cannot remove references to the object and you want to remove the object anyway, provide the -F flag to the remove operation.

0042–041  *String*: *String* already exists

**Explanation:** A specified value has already been defined to NiM.

**User response:** Specify a value that isn’t already known to NiM.

**Note:** If /etc/niminfo is the value and the NiM command producing this error is *niminit*, this means that *niminit* has already been performed. If you want to reinitialize your NiM master or client, deinstall the appropriate filesset, and then reinstall and reconfigure the NiM master or client filesset.

0042–042  *String*: unable to communicate with *String*

**Explanation:** The specified machine could not be reached with the ping command from the master.

**User response:** If the operation you were attempting to perform requires that the target machine be running and that it can be reached, then verify that the machine is currently running. If not, turn it on; otherwise, perform network diagnostic procedures to determine why the master could not reach the target machine.

0042–043  *String*: unable to remove *String* because one or more NiM resources are still defined as being served by that machine

**Explanation:** The remove operation cannot be performed, because the target machine currently serves a NiM resource that has been allocated for use. Performing the operation at this time could lead to processing failures on clients that are attempting to use the served resources.

**User response:** You need to deallocate all resources that the target serves before you can remove the machine.

0042–044  *String*: missing in attribute assignment for *String*

**Explanation:** You have specified a NiM attribute without an accompanying value. Most NiM attributes can only be specified with a value assigned to them in the form of *attr*=value.

**User response:** Retry the operation with a value assigned to the specified attribute.

0042–045  *String*: a sequence number must be specified with all *String* attributes for this operation

**Explanation:** Some NiM attributes can be added to an object’s definition more than once. In these cases, a sequence number is used to uniquely identify each attribute of that type. In this case, you have specified an attribute of this type without its required sequence number and, therefore, NiM is unable to determine which attribute you are attempting to specify.
User response: Verify the sequence number and try the operation again.

0042–046 String: unable to String the file String

Explanation: NIM was unable to perform an operation on the specified file. This may be due to the permissions on the file. The file usually needs read, write, and, in some cases, execute permissions for root.

User response: Change the permissions of the specified file and try the operation again.

0042–047 String: unable to allocate the String resource because its type cannot be used by String objects

Explanation: Some types of NIM resources may only be used by specific machine types. In this case, you attempted to allocate a NIM resource to a type of machine that is not allowed to use that type of resource.

User response: Specify a resource type that the machine is allowed to use when performing allocation for the target machine.

To determine the valid resource types, enter:
lsnim -p -s ResourceSubclassForMachineType

To view the subclasses that are available, enter: lsnim -p -S

0042–048 String: String is unable to access the String resource due to network routing

Explanation: When resource allocation is requested, NIM verifies that the designated client has the potential to communicate with the server of the resource. NIM does this by checking the NIM routing between the network that the client’s primary interface connects to and all the networks that the server connects to. In this case, a NIM route is missing between the client and the server.

User response: Either establish a NIM route between the client and the server or choose a different resource to allocate.

0042–049 String: either String or another resource of this type has already been allocated to String

Explanation: Only one resource of this type may be allocated to the client and one has already been allocated.

User response: Choose the resource that you want to use and deallocate the currently allocated resource of this type if you want to use the new one.

0042–051 String: unable to resolve String to an String

Explanation: NIM was unable to resolve a host name to an IP address or the other way around.

User response: All host names that are used in the NIM environment must be resolvable. Perform the appropriate network administration tasks to ensure that the specified host name is resolvable and try the operation again.

0042–052 String: unable to String String because resources have been allocated to it

Explanation: One or more NIM resources are still allocated to the machine that you have requested to be removed from the NIM environment. To remove a machine, it cannot have any resources allocated to it.

User response: Deallocate all resources that have been allocated to the target machine and try the operation again.

0042–053 String: there is no NIM object named String

Explanation: You have specified the name of a NIM object that does not currently exist in the NIM environment. NIM can only operate on objects that have been defined to NIM.

User response: Verify that you have spelled the name of the object correctly and that it has already been defined. The name of a target machine for a NIM operation must be the NIM name, not the host name. Enter:
lsnim -1 -t ObjectType

OR
to obtain listings of currently defined objects in the NIM environment. If you need to define the object, use the `define` operation.

**0042–055**  *String: String is not a valid source for this operation*

**Explanation:** Many NIM operations require a source for installable images. You have specified a source that cannot be used for this operation. Examples of valid sources for NIM operations are:

* /dev/rmt0, /dev/cd1 for `lpp_source` definition
* rte, spot, mksysb for `bos_inst` operation

**User response:** Try the operation again using a source that the operation can use.

**0042–056**  *String: duplicate attribute assignment for String*

**Explanation:** You have specified the same attribute assignment more than once.

**User response:** Try the operation again using only one instance of the attribute assignment.

**0042–058**  *String: unable to allocate String to String because it does not support the network interface type or platform of that client*

**Explanation:** You have attempted to allocate a SPOT to a client whose primary network interface type or platform is not supported by the SPOT. For a client to use a SPOT, the SPOT must support the network interface type and platform of the client’s primary interface.

**User response:** Install the appropriate device support into the SPOT, which will allow the SPOT to support the client’s primary interface type and platform, or choose a different SPOT that supports the client’s primary interface type and platform.

**0042–059**  *String: conflict between the supplied type (String) and the real type (String) for String*

**Explanation:** In an attribute assignment (in the form of `attr=value`), the value you have specified represents a NIM object whose type conflicts with the object type of the specified `attr`.

**User response:** Try the operation again using the `attr` that corresponds to the type of object that `value` represents.

**0042–060**  *String: multiple String attributes were specified and only one is allowed*

**Explanation:** You have specified multiple attribute assignments for an attribute that may only be specified once.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using only one instance of the attribute.

**0042–061**  *String: the String resource is currently allocated for client use*

**Explanation:** You have requested an operation to be performed on a NIM resource object that is currently allocated for client use. NIM is not allowing this operation to be performed because it may interrupt the client’s use of the resource.

**User response:** Try the operation again when the resource is not allocated for client use. If necessary, try the `force` option (`-F` flag) to disregard the preventive check by NIM. In some cases, NIM will allow the operation to be performed.

**0042–062**  *String: String is missing something which is required*

**Explanation:** The NIM object that was operated on is missing something that is required for its definition to be complete.

**User response:** List information about the object using the `lsnim` command. Each item that is missing from the object’s definition will be represented by a missing attribute. Perform the appropriate NIM operation that will add the missing item to the object’s definition. For a SPOT, if network boot images are missing, apply the `check` operation to
the SPOT. If software filesets are missing from a SPOT, allocate an `lpp_source` that contains the required filesets and apply the `cust` operation to the SPOT.

0042–063  `String`: the following resource types are required for this operation but have not yet been allocated to `String`

**Explanation:** Some NIM operations require access to one or more NIM resources to complete successfully. This access is granted through the `allocate` operation. In this case, you have not allocated all the resources that are required for this operation.

**User response:** Allocate all the required resources and try the operation again. For a list of required and optional resources for a given operation, enter:

`lsnim -q Operation ObjectName`

OR

`lsnim -q Operation -t ObjectType`

0042–064  `String`: `String` is currently serving a resource ( `String` ) that is allocated for use

**Explanation:** The machine that is the target of the requested operation currently serves a NIM resource that is allocated for client use. The requested operation cannot be performed until all resources that the target serves have been deallocated for use.

**User response:** Deallocate all resources that the target serves and try the operation again.

0042–065  `String`: `String` is a reserved word and cannot be used to name objects

**Explanation:** You have specified a name that is reserved for NIM internal use only.

**User response:** Try the operation again using a different name. To determine what names are reserved, enter:

`lsnim -a reserved`

0042–066  `String`: the string `String` contains one or more characters which are not allowed to be used in strings in the NIM environment

**Explanation:** You have specified one or more characters that are not allowed in NIM object names. NIM uses regular expressions to perform many of its operations, so any character that has special meaning for regular expressions cannot be used (for example, `^`). Also, any character that has special meaning to the shell cannot be used (for example, `/`).

**User response:** Try the operation again using valid characters.

0042–067  `String`: this operation cannot be applied to `String` because it is a reserved NIM object

**Explanation:** You have requested an operation to be performed on a NIM object that has been reserved for NIM internal use only.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using a NIM object that is not reserved. To determine what objects are reserved, enter:

`lsnim -a reserved`

0042–069  `String`: the `String` operation cannot be performed when the target has a `String` of `String`

**Explanation:** The requested operation cannot be performed at this time because it conflicts with the current NIM state of the target. NIM uses states to synchronize NIM activity so that operations don’t interfere with each other.

**User response:** Try the operation again when the state changes or, if necessary, try using the `force` option (-F flag). In some cases, NIM will allow you to override this state checking.

If you encounter this error as a result of trying to remove, using the `reset` operation, the `boot` resource from a client that incorrectly has a state of “ready for a NIM operation”, you can remove the `boot` resource from the NIM master by entering:
where `client_name` is the name of the NIM object for the client.

```
0042–073  String: unable to create a customization script for `String` because it does not have any customization resources allocated to it
```

**Explanation:** To perform customization on a machine, NIM constructs a shell script that is executed on the target. To construct this script, some type of resource that can be used for customization must be used. In this case, NIM could not create the customization script because no resources have been allocated to the target that could be used for customization purposes.

**User response:** Allocate one or more resources that can be used for customization and try the operation again. To display the subclass of resources that can be used for customization, enter:

```
lsnim -p -s cust_res
```

```
0042–074  String: `String` is not a valid pathname because it has been specified with a relative path and pathnames must be absolute
```

**Explanation:** You have specified an attribute assignment in which the `value` represents a relative path name. NIM only allows absolute path names (that is, path names that begin with `/`) to be used.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using an absolute path name.

```
0042–075  String: error encountered when exporting `String` on `String` `String`
```

**Explanation:** The requested operation requires that a NIM resource be exported for a machine’s use. In this case, NIM attempted to export the resource but an error was returned by an NFS utility.

**User response:** Fix the error condition that the NFS utility reported and try the operation again.

```
0042–076  String: port `Num` is already used by the `String` service
```

**Explanation:** You have specified a port number that is already in use.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using a port number that is currently not being used. Check the `/etc/services` file.

**Note:** NIM uses both the specified port number and its successor. Therefore, ensure that the port number after the specified port number is also free.

```
0042–077  String: unable to add routes from the NIM Master
```

**Explanation:** The `niminit` command is used to join the NIM environment. When executed, this command attempts to add routing information that the NIM master has determined the client needs to participate in the NIM environment. In this case, one or more of the required routes could not be added.

**User response:** Perform the appropriate network diagnostic task to determine why the route could not be added.

```
0042–078  String: unable to change the `String` NIM route because the destination network specified in the new value does not match the destination network specified in the current value
```

**Explanation:** You have specified a change to a NIM routing attribute in which the destination network is different from its current value. This is not allowed because only the gateway field of the routing attribute may be changed.

**User response:** If you are trying to change the connectivity between NIM networks, then you must remove the current NIM route by supplying a NULL value for the appropriate routing attribute. Otherwise, specify the same destination network when attempting to change the gateway field of the routing attribute.
0042–079  String : unable to deallocate String because String must be deallocated first

Explanation:  In the NIM environment, one resource may depend on another for information. In this case, an allocated resource has a dependency on the resource you have specified for deallocation.

User response:  Deallocate the resource that is dependent on the resource causing the error.

0042–081  String : a resource already exists on String at location String ; due to NFS export restrictions, the new location String may not be used

Explanation:  NIM uses NFS to make remote resources available for client use. To avoid NFS export errors, NIM enforces some restrictions on where a resource can be defined. In general, a NIM resource cannot be defined within a directory that is already a NIM resource. Conversely, a NIM resource cannot be defined for a directory that already contains an existing NIM resource.

User response:  Move the resource to a location that adheres to NIM export rules and try the operation again.

0042–083  String : network hardware addresses must be unique and String is already being used by the machine String

Explanation:  Each network communications adapter has an associated network hardware address that is unique. In this case, you attempted to define a NIM network interface using a network hardware address already being used by a NIM machine object.

User response:  Only one NIM interface attribute may be defined for each network communications adapter a client might have. If you are attempting to add another interface definition, then verify that the hardware address is correct. If so, then you must first change the interface attribute that is currently using that address. If not, try the operation again with the correct hardware address.

0042–084  String : This machine is already configured to be a NIM Master

Explanation:  The machine has already been configured to be a NIM master.

User response:  If you want to reconfigure the machine as a NIM master, enter nim -o unconfig master, then deinstall and reinstall the master fileset. You may then run the nimconfig command.

0042–086  String : a NIM route already exists between String and String (only 1 is allowed)

Explanation:  You have attempted to add a NIM route between two NIM networks that already have a NIM route between them. Only one NIM route can be specified between any two NIM networks.

User response:  If you are attempting to change NIM routing, delete the existing NIM route and try the operation again.

0042–093  String : unable to create directory String

Explanation:  NIM attempted to create a directory, and the mkdir command returned an error.

User response:  Fix the error reported by the mkdir command and try the operation again.

0042–109  String : unable to get filesystem information about String

Explanation:  To complete the requested filesystem information, NIM requires information about one or more file systems about which it was unable to obtain information.

User response:  Verify that the file systems exist. If not, either specify the correct path name when performing the NIM operation or redefine the NIM environment so that all the participating file systems exist.

0042–111  String : invalid sequence number in String ; it must be between 1 and Number

Explanation:  When a sequence number is specified for a NIM attribute, it must be within a specific range. You have specified a sequence number that falls outside of the acceptable bounds.

User response:  Try the operation again using a sequence number that is within the acceptable bounds.
0042–113 *String*: unable get size requirements for *String*

**Explanation:** To complete the requested operation, NIM requires information about the size of one or more objects, which NIM was unable to determine.

**User response:** If the object is a file or directory that does not exist, then create the file or directory and try the operation again.

0042–118 *String*: a NIM operation is currently being performed on the *String* machine or it has resources allocated to it

**Explanation:** You have requested to change characteristics of a NIM network on which there is currently one or more active NIM operations. NIM is not allowing the change because changing the network characteristics at this time could result in failures in the active operations.

**User response:** Wait until the NIM resources allocated to machines that use the network being changed have been deallocated and try the operation again.

0042–121 *String*: Specify *String* OR *String*

**Explanation:** An invalid value has been specified.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using a valid value.

0042–124 *String*: NFS option *String* is NOT supported

**Explanation:** An NFS option was specified that is not supported.

**User response:** Try the operation again using valid NFS options. Refer to “NFS Problem Determination” in Networks and communication management.

0042–129 *String*: *String* is an invalid resource type for this operation

**Explanation:** An invalid resource type was specified for this operation.

**User response:** Use the `lsnim -q Operation -t TargetType` command to view a list of required and optional resources for *Operation* when applied to *TargetType*.

0042–130 *String*: *String* cannot be specified as an attribute for this operation

**Explanation:** You have specified an attribute that cannot be used for this requested operation.

**User response:** Try the operation again, without using the attribute you specified.

0042–131 *String*: the *String* attribute conflicts with *String* one or the other may be specified, but not both

**Explanation:** You have specified two or more attributes that conflict with each other.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using only one of the attributes.

0042–132 *String*: *String* cannot be specified as a value for *String* for this operation

**Explanation:** You have specified a value for an attribute assignment that is invalid in the context in which the operation is being performed.

**User response:** Try the operation again, using a different value for the attribute assignment.

0042–133 *String*: unable to remove the *String* at location *String*

**Explanation:** The physical entity that is represented by the NIM resource object you have requested to be deleted could not be deleted.

**User response:** Delete the file or directory, using the `rm` command.
0042–134  *String*: unable to initiate network boot on *String*

**Explanation:** The operation you requested requires the designated target to reboot using a network boot image. NIM has automatically initialized the environment to enable the target to do this; however, NIM was unable to force the target to load the network boot image.

**User response:** Intervention at the target is required. Follow the procedures for initiating a BOOTP request.

0042–135  *String*: unable to perform the requested operation because *String* is currently controlled by the machine *String*. It may be necessary to deallocate resources from the target before performing the intended operation.

**Explanation:** To synchronize NIM operations that can be initiated from a client or on the master, NIM keeps track of which machine (the client or the master) is used to allocate the first resource to the client; this machine is said to be in control. For example, if the first resource allocation occurs from the client, then the client is in control. Once a machine has control, it remains in control until all resources for that client have been deallocated. You have requested an operation to be performed from a machine that is currently not in control of the specified target.

**User response:** Perform the desired operation from the machine that is in control of the target, or from the controlling machine deallocate the resources (to remove the control), or override this behavior by using the force (-F flag) option when performing the operation from the master.

0042–136  *String*: there is no NIM route from the *String* network to the machine *String*

**Explanation:** The requested operation cannot be performed because a NIM route does not exist between two machines that participate in this operation.

**User response:** Establish a NIM route between the networks.

0042–137  *String*: the /etc/niminfo file is missing some required environment variables

**Explanation:** The /etc/niminfo file contains information about the NIM environment that all NIM commands require. In this case, the /etc/niminfo file is missing some information that is required to continue, which indicates that the file has been corrupted.

**User response:** Reinitialize the NIM environment.

0042–138  *String*: unable to update the rhost file with *String* hostname

**Explanation:** Unable to update the rhost file.

**User response:** Edit the $HOME/.rhosts file for root on the client machine to add an entry for the host name of the NIM master.

0042–139  *String*: the resource *String* is served by *String* and cannot be used to install *String*

**Explanation:** The process of installing a machine prevents any attached disks from being used as the source for installable images. You have allocated a resource to the target of the install operation that is served by the target itself.

**User response:** Deallocate the resource, allocate another resource of this type that is served by another machine, and try the operation again.

0042–140  *String*: unable to remove the /etc/niminfo file on *String*

**Explanation:** You have requested that a machine object be removed from the NIM environment and this has been done; however, NIM was unable to remove the /etc/niminfo file on the machine that has been removed from the NIM environment.

**User response:** Remove the /etc/niminfo file from the machine that was removed from the NIM environment.

**Note:** Verify that the .rhost permissions for the master have been removed from the client.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>0042–141</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: unable to remove the <strong>String</strong> attribute because <strong>String</strong> does not have one</td>
<td>By specifying an attribute assignment with a NULL value, you have requested NIM to remove the specified attr. However, in this case, the specified attr is not currently part of the specified object’s definition.</td>
<td>Try the operation again, using an attribute that is part of the object’s definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–142</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: unable to add the <strong>String</strong> attribute because attribute values must be unique and <strong>String</strong> already exists with the same value</td>
<td>All attribute values must be unique. You have specified a value in an attribute assignment that already exists.</td>
<td>Try the operation again, using a unique value for the attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–143</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: only one <strong>String</strong> attribute can be specified for an object and one already exists for <strong>String</strong></td>
<td>Some NIM attributes can only be added to an object’s definition once. In this case, you have specified an attribute of this type when one already exists for the specified object.</td>
<td>Only one attribute of this type can be used in the object’s definition. Perform the change operation on the object if you want to replace the current value with a new one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–144</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: sequence numbers must be unique and is already being used with the <strong>String</strong> attribute</td>
<td>Some NIM attributes require a unique sequence number so that NIM can distinguish between multiple attributes of that type. In this case, you have specified a sequence number that is already being used.</td>
<td>Try the operation again, using a sequence number that is not currently being used. To display the sequence number that are being used, enter: <code>lsnim -a AttributeName ObjectName</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–145</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: <strong>String</strong> is not a valid attribute name</td>
<td>You have specified an attribute that does not exist in the NIM environment.</td>
<td>Try the operation again, using a valid NIM attribute. To display a list of valid attribute names, enter: <code>lsnim -p -s info_subclass</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–146</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: <strong>String</strong> is not a valid type</td>
<td>You have specified an object type that does not exist in the NIM environment.</td>
<td>Try the operation again, using a valid NIM object type. On the NIM master, the <code>lsnim</code> command can be used to display the valid NIM object types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–147</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: this command may not be executed on a NIM master</td>
<td>You have attempted to execute a NIM command on the NIM master that can only be executed on NIM clients.</td>
<td>Execute the command on a NIM client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–148</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>: invalid information in <strong>String</strong> for the <strong>String</strong> object</td>
<td>The information contained in the specified attribute is no longer valid.</td>
<td>Change the information in the attribute to reflect valid information and try the operation again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0042–150  *String*: the file *String* has a vfstype of *String*. This conflicts with the expected vfstype, which is one of the following: t *String*.

**Explanation:** Any directory used to store NIM resources must be local to the machine that serves those resources. This is required because NIM can only NFS export local directories. In this case, you have specified a directory that is not local to the designated server of the directory. NIM has obtained this information from the file system of the designated server and the vfstype listed corresponds to values in the `/usr/include/sys/vmount.h` file.

**User response:** Either copy the desired resources onto the designated server and perform the operation again, or specify the correct server when performing the operation.

0042–151  *String*: the file *String* has a file type of *String*. This conflicts with the expected type of *String*.

**Explanation:** For NIM to use a file, it must be of a specific type. In this case, you have specified a file whose type cannot be used by NIM. NIM has obtained this information from the file system of the designated server of the file and the file type corresponds to values in the `/usr/include/sys/mode.h` file.

**User response:** Change the file type of the file and try the operation again.

0042–152  *String*: an error occurred while performing root sync operations on the following clients:

**Explanation:** When an `installp` operation is performed on a SPOT, the root directories of all diskless and dataless clients that use that SPOT must be synchronized with the changes made within the SPOT. In this case, one or more errors occurred when performing the root sync operation on a root directory.

**User response:** Investigate why some of the root syncs failed and perform the operation again. The `nim.installp` log for the client root is located in `RootResrcParentDir/ClienName/var/adm/ras`.

0042–153  *String*: the file *String* has file permissions of *String*. This conflicts with the expected permissions of *String*.

**Explanation:** For NIM to use a file, it must have specific file permissions. In this case, you have specified a file whose permissions conflict with those required by NIM. NIM has obtained this information from the file system of the designated server of the file, and the value of the file permissions comes from the `/usr/include/sys/mode.h` file.

**User response:** Change the file permissions of the file and try the operation again.

0042–154  *String*: the file or directory *String* does not exist

**Explanation:** For NIM to use a file, it must exist. You have specified a file that does not exist.

**User response:** Create the file and try the operation again.

0042–155  *String*: unable to perform requested operation because the server of the root resource must be the same as the server of the spot resource and your request violates this requirement.

**Explanation:** For NIM to keep diskless and dataless root directories in sync with their corresponding SPOTs, NIM requires that the client's root directory be served from the same machine as its SPOT. In this case, you have requested a resource to be allocated that violates that requirement.

**User response:** Try the operation again using resources that do not violate the NIM requirement.

0042–156  *String*: there is no *String* at location *String*

**Explanation:** You have requested an operation to be performed that involves a directory that does not exist.

**User response:** Create the missing directory and try the operation again.

0042–157  *String*: unable to access the *String* file

**Explanation:** The operation you have requested could not be performed because a required file could not be accessed.

**User response:** Create the missing file and try the operation again. For example:
• If the missing file is a boot image with a name whose format is SpotName.NetworkInterface.Platform (for example, myspot.tok.up), recreate the boot image by performing the check operation on the SPOT.

• If the missing files are directories with which root or paging resources are associated, delete the resource definition with the remove operation, create the directories, and then redefine the resource.

• If a SPOT’s image.template file is missing, this indicates that the SPOT has been corrupted or was not constructed successfully. To recover, you may need to remove and rebuild the SPOT with the remove and define operations.

---

0042–158  String : unable to modify the String file

Explanation: The operation you have requested requires NIM to modify a file that it was unable to modify successfully.

User response: Check the file permissions on the file and try the operation again.

---

0042–159  String : String is missing one or more of the following options: String

Explanation: Required software is missing which prevents the target machine from acting as a SPOT server.

User response: Install the missing software and retry the operation.

---

0042–160  String : unable to create any type of network boot image

Explanation: The operation you requested requires the construction of network boot images and NIM was unable to do that.

User response: Fix the problem that prevented the network boot images from being constructed and try the operation again.

---

0042–161  String : there is insufficient free disk space in String to complete the requested operation; data follows: required = String tavailable = String

Explanation: There is insufficient free disk space to complete the requested operation.

User response: Increase the amount of available space, as detailed in the error message.

---

0042–162  String : an lpp_source which has the simages attribute is required for this operation

Explanation: To perform the requested operation, NIM requires an lpp_source type resource object that has the simages attribute as part of its definition. This attribute is used to designate that an lpp_source contains the total set of optional packages that are required to support NIM install operations. In this case, you have not supplied an lpp_source that fulfills this requirement.

User response: Try the operation again using an lpp_source that has the simages attribute in its definition.

---

0042–163  String : machine String serves a resource which is being allocated, however, NIM is unable to determine which interface on this machine should be used by the client because this machine is also functioning as the gateway between the String and String networks.

Explanation: NIM coordinates access between a client and the server of the resource. To do this, NIM must identify a network interface that can be used by the client. This becomes a complex problem when the server has more than one network interface. NIM uses a connectivity algorithm to establish which network interface to use. This error message occurred because the connectivity algorithm detected a problem with the client's routing and the interface the algorithm has selected to use. NIM does not allow the interface on the server that the client uses as a gateway to be used to serve resources because the operation requiring the resource could fail.

User response: If the server has other network interfaces that are not known to NIM, change the server machine object to add the interfaces.

Define a NIM route between the client's primary network and one of the other networks to which the server connects.
0042–164  **String :**  *String cannot be used as a source for installable images in this context because it is a CDROM.*

**Explanation:** Some NIM operations do not allow the source of installable images to be a CD-ROM. NIM is not always able to construct an environment that supports the use of a CD-ROM for the operation being performed. This is true for the operation you tried to perform.

**User response:** Try the operation again using a different source for installable images.

0042–165  **String :**  *String cannot be associated with the type of network referenced by the String attribute*

**Explanation:** Some attributes can only be specified together; others are mutually exclusive. In this case, you specified one or more attributes that conflict.

**User response:** Try the operation again, omitting the attribute that was in conflict. For example, the ring_speed and cable_type attributes cannot be used with the same if attribute; the one you should use depends on the type of network interface referenced by the corresponding if attribute.

0042–166  **String :**  *String requires a corresponding String attribute*

**Explanation:** The if attribute specifies network interface information, which includes a reference to the network object that the interface connects to. In this case, you have omitted a required attribute which is associated with the if attribute.

**User response:** Try the operation again, including the required attribute. For example, the ring_speed attribute corresponds with the Token-Ring network interface, and the cable_type attribute corresponds with the Ethernet network interface.

0042–167  **String :**  *String does not contain a valid IPL ROM emulation image*

**Explanation:** The device which you have specified as the source for the IPL ROM emulation, does not contain a valid, bootable image of the IPL ROM emulation.

**User response:** If the specified device has media in it, this media either does not contain the IPL ROM emulation, or the media has been corrupted. Remake the IPL ROM emulation, and try the operation again. If the specified device has no media in it, make the IPL ROM emulation, put it in the device, and try the operation again.

0042–168  **String :**  *the destination network ( String ) specified in String is the same as the originating network*

**Explanation:** You have specified that the originating and destination network are the same. Machines that are on the same network do not need routing to communicate; therefore, adding a route from a network to itself is not allowed.

**User response:** Specify a different originating and destination network when adding a NIM route.

0042–169  **String :**  *you have allocated an lpp_source, but have not specified which filesets are to be installed using that lpp_source*

**Explanation:** You have allocated an lpp_source, but you have not specified which filesets are to be installed using that lpp_source.

**User response:** Specify the filesets to install using the filesets attribute in the command, or by allocating an installp_bundle that contains a list of the filesets to install.

0042–170  **String :**  *String is not a valid platform type*

**Explanation:** You entered a platform type that is not known to NIM.

**User response:** The valid platform types are rs6k, rs6ksmp, and rspc. Correct the platform type attribute and try the operation again.
0042–171  *String:* the String configuration type is not supported for the String platform type

**Explanation:** Not all platform types are supported on all configuration types. For example, the diskless configuration type is not supported on the platform type rs6ksmp.

**User response:** Use the correct platform type and try the operation again.

0042–172  *String:* This machine’s CPU ID does not match the CPU ID stored in the NIM database.

**Explanation:** You have specified the incorrect name of the machine object for the NIM client machine. When the niminit command is used to rebuild the niminfo file, the master registration process checks the CPU ID of the machine with the value stored in the NIM database for the named machine. If the stored value does not match the value passed by niminit, this message is issued.

**User response:** Use the correct name and try the command again.

0042–173  *String:* X cannot be specified as a value for installp_flags when the auto_expand attribute has a value of no.

**Explanation:** You specified that the installp command should expand file systems (using the -X flag) while specifying that NIM should not auto expand (using the auto_expand attribute). This is not an allowable combination for the command invoked.

**User response:** Use either the -X flag or the auto_expand attribute, but not both.

0042–174  *String:* The String attribute may only be assigned a value of yes or no.

**Explanation:** You specified an invalid value for an attribute whose only valid values are yes and no.

**User response:** Retry the operation with a value of yes or no for the attribute indicated.

0042–175  *String:* An unexpected result was returned by the String command: String

**Explanation:** An unexpected result has been returned from a command that NIM tried to execute.

**User response:** Fix the problem that caused the executed command to fail and try the operation again.

If the command failed due to a shortage of space, its error messages indicating this should be displayed. Expand the indicated file system, (for most NIM operations use the auto_expand attribute) and retry the operation. If a space failure occurred during SPOT creation, and if the bosboot command failed to make boot images as a result, increase the free space and run the check operation.

If the command listed by NIM in this message is the installp command, check the nim.installp log for failure and recovery information. (For standalone client operations, this is located in the /var/adm/ras directory of the client. For SPOT cust and maint operations, this is located in SPOTParentDir/SPOTName/usr/lpp/bos/inst_root/var/adm/ras on the SPOT. For diskless and dataless clients, this is located in RootResrcParentDir/ClientName/var/adm/ras.)

0042–176  *String:* The resource located in String cannot serve as a support images (or simages) lpp_source because one or more of the following filesets are missing: String

**Explanation:** The resource cannot serve as a support image (simages) lpp_source. When an lpp_source serves as a support image resource, it contains a minimal set of software packages for facilitating installation and the use of the base operating system.

**User response:** No action is necessary if this resource does not need to serve as a support images lpp_source. If the resource needs to be a support images lpp_source, add the missing software to the lpp_source. If the lpp_source is a directory, you can do this by copying the missing packages to the location of the lpp_source and running the check operation.
0042–177  *String:* There is insufficient free disk space in *String* to complete the requested operation; data 
follows: (All sizes displayed are in 512-byte blocks.) required = *String* tavailable = *String*

**Explanation:** The operation you requested could not be completed due to insufficient free space in one or more file 
systems.

**User response:** Make more space available if possible, by extending the file system displayed. For most NIM 
operations, the auto expand attribute is available to automatically expand file systems.

0042–178  *String:* the logical device name of the network adapter must be supplied when connecting to the 
*String* network because that network is composed of more than one network interface type.

**Explanation:** The if attribute is made up of four fields. The fourth field is optional in most cases. In this case, the 
network object that you specified (in field one) has more than one type of network. In this case, NIM requires that the 
fourth field has a value that specifies the logical device name of the network adapter.

**User response:** Add the appropriate value to the if attribute, and try the operation again.

0042–179  *String:* the network type specified by the *String* attribute cannot be removed because it is 
currently being used by one or more clients which are attached to the *String* network.

**Explanation:** You are attempting to remove an if or other_net_type attribute on which one or more NIM clients have 
dependency.

**User response:** If this is not a mistake, remove the NIM clients that are dependent on the network, or remove the if 
attribute from the NIM client object definition.

0042–180  *String:* The ip address *String* does not belong to the network *String* which is represented by the 
nim object *String*.

**Explanation:** The address of the machine that is being defined is not connected to the network that is represented 
by the specified network object.

**User response:** Define a network object that represents the physical network to which the machine is connected. 
Use this network object when defining the machine.

0042–181  *String:* The fix_query_flags attribute has an illegal value. Use lsnim -Pa fix_query_flags for a list 
of legal values.

**Explanation:** The fix_query_flags attribute has an illegal value. Use lsnim -Pa fix_query_flags for a list of legal 
values.

**User response:** Determine the correct flags and retry the operation.

0042–182  *String:* A resource of type *String* cannot be allocated for the current operation at the same time 
as a resource of type *String*. Allocate one or the other but not both.

**Explanation:** A resource of one type cannot be allocated for the current operation at the same time as a resource of 
another type. Allocate one or the other, but not both.

**User response:** The resources specified are mutually exclusive. Determine which one is needed for the operation, 
and omit the other.

0042–183  *String:* The *String* attribute cannot be specified for the current operation when a resource of type 
*String* is allocated. Use one or the other but not both.

**Explanation:** An attribute cannot be specified for the current operation when a type of resource is allocated. Use one 
or the other, but not both.

**User response:** The attribute and the resource specified are mutually exclusive. Determine which one is needed for 
the operation, and omit the other.
String: The network address (net_addr) or subnet mask (snm) cannot be changed for network String because NIM clients are currently defined as being connected to that network. Remove the client definitions before changing the network.

Explanation: The network address (net_addr) or subnet mask (snm) cannot be changed for the network, because NIM clients are currently defined as being connected to that network. Remove the client definitions before changing the network.

User response: The nimdef command can be used to quickly redefine NIM clients after they have been removed to update the network definition.

String: Failed to link or copy String to String Check permissions and filesystem space

Explanation: Failed to link or copy files. Check permissions and file system space.

User response: Verify that space and inodes are available for the files and links specified in the error message.

String: Failed to copy setup programs to String Either start NFS on String or free 1000 512-byte blocks in the String filesystem.

Explanation: Failed to copy setup programs. Either start NFS on the client or free 1000 512-byte blocks in the file system.

User response: Programs required to set up the operation could not be copied to the client system. Either start NFS on the client, or increase space in the file system specified in the error message.

String: Failed to expand filesystem String on String

Explanation: Failed to expand file system.

User response: Attempt to manually expand the file system specified in the error message, then retry the operation.

String: Failed to NFS mount String on String

Explanation: Failed to NFS mount.

User response: Verify that NFS is running on both the resource server and the client specified in the error message. Retry the operation when the NFS problems have been resolved.

String: Failed saving existing boot image. Check space in the String filesystem.

Explanation: Failed saving existing boot image. Check space in the file system.

User response: Increase space in the file system specified by the error message, and retry the operation.

String: The key is NOT in the NORMAL position. Unattended installation cannot complete unless the key is in the NORMAL position.

Explanation: The key is not in the NORMAL position. Unattended installation cannot complete unless the key is in the NORMAL position.

User response: Turn the key on the client machine to the NORMAL position and retry the operation.

String: Unable to write the IPLROM emulation to String

Explanation: Unable to write the IPLROM emulation.

User response: The mkboot command failed to write the IPLROM emulation on the client. Boot the client manually over the network to begin the BOS installation.
### 0042–192

**String**: Unable to find boot logical volume 

**Explanation**: Unable to find boot logical volume.

**User response**: Verify that a boot logical volume is defined for the machine. NIM attempts to use the `lsv -l hd5` command to determine the boot logical volume.

### 0042–193

**String**: String has no entry for String in .rhosts or cannot resolve host id

**Explanation**: The client does not have an `.rhosts` entry for the master, or the client host ID is not resolvable.

**User response**: Verify that the client host name is resolvable by the master. Then verify that an entry exists for the master in the `$HOME/.rhosts` file for root on the client machine.

### 0042–194

**String**: String does not allow NIM push operations. Remove /etc/nimstop on String if push operation is necessary.

**Explanation**: The client does not allow NIM `push` operations. Remove `/etc/nimstop` on `%s` if `push` operation is necessary.

**User response**: On the client machine, run the `nimclient -p` command to re-enable master push permissions.

### 0042–195

**String**: Unable to order boot device list on String

**Explanation**: Unable to order boot device list.

**User response**: An error was returned by the `bootlist` command on the client. If a network boot must be performed for a `bos_inst`, `diag`, or `maint_boot` operation, manually set the boot list and reboot the client, or follow the normal procedure to boot the client over the network.

### 0042–196

**String**: The set_bootlist attribute is only valid when used in combination with the no_client_boot or boot_client attributes.

**Explanation**: The `set_bootlist` attribute is only valid when used in combination with the `no_client_boot` or `boot_client` attributes.

**User response**: Only specify the `set_bootlist` attribute to the `nim` command when changing the default behavior with the `no_client_boot` or `boot_client` attributes.

### 0042–197

**String**: The network adapter’s logical device name must be specified in the if1 attribute of the target machine’s NIM definition when using the force_push attribute if the target machine has more than one interface for a given network type. Add one of the following to the if1 attribute of the target’s NIM definition: String

**Explanation**: If the target machine has more than one interface for a given network type, the network adapter’s logical device name must be specified in the `if1` attribute of the target machine’s NIM definition when using the `force_push` attribute.

**User response**: Modify the client’s `if1` attribute using the NIM `change` operation. Change the `if1` attribute to include one of the client’s network adapter logical device names listed in the error message.

### 0042–198

**String**: When converting a machine’s `/usr` filesystem to a SPOT the bos image on the media (`lpp_source`) being used to create the SPOT must match the bos image that was used to install the machine. The machine was installed with `bos.rte` String. The package on the installation media contains `bos.rte` String.

**Explanation**: When converting a machine’s `/usr` file system to a SPOT, the bos image on the media (`lpp_source`) being used to create the SPOT must match the bos image that was used to install the machine.

**User response**: When defining the `/usr` SPOT, use the same installation media that was used to install the machine originally. For example, if a machine was originally installed with AIX 4.3.2 and then updates were applied to bring the machine to AIX 4.3.3, the installation media that should be used when defining the `/usr` SPOT on the machine would still need to be the AIX 4.3.2 product media.
0042–199  *String*: The no_client_boot and boot_client attributes may not be specified together.

**Explanation:** The no_client_boot and boot_client attributes may not be specified together.

**User response:** To avoid the possibility of giving conflicting instructions to the NIM command, do not supply both the no_client_boot and boot_client attributes in the same NIM operation.

0042–204  *String*: The mk_image and source attributes are only valid when specified together.

**Explanation:** The mk_image and source attributes are only valid when specified together.

**User response:** When creating a mksysb resource from a running client machine, use the mk_image=yes attribute to indicate that a mksysb should be created, and use the source=ClientName attribute to specify the name of the client that is to be backed up.

0042–205  *String*: The bos.sysmgt.sysbr fileset must be installed on String to perform the system backup. You may install this fileset with the NIM cust operation.

**Explanation:** The bos.sysmgt.sysbr fileset must be installed on the client to perform the system backup. You may install this fileset with the NIM cust operation.

**User response:** Install the bos.sysmgt.sysbr fileset on the client machine before retrying the operation.

0042–206  *String*: There is already a String resource allocated to String.

**Explanation:** There is already a resource allocated.

**User response:** Only one resource of the type specified can be allocated to the client. Deallocate the first resource before attempting to allocate the other.

0042–207  *String*: Unable to allocate the String resource to String.

**Explanation:** Unable to allocate a resource to a client.

**User response:** Look for other NIM error messages that may accompany this error and which may provide more information about the problem. Verify that the resource specified is NFS-exportable to the client.

0042–208  *String*: Unable to lock String. This could mean that the client is already locked, or that the name given does not refer to a valid NIM client.

**Explanation:** Unable to lock a client. This could mean that the client is already locked, or the name given does not refer to a valid NIM client.

**User response:** If another NIM operation is being performed on the same client, wait for the process to complete before retrying the operation. If no other NIM operations are being performed, stop and restart the nimesis daemon to remove locks.

0042–209  *String*: The mksysb_flags attribute contains an illegal value. Use lsnim -Pa mksysb_flags for a list of legal values.

**Explanation:** The mksysb_flags attribute contains an illegal value. Use the lsnim -Pa mksysb_flags command to get a list of legal values.

**User response:** Specify the correct values for the mksysb_flags attribute, and retry the operation.

0042–210  *String*: The maximum space required for the backup is greater than the amount of free space in the target filesystem. To ignore space requirements use the -F flag when defining the mksysb resource.

**Explanation:** The maximum space required for the backup is greater than the amount of free space in the target file system. To ignore space requirements, use the -F flag when defining the mksysb resource.

**User response:** Either increase the space of the target file system where the mksysb is to be created, or use the -F flag as specified in the error message.
<table>
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<td>0042–211</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : The member <strong>String</strong> already exists in group <strong>String</strong>.</td>
<td>The member already exists in the group.</td>
<td>No additional action is required, because the member is already added to the group.</td>
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<td>0042–212</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : The member named <strong>String</strong> was not added to the <strong>String</strong> group, because it is not a valid NIM name.</td>
<td>The member was not added to the group, because it is not a valid NIM name.</td>
<td>The name of a member to add to a group was invalid. Verify that the member was specified correctly.</td>
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<td>0042–213</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : The group <strong>String</strong> was not created because it did not contain any valid members.</td>
<td>The group was not created, because it did not contain any valid members.</td>
<td>A group must contain at least one member. Redefine the group with valid members to add it to the NIM environment.</td>
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<td>0042–214</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : Unable to add <strong>String</strong> as a member of group <strong>String</strong>.</td>
<td>Unable to add a member to a group.</td>
<td>Look for other NIM error messages that may accompany this error and which may provide more information about the problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0042–215</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : <strong>String</strong> is an invalid log type for the showlog operation. Valid types are: <strong>String</strong></td>
<td>An invalid log type for the showlog operation was specified.</td>
<td>Specify one of the valid log types listed in the error message.</td>
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<td>0042–216</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : <strong>String</strong> is an invalid log type for SPOTs. Valid types are: <strong>String</strong></td>
<td>An invalid log type for the showlog operation was specified for a SPOT.</td>
<td>Specify one of the valid log types listed in the error message.</td>
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<td>0042–217</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : <strong>String</strong> is an invalid log type for diskless and dataless machines. Valid types are: <strong>String</strong></td>
<td>An invalid log type for the showlog operation was specified for a diskless or dataless machine.</td>
<td>Specify one of the valid log types listed in the error message.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0042–218</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : The log file is either empty or does not exist at <strong>String</strong>.</td>
<td>The log file is either empty or does not exist.</td>
<td>No information is available in the log file for the machine or SPOT specified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0042–219</td>
<td><strong>String</strong> : The object <strong>String</strong> is incompatible with the group <strong>String</strong>.</td>
<td>The object is incompatible with the group.</td>
<td>The object cannot be added to the group, because its type is not allowed in the group. Machine groups can only contain one type of NIM client, and that type is determined by the first member added. Resource groups can only contain members whose types are resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0042–220  String : You cannot have more than one resource of type String in a resource group.
Explanation:  You cannot have more than one resource of the specified type in a resource group.
User response:  You must remove the current member with the specified type from the resource group before the new member with the same type can be added.

0042–221  String : The group String is being removed because its single remaining member was removed during this operation.
Explanation:  The group GroupName is being removed, because its single remaining member was removed during this operation.
User response:  A group cannot be empty. Redefine the group with at least one member if it should remain in the NIM environment.

0042–222  String : An unknown error occurred allocating resources to the machine String in the method: String.
Explanation:  An unknown error occurred allocating resources to the machine.
User response:  Look for other NIM error messages that may accompany this error and which may provide more information about the problem. Verify that the resource specified is NFS-exportable to the client.

0042–223  String : Invalid input file: String. The file either cannot be read, is empty, or contains no valid entries.
Explanation:  Invalid input file. The file either cannot be read, is empty, or contains no valid entries.
User response:  Verify that the file specified in the error message is the correct file for the operation.

0042–224  String : The limit on the length of a line (Number bytes) in an NFS exports file was exceeded in the file String. The export operation cannot be performed.
Explanation:  The limit on the length of a line in an NFS exports file was exceeded. The export operation cannot be performed.
User response:  Manually edit the /etc/exports and /etc/xtab files to remove any obsolete entries. The number of hosts to which NIM can NFS-export a resource can also be increased by setting the restrict_nfs_exports attribute to no on the master by running the nim -o change -a restrict_nfs_exports=no master command.

0042–225  String : An error occurred while updating the exports file String. Check for corruption in the file.
Explanation:  An error occurred while updating the exports file. Check for corruption in the file.
User response:  Manually edit the /etc/exports and /etc/xtab files to fix any file corruption problems. Attempt to determine why NIM was unable to successfully update the files. Check file and directory permissions, and verify that file systems are not full.

0042–226  String : A time-out occurred while attempting to initiate the String operation on the client. The operation may not have started successfully.
Explanation:  A timeout occurred while attempting to initiate the operation on the client. The operation may not have started successfully.
User response:  If the operation that was performed was bos_inst, the client only needs to be rebooted manually over the network to begin the installation. For all other operations, the problem is most likely due to network communication problems between the master and the client. Verify that the client is reachable by the master and that rsh permission is still granted by the client to the master.
0042–227 String: The state of String indicates that the machine may not be ready for certain NIM operations: String

Explanation: The state of the machine indicates that it may not be ready for certain NIM operations.

User response: Check to see if any NIM operations are still being performed on the machine. If not, reset the state of the machine with the nim -Fo resetMachineName command. This returns the machine to the ready state so NIM operations can be performed on it. The reset operation does not deallocate resources, so deallocate resources if necessary using the nim deallocate operation.

0042–228 String: invalid release level of String. String for String

Explanation: Invalid release level.

User response: The release level of the resource is incomplete, or incorrectly specified. The level of the resource can be obtained by running the lsnim -l ResourceName command and viewing the version, release, and mod attributes. To correct the problem, either recreate the resource, or modify the NIM database to contain the correct level using the command on the NIM master:/usr/lpp/bos.sysmgmt/nim/methods/m_chattr -aAttribute=Value ResourceName, where Attribute is version, release, or mod; Value is the correct value; and ResourceName is the name of the resource with the incorrect level specification.

0042–229 String: When installing a system using a mksysb as the source for the installation, the level of the SPOT used for the installation must match the level of the mksysb image that is being installed. The release levels of the SPOT, String, and the mksysb, String, do not match.

Explanation: When installing a system using a mksysb as the source for the installation, the level of the SPOT used for the installation must match the level of the mksysb image being installed. The release levels of the SPOT and the mksysb do not match.

User response: Create a SPOT that matches the level of the mksysb being installed, and use that SPOT when performing a mksysb BOS installation. The level of mksysb and SPOT resources can be obtained by running the lsnim -l ResourceName command and viewing the version, release, and mod attributes.

0042–230 String: When installing a system using a mksysb as the source for the installation, the level of the SPOT used for the installation should match the level of the mksysb image that is being installed. If this convention is not followed, the installation may not complete successfully.

Explanation: When installing a system using a mksysb as the source for the installation, the level of the SPOT used for the installation should match the level of the mksysb image being installed. If this convention is not followed, the installation may not complete successfully.

User response: Create a SPOT that matches the level of the mksysb being installed, and use that SPOT when performing a mksysb BOS installation. The level of mksysb and SPOT resources can be obtained by running the lsnim -l ResourceName command and viewing the version, release, and mod attributes.

0042–231 String: Unable to generate the formatted list of software to install.

Explanation: A temporary list of software that should be installed is created and used for this operation. The list could not be created.

User response: Check previous error messages to understand why the error occurred. Correct the problem and try the operation again.

0042–232 String: Unable to create the temporary INSTALLP_BUNDLE resource needed to perform this operation.

Explanation: A temporary installp_bundle resource is created and used for this operation. The temporary resource could not be created.

User response: Check previous error messages to understand why the creation of the resource failed. Correct the problem and try the operation again.
0042–233  *String*: The NIM Master is already initialized. You must unconfigure the NIM Master before you can perform this operation.

**Explanation**: The operation cannot be performed because the NIM Master is already initialized.

**User response**: Unconfigure the NIM Master and try the operation again.

0042–234  *String*: You cannot restore a NIM database backup onto a machine that has an earlier level of the NIM master fileset installed.

**Explanation**: You cannot restore a NIM database backup onto a machine that has an earlier level of the NIM master fileset installed. For example, a NIM database backup of a system with level 4.2.0.0 of the NIM master cannot be restored to a system that has a level of the NIM master lower than 4.2.0.0.

**User response**: Install a level of the NIM master fileset that is at the same level or a later level than that from which the backup was created. Then attempt to restore the NIM database backup.

0042–235  *String*: You must specify an image source for SPOT creation.

**Explanation**: An image source was not specified for creating the SPOT.

**User response**: Specify a device containing installation images or specify an *lpp_source* with the *simages* attribute for creating the SPOT.

0042–236  *String*: A name and/or directory specification is missing for the LPP_SOURCE.

**Explanation**: A name for the *lpp_source* or a directory to contain the *lpp_source* was not specified for the *lpp_source* that will be created.

**User response**: Specify a name and a directory for the *lpp_source* and try the operation again.

0042–237  *String*: A name and/or directory specification is missing for the SPOT.

**Explanation**: A name for the SPOT and/or a directory to contain the SPOT was not specified for the SPOT that will be created.

**User response**: Specify a name and a directory for the SPOT and try the operation again.

0042–238  *String*: A directory specification is missing for the Diskless/Dataless machine resources.

**Explanation**: A parent directory was not specified for the diskless and dataless machine resources that will be created.

**User response**: Specify a directory for the diskless/dataless machine resources and try the operation again.

0042–239  *String*: You must specify both a name and a directory for the *String* resource to create it.

**Explanation**: A name for the resource and/or directory to contain the resource was not specified for the resource that will be created.

**User response**: Specify a name and a directory for the resource and try the operation again.

0042–240  *String*: You must specify a directory for the diskless and dataless machine resources to create them.

**Explanation**: A parent directory was not specified for the diskless and dataless machine resources that will be created.

**User response**: Specify a directory for the diskless/dataless machine resources and try the operation again.
0042–241  **String**: You must specify both a size and a volume group if you want to create a new filesystem for the *String* resource.

**Explanation**: The size and/or volume group was not specified for the creation of a new file system to contain a NIM resource.

**User response**: Specify both the size and volume group for the file system and try the operation again.

0042–242  **String**: You must specify both a size and a volume group if you want to create a new filesystem for the diskless and dataless machine resources.

**Explanation**: The size and/or volume group was not specified for the creation of a new file system to contain diskless and dataless machine resources.

**User response**: Specify both the size and volume group for the file system and try the operation again.

0042–243  **String**: **** You can not create the same filesystem for the LPP SOURCE and the SPOT. Please specify different directory names for these resources.

**Explanation**: An attempt was made to create the same file system twice: once for an *lpp_source* and once for a SPOT.

**User response**: Specify a different directory for either the *lpp_source* or the SPOT. This will cause different file systems to be created for the resources. If a new file system really should be created to contain both resources, then only specify that the file system should be created for one of the resources, but specify the same directory for both.

0042–244  **String**: **** You can not create the same filesystem for the LPP SOURCE and the Diskless/Dataless resources. Please specify different directory names for these resources.

**Explanation**: An attempt was made to create the same file system twice: once for an *lpp_source* and once for diskless/dataless machine resources.

**User response**: Specify a different directory for either the *lpp_source* or the diskless/dataless resources. This will cause different file systems to be created for the resources. If a new file system really should be created to contain both sets of resources, then only specify that the file system should be created for one of the resources, but specify the same directory for both.

0042–245  **String**: **** You can not create the same filesystem for the SPOT and the Diskless/Dataless resources. Please specify different directory names for these resources.

**Explanation**: An attempt was made to create the same file system twice: once for a SPOT and once for diskless/dataless machine resources.

**User response**: Specify a different directory for either the SPOT or the diskless/dataless resources. This will cause different file systems to be created for the resources. If a new file system really should be created to contain both sets of resources, then only specify that the file system should be created for one of the resources, but specify the same directory for both.

0042–246  **String**: Not enough space on *String*. Try specifying different volume groups for the filesystems that you are creating.

**Explanation**: Not enough space on the volume group to create the specified file system.

**User response**: Specify a different volume group for the file system to be created and try the operation again.

0042–247  **String**: Creation of the *String* filesystem failed.

**Explanation**: Creation of the file system failed.

**User response**: Check the previous output for error messages to understand what caused the file system creation to fail. Correct the error and try the operation again.
0042–248  *String*: An error occurred during filesystem creation. Please correct the problem and try again.

**Explanation**: An error occurred during file system creation.

**User response**: Check the previous output for error messages to understand what caused the file system creation to fail. Correct the error and try the operation again.

0042–249  *String*: NIM Master initialization failed.

**Explanation**: NIM master initialization failed.

**User response**: Check the previous output for error messages to understand what caused the configuration of the NIM master to fail. Correct the error and attempt to reinitialize the master. The most frequent cause of this failure is that the master is already initialized. The master can be unconfigured with the `nim -o unconfig master` command and reinitialized. However, this should be done with extreme caution, since unconfiguring the master will remove all definitions from the NIM database.

0042–250  *String*: Unable to continue with the configuration.

**Explanation**: Unable to continue with configuration.

**User response**: Check the previous output for error messages to understand what caused the configuration to fail. Correct the error and try the operation again from the point of failure.

0042–251  *String*: A route cannot be added to *String* because a required default route for *String* is missing. Add a default route to *String* and try this operation again.

**Explanation**: A route cannot be added to the network, because a required default route is missing. Add a default route to the network, and try this operation again.

**User response**: Add a default route to the network specified in the error message, and retry the operation.

0042–252  *String*: Unable to locate a matching network for *String*

**Explanation**: Unable to locate a matching network.

**User response**: The `find_net` keyword was used in the `if` attribute of the machine. However, no matching network was found. Either define the network prior to defining the machine interface, or use the `net_definition` attribute in conjunction with the `find_net` keyword to define the network while the interface is being defined.

0042–253  *String*: You cannot use the `net_definition` attribute when the `find_net` keyword is not specified as the first field of the `if` attribute. You specified *String* instead of `find_net`

**Explanation**: You cannot use the `net_definition` attribute when the `find_net` keyword is not specified as the first field of the `if` attribute.

**User response**: The `net_definition` attribute is invalid when using a known network in the `if` attribute. Specify the `find_net` keyword in the `if` attribute, or omit the `net_definition` attribute, and retry the operation.

0042–254  *String*: Invalid format for the specified value of `net_definition` *String*. The value of the attribute should be as follows: `[ ] [ ] [ ]` where: = network type (one of `tok`, `ent`, `fddi`, etc.) = dotted decimal subnet mask for the network = optional default gateway ip address or hostname used by the machine being defined to communicate with the master = optional default gateway ip address or hostname used by the master to communicate with clients on other subnets = optional name to be given to the NIM definition created for the network. (A unique default name is used otherwise.) If you wish to specify and if or are not applicable, specify 0 in their place. If is 0, cannot be non-zero.

**Explanation**: Invalid format for the specified value of `net_definition`. The value of the attribute should be as follows:

NetType

Network type (for example, `tok`, `ent`, `fddi`, etc.).
**snmName**
Dotted decimal subnet mask for the network.

**Client_gwName**
Optional default gateway IP address or host name used by the machine being defined to communicate with the master.

**Master_gwName**
Optional default gateway IP address or host name used by the master to communicate with clients on other subnets.

**NetName**
Optional name given to the NIM definition created for the network. (Otherwise, a unique default name is used.)

If you want to specify **NetName** and if **Client_gwName** or **Master_gwName** are not applicable, specify 0 in their place. If **Client_gwName** is 0, **Master_gwName** cannot be nonzero.

**User response:** Correct the syntax error, and retry the operation.

0042–255 **String:** The master already has a default route and the gateway which you specified as being the default for the master is different from that which is already defined: Use the change operation if you wish to modify the master’s default gateway.

**Explanation:** The master already has a default route, and the gateway you specified as being the default for the master is different from that which is already defined. Use the **change** operation if you want to modify the master’s default gateway.

**User response:** To change the default gateway for a network, use the following command:

```
nim -o change -a routingX="default GtName" NetName
```

where X is the sequence number for the **routing** attribute; **GtName** is the default gateway to use; and **NetName** is the name of the master’s network.

0042–256 **String:** A default route already exists for the network **String** You may modify the default gateway but you cannot define more than one default route.

**Explanation:** A default route already exists for the network. You can modify the default gateway, but you cannot define more than one default route.

**User response:** To change the default gateway for a network, use the following command:

```
nim -o change -a routingX="default GtName" NetName
```

where X is the sequence number for the **routing** attribute; **GtName** is the default gateway to use; and **NetName** is the name of the network to modify.

0042–257 **String:** You cannot specify the **net_definition** attribute without specifying the **if** attribute when changing a machine definition.

**Explanation:** You cannot specify the **net_definition** attribute without specifying the **if** attribute when changing a machine definition.

**User response:** The **net_definition** must reference a machine interface, so specify an **if** attribute when using the **net_definition** attribute.

0042–258 **String:** You cannot specify the **net_definition** attribute when creating or modifying more than one **if** attribute in the same change operation. Use two separate operations.

**Explanation:** You cannot specify the **net_definition** attribute when creating or modifying more than one **if** attribute in the same **change** operation. Use two separate operations.

**User response:** To avoid ambiguity, manipulate only one machine interface (**if** attribute) at a time when using the **net_definition** attribute.
0042–259  *String*: The value of `default_res`, specified as *String* on the master's database definition, is not a valid NIM resource group.

**Explanation:** The value of `default_res` specified on the master's database definition is not a valid NIM resource group.

**User response:** Specify a valid NIM resource group as the default resource. Obtain a list of resource groups by running the `lsnim -t res_group` command.

0042–260  *String*: The default attribute is only applicable when manipulating a resource group.

**Explanation:** The default attribute is only applicable when manipulating a resource group.

**User response:** Setting the `default=yes/no` attribute on a resource group makes it the default set of resources to use in NIM operations. The `default` attribute is invalid when used as an attribute in other NIM operations.

0042–261  *String*: Illegal use of the async attribute. This attribute may only be specified for the `lppchk` operation when the target is a standalone machine or a group of standalone machines.

**Explanation:** Illegal use of the `async` attribute. This attribute can only be specified for the `lppchk` operation when the target is a standalone machine or a group of standalone machines.

**User response:** Omit the `async` attribute when performing the `lppchk` operation, unless the target is a standalone machine or a group of standalone machines.

0042–262  *String*: The filename of the client definition file is missing for this operation.

**Explanation:** The file name of the client definition file is missing for this operation.

**User response:** Specify the client definition file that should be used to add machines to the NIM environment.

0042–263  *String*: The `netboot_kernel` attribute may only be assigned a value of `up` or `mp`.

**Explanation:** The `netboot_kernel` attribute can only be assigned a value of `up` or `mp`.

**User response:** Correct the value specified for the `netboot_kernel` attribute.

0042–264  *String*: The image source *String* that was used to define the `lpp_source` is missing one or more of the following requested packages: *String*

**Explanation:** The image source that was used to define the `lpp_source` is missing one or more requested packages.

**User response:** Installation images were not copied into the `lpp_source` directory. The source for installation images may not contain all of the filesets specified to populate the `lpp_source`. Copy the missing installation images to the `lpp_source` directory, and then perform the NIM check operation on the `lpp_source`.

0042–265  *String*: The image source *String* that was used to define the `lpp_source` is missing one or more of the following from the list of default packages: *String*

**Explanation:** The image source that was used to define the `lpp_source` is missing one or more items from the list of default packages.

**User response:** Installation images were not copied into the `lpp_source` directory. The source for installation images may not contain all of the default filesets used to populate the `lpp_source`. Copy the missing installation images to the `lpp_source` directory, and then perform the NIM check operation on the `lpp_source`.

0042–266  *String*: The following requested packages are missing from the defined `lpp_source`: *String*

**Explanation:** Requested packages are missing from the defined `lpp_source`.

**User response:** Installation images were not copied into the `lpp_source` directory. The fileset names may have been specified incorrectly, or the source for installation images may not contain all of the specified filesets. Copy the
missing installation images to the **lpp_source** directory, and then perform the NIM **check** operation on the **lpp_source**.

0042–267  **String**: The defined **lpp_source** does not have the **simages** attribute because one or more of the following packages are missing: **String**

Explanation: The defined **lpp_source** does not have the **simages** attribute, because one or more packages are missing.

User response: Copy the missing installation images to the **lpp_source** directory, and perform the NIM **check** operation on the **lpp_source** to add the **simages** attribute.

0042–268  **String**: The operation cannot be performed because all members of the target group specified are currently excluded from operations on the group. You must unmark (or include) excluded group members before proceeding.

Explanation: The operation cannot be performed, because all members of the target group specified are currently excluded from operations on the group. You must unmark (or include) excluded group members before proceeding.

User response: Perform the NIM **select** operation on the group to include members in further operations.

0042–269  **String**: Only one verification mode may be specified for this operation.

Explanation: Only one type of verification can be performed at a time when verifying installed filesets on a NIM client.

User response: Disable or deselect all but one verification option and try the operation again.

0042–270  **String**: The **String** operation is only supported on SPOTs and NIM clients installed with a version and release level of 4.2 or greater.

Explanation: The operation is only supported on SPOTs and NIM clients installed with a version and release level of AIX 4.2 or greater.

User response: The NIM client fileset on the target is at an earlier level and does not support the attempted operation. The client software on the target must be upgraded before the operation can be performed.

0042–271  **String**: A resource matching the type of **String** is already allocated to **String**. You cannot allocate more than one resource of this type to a machine.

Explanation: A resource matching the type is already allocated. You cannot allocate more than one resource of this type to a machine.

User response: Deallocate the first resource before attempting to allocate the second. It may be necessary to reset the machine before the resource can be deallocated.

0042–272  **String**: **String** cannot be specified as a value for **default_res** because it is not a valid NIM resource group.

Explanation: A value specified is not a valid value for **default_res** because it is not a valid NIM resource group.

User response: Specify a different resource group for the **default_res** attribute, or correct the resource group in question.

0042–273  **String**: `'**String**' cannot be specified as the location for the mksysb image because it is a directory. You must specify the filename where the mksysb image currently resides or will reside after creation.

Explanation: A value specified cannot be used as the location for the mksysb image because it is a directory. You must specify the filename where the mksysb image currently resides or will reside after creation.

User response: Specify a file name instead of a directory for the location of the mksysb resource.
String: The `-e` flag in the mksysb_flags attribute and the exclude_files attribute cannot be specified together. Specify the `-e` flag with the mksysb_flags attribute to exclude the files in /etc/exclude.rootvg on String from the backup, or specify an exclude_files attribute.

Explanation: The `-e` flag in the mksysb_flags attribute and the exclude_files attribute cannot be specified together. Specify the `-e` flag with the mksysb_flags attribute to exclude the files in /etc/exclude.rootvg from the backup, or specify an exclude_files attribute.

User response: Do not specify both the `-e mksysb` flag and an exclude_files resource when performing this operation.

String: Unable to obtain possession of the lock file String. If no NIM operations are currently in progress remove the file and repeat the operation.

Explanation: Unable to obtain possession of a lock file. If no NIM operations are currently in progress, remove the file and repeat the operation.

User response: Use the ps -ef | grep nim command to list the running NIM processes on the system. If any NIM processes other than the nimesis daemon are running, wait for them to finish and then remove the file specified by the error message.

String: The String fileset must be installed before this operation can be performed.

Explanation: A file set must be installed before this operation can be performed.

User response: Install the file set listed in the error message before retrying the operation. Generally, the fileset needs to be installed on the client system. However, depending on the operation being performed, the NIM master may also need to have the fileset installed before the operation will succeed.

String: diskless and dataless machines cannot be defined with a primary network install interface residing on a generic NIM network. It is presumed that a network adapter defined on a generic NIM network does not support network boot.

Explanation: Diskless and dataless machines cannot be defined with a primary network install interface residing on a generic NIM network. It is presumed that a network adapter defined on a generic NIM network does not support network boot.

User response: To define the systems as diskless or dataless clients, they must first be connected to a NIM network that is known to support network boot, such as ethernet, token-ring, or FDDI.

String: The interface specified does not correspond to a network adapter that is known to support network boot. As a result, the NIM master has been defined on a generic NIM network. Network boot dependent operations, such as base operating system installation, will not be possible on any NIM client whose primary network install interface is defined on the same network as the NIM master.

Explanation: The interface specified does not correspond to a network adapter that is known to support network boot. As a result, the NIM master has been defined on a generic NIM network. Network boot-dependent operations, such as base operating system installation, will not be possible on any NIM client whose primary network install interface is defined on the same network as the NIM master.

User response: Operations that rely on network boot capability cannot be performed on clients on generic NIM networks. Such operations must be performed using local media on the system.

String: The interface specified maps to a subnet which has been defined as a generic NIM network. It will not be possible to perform network boot dependent operations, such as base operating system installation, on the machine definition created by this operation.

Explanation: The interface specified maps to a subnet which has been defined as a generic NIM network. It will not be possible to perform network boot-dependent operations, such as base operating system installation, on the machine definition created by this operation.

User response: Operations that rely on network boot capability cannot be performed on clients on generic NIM networks.
networks. Such operations must be performed using local media on the system.

0042–280  

String : Specify a complete date and time for the scheduled operation in the form: YYMMDDhhmm.

Explanation:  Specify a complete date and time for the scheduled operation in the form: YYMMDDhhmm.

User response:  Use the format described in the error message to correctly schedule a date and time for the operation.

0042–281  

String : The /usr filesystem on the specified server cannot be converted to a NIM SPOT. Either the RM_INST_ROOTS variable was set to yes in a bosinst.data file during initial installation of the machine or inurid -r was invoked at some time subsequent. The only way to create a SPOT on this machine is to specify the location to be something other than /usr or re-install the machine and then create a SPOT in /usr.

Explanation:  The /usr file system on the specified server cannot be converted to a NIM SPOT. Either the RM_INST_ROOTS variable was set to yes in a bosinst.data file during initial installation of the machine or inurid -r was subsequently invoked. The only way to create a SPOT on this machine is to specify the location to be something other than /usr or re-install the machine and then create a SPOT in /usr.

User response:  The system is unable to support the creation of a /usr SPOT. A non-/usr SPOT may be created on the system by specifying a different value for the location attribute.

0042–282  

String : The BOS installation has been enabled but could not be initiated because the following file was not found on the target: String. To start the installation do ONE of the following: 1. initiate a network boot operation from the target 2. correct the state of the target with NIM’s reset operation and invoke the bos_inst operation again either: a) using the Force Push option (-a force_push=yes), or b) after installing and configuring the bos.sysmgmt.nim.client fileset on the target.

Explanation:  The BOS installation has been enabled but could not be initiated, because the following file was not found on the target. To start the installation, do one of the following:

1. Initiate a network boot operation from the target.
2. Correct the state of the target with NIM’s reset operation and invoke the bos_inst operation again using one of the following:
   a. The Force Push option (-a force_push=yes)
   b. After installing and configuring the bos.sysmgmt.nim.client fileset on the target.

User response:  The NIM client fileset is not properly installed and configured on the target system. Follow the directions specified in the error message to correct the problem.

0042–283  

String : The existence of the file String on the server String indicates that a NIM SPOT may still be mounted in a subdirectory of String which will be removed by this operation. Before attempting this operation again, unmount the SPOT’s directory along with any other directories that may be mounted beneath the directory being removed. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF DATA ON THE SPOT SERVER!

Explanation:  The existence of a file on the server indicates that a NIM SPOT may still be mounted in a subdirectory which will be removed by this operation. Before attempting the operation again, unmount the SPOT’s directory along with any other directories that may be mounted beneath the directory being removed.

Failure to do so will result in loss of data on the SPOT server.

User response:  A SPOT operation failed, and NIM was unable to unmount all the directories mounted into the SPOT. Manually unmount the directories specified in the error message before retrying the operation. The mount command can be used to list the directories mounted on the system, and the unmount command can be used to unmount directories. Use the -f option with the unmount command if necessary to force the unmount.
0042–323  *String*: This operation requires all resource to be the same architecture as the object it is being used on. Object *String* and resource *String* are incompatible for this operation.

**Explanation:** To perform an operation on a NIM object, the NIM resource allocated to the object must be of the same architecture as the NIM object.

**User response:** Deallocate the conflicting resource and allocate a resource with the same architecture as the object.

0042–324  *String*: Unable to complete this operation. Defined resource and server must have the same architecture when the OS level of the server specified is less than *String*.

**Explanation:** Cross-platform resources and operations are not allowed on servers with an operating system level prior to AIX 5.1.

**User response:** Try performing operation on a server with an operating system level of AIX 5.1 or later.

0042–325  *String*: This operation requires that the resource and server be of the same architecture.

**Explanation:** To perform the operation, the resource and server must be of the same architecture.

**User response:** Perform the operation with a server and resource of the same architecture.

0042–326  *String*: This operation requires that the architecture supplied by the user match the architecture value of the source resource.

**Explanation:** If an architecture value is specified during the creation of a cross-platform resource, then it should correctly identify the architecture of the source being used.

**User response:** Give the correct architecture of the resource or do not specify an architecture when defining the resource.

0042–327  *String*: An existing SPOT is necessary when creating a SPOT resource with an architecture different from its server.

**Explanation:** Cross-platform SPOT resources may only be created from an existing SPOT resource.

**User response:** Use an existing cross-platform SPOT as the source to create the new SPOT resource.

0042–330  *String*: Unable to determine the architecture of *String*.

**Explanation:** NIM cannot determine the architecture of the source being used for the current operation.

**User response:** In an lpp_source resource is being created, then supply a value for the arch attribute.
Chapter 2. Message Component 0301

Messages 0301-150 through 0301-176 are associated with the `bosboot` command.
Chapter 3. Message Component 0315

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-004  
- errdead
- errdemon
- errstop

021-023  
- errclear
- errpt

024-040  
For more information, see Error-Logging Overview in AIX Version 6.1 General Programming Concepts: Writing and Debugging Programs.

041-073  
- errupdate

080-097  
- errclear
- errinstall
- errmsg
- errpt

098  
- errclear
- errpt

099-100  
- errdemon

101  
- errdemon
- errpt

102  
- errdemon
- errlog
- errlogger

103-106  
- errpt

107  
- errlogger

108-119  
- errpt

120-130  
- errdemon

132  
- errclear
- errpt

133  
- errclear

134-136  
- errpt
Chapter 4. Message Component 0402

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

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**Detailed Information for Message Component 0402**

0402–001  Cannot trap SIGSEGV

Explanation: You specified an illegal trap command to the SIGSEGV signal (signal number 11) in a shell script.

User response: Remove the illegal trap command from your shell script, and restart your system by doing the following:

1. Using an editor, locate the illegal trap command and delete it from the shell script. The illegal trap command looks similar to the following:
   
   ```bash
   trap 'echo SIGSEGV received' 11
   ```

   Note: To save the shell script, you need write permission to the file. You may need to use the su command to change to the root user or to a user who has write permission.

2. Restart your system to remove the trap.

0402–002  Cannot find FileName

Problem determination: You attempted to use a file in a directory that is not listed in your PATH environment variable.

User response: Add the directory where the file is located to your PATH variable by doing the following:

1. Run the `echo $PATH` command to determine which directories are in your PATH variable.
2. If the directory where the file resides is not listed, type the following command:

   ```bash
   PATH=DirectoryName:$PATH; export PATH
   ```

   where DirectoryName specifies the directory that you wish to add.
3. If you want the DirectoryName directory included in your PATH variable every time you create a new session, edit your .profile file and change the line where the PATH variable is set to include the DirectoryName directory. Otherwise, this modification is active only for your current session.

**Problem determination:** You entered the type command with a file for which you do not have execute permission.

**User response:** Add execute permissions to the file by doing the following:
1. Run the ls -ld command to determine the permissions on the file.
2. Run the su command to change to a user that has execute permission on the file, or run the chmod +x command to give yourself execute permission on the file.

**Problem determination:** You attempted to use a file that does not exist.

**User response:** Create the file by doing the following:
1. Using an editor, create and save the file.
2. Run the ls -ld command to ensure that you have permissions on the file. If needed, run the chmod +x command to give yourself execute permission on the file.

---

**0402–004 There is not enough memory available now**

**Problem determination:** A process running under the Bourne shell (bsh) requires more memory than is available on the system. The following can cause this condition:
- A process is being forked and the fork fails with errno ENOMEM.
- A process is being run and the run fails with errno ENOMEM.
- A setbrk is being performed to increase the shell stack space and fails.

**User response:**
- Increase the amount of memory allocated per process.
- Increase the amount of physical memory in your system.

---

**0402–011 Cannot create the specified file**

**Problem determination:**
- The path for the specified file name does not exist.
- The path exists, but you do not have permission to create a file within the specified path.

**User response:** Ensure that the path for the specified file exists by doing the following:
1. Run the ls command to list each directory in your path. If the path is valid, a list of the contents of the directory is displayed. If the path does not exist, the following message is displayed:
   
   The file /Directory1/Directory2 does not exist

2. If the path does not exist, further isolate the problem by using the ls command for each directory in the path. Use the mkdir command to create any directories that are missing from the path. If the specified path is valid, the error message indicates that you do not have permission to create a file within that path.
3. Obtain permission to create a file within the specified path.
4. Run the ls -ld command to display the permissions for the specified path. If you do not have access permission to a file or directory, enter the su command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory. Then use the chmod command to change permissions. For more information, see [File and Directory Access Modes](#) in CHECK THIS LINK—was AIX 5L Version 5.3 System User's Guide: Operating System and Devices.

---

**0402–021 Cannot run the command as specified**

**Explanation:** Using the Bourne shell, you issued from the command line:

```
/Path/Command
```

where Path is the path name of the command you tried to run, but you do not have execute permission for the command.

**User response:**
• You need to be the root user to run this command. Enter the `su` command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory.
  OR
• The command has group execute permission. Ask your system administrator to include you as a member of this group.

0402–026 The specified data is not a valid identifier

Problem determination: Using the Bourne shell, you issued the following command:
```
export Variable=Value
```

User response: When using the Bourne shell, the correct syntax for the export command is:
```
Variable=Value export Variable
```

Problem determination: Using the Bourne shell, you attempted to use a variable that does not begin with an alphanumeric character, or has unsupported characters.

User response: Change the variable name to begin with a letter or underscore (_), and remove any invalid characters.

Problem determination: Using the Bourne shell, you attempted to assign a variable as read-only, without first setting the value of the variable. For example:
```
readonly Variable=Value
```

User response: When using the Bourne shell, the correct syntax for the `readonly` command is:
```
Variable=Value readonly Variable
```
Chapter 5. Message Component 0403

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-004  
005  
006-019  
021-022  
027  
029-022  
035-037  
039-059  
065  
067-068  

Detailed Information for Message Component 0403

0403–005  Cannot create the specified file

**Explanation:** From the command line, you issued the following command:

```
cat Filename > Printdevice
```

**Problem determination:** The printer device was either not attached, was busy, was down, or was not on the network.

**User response:** Ensure that the printer device is attached to the system by doing the following:

1. Run the `lpstat` command to check if the printer is busy, or if the print queue is down.
2. If the printer is busy, wait until the currently queued job is complete, then rerun the command.
3. If the print queue is down, run the `su` command to become the root user, and then run the `qadm` command to restart the queue by typing:

```
qadm -U QueueName
```

**Problem determination:** You attempted to create a file in a directory for which you do not have write or execute permissions.

**User response:** Run the `su` command and become the root user, then add read-write permission to the directory and to the parent directories.

**Problem determination:** You attempted to write to a file system that is mounted as read-only.

**User response:** Unmount the file system using the `umount` command. Then remount the file system with read-write access by entering the following on the command line:

```
mount -o rw Filesystem Directory
```
The specified substitution is not valid for this command

Explanation: You attempted to change directories using a pattern-matching character that incorrectly specified the directory name.

User response: Verify the directory name and run the command again. For example, if you have a `chap1dir` directory and a `chap10dir` directory, you cannot change directories by typing `cd chap*`. You must type `cd chap1d*`. 
Chapter 6. Message Component 0453

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001–025
  - `sysdumpdev`
  - `sysdumpstart`
026–042
  - `sysdumpdev`
Chapter 7. Message Component 0454

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001–011
- trace
- trcdead
- trcoff
- trcon
- trcstop

012–036
- trcrpt
- trcupdate

040–041
- trace
- trcdead
- trcoff
- trcon
- trcstop

061–069
- trcrpt
- trcupdate

070–072
- trace
- trcdead
- trcoff
- trcon
- trcstop

073–075
- trcrpt

076
- trcdead
Chapter 8. Message Component 0460

Messages 0460-001 through 0460-091 are associated with the `adfutil` command.

Detailed Information for Message Component 0460

0460–018  -C option requires an argument - CardID

**Explanation:** The `adfutil` command was invoked without an argument for the `-c` option.

**User response:** If the `-c` flag is supplied, a card identifier must be specified. If you started the `adfutil` command with the `-c` flag and have the card identifier as follows:

```
adfutil -c
```

change it to the following:

```
adfutil -c cardidxxxx
```
Chapter 9. Message Component 0503

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000-099
- installp
- 0503–006 Error Recovery Information
- 0503–020 Error Recovery Information
100-129
geninstall
gencopy
ckpreq
installp
400-501
installp
bffcreate
400-600
installp
600-619
inucp
620-639
inutoc
700-709
inurest
710-719
inusave
750-799
installp
810-825
get_license_info
826-840
instfix
841-886
mkinstallp
makebff
960-970
vpdadd

Detailed Information for Message Component 0503

0503–006 Cannot create the directory DirectoryName. Check path name and permissions.

Explanation: When installing or rejecting your software, your command specified a directory to which you do not have write access.

User response: If you are not logged in as the root user, log in as root user and reissue your command.
OR

Edit the /etc/filesystems file to check if the file system where the directory is located is mounted as read-only. If the file system is mounted as read-only, change the access to read-write by doing the following:

1. Unmount the file system by using the unmount command.
2. Mount the file system by using the mount command.
3. Reissue your command.

0503–020 There is not enough disk space for installation of the software on file system FileSystem

Explanation: You were unable to install the software on the specific file system indicated in the error message because you ran out of space.

User response: If you are installing software using the command line, add the -X flag to your command in order to extend the size of the file system.
OR
If you are using System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), set the **EXTEND file systems if space needed?** attribute to yes.
Chapter 10. Message Component 0504

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001–051  installp
100–199  lslpp
200–299  lppchk
300–333  lslpp
999      installp
Chapter 11. Message Component 0509

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000–011
ps
0509-004 Error Recovery Information
0509-005 Error Recovery Information
0509-010 Error Recovery Information
0509-011 Error Recovery Information

012–015
kill
0509-013 Error Recovery Information
0509-015 Error Recovery Information

016–017
killall

018
nice
0509-018 Error Recovery Information

019
nohup
0509-019 Error Recovery Information

020
sleep

021–037
loadquery subroutine
0509-029 Error Recovery Information

038–041
renice
0509-039 Error Recovery Information
0509-040 Error Recovery Information
0509-041 Error Recovery Information

042–049
ps
0509-048 Error Recovery Information

050–051
kill

060–061
ps

Detailed Information for Message Component 0509

0509–004 Cannot open the directory /dev

Explanation: You entered the ps command, which relies on information contained in the /dev directory, but access to the /dev directory was not granted by the system.

User response: Ensure that you have the correct file permissions on the /dev directory by doing the following:
1. Enter the ls -ld /dev command to view the permissions. The output should look similar to the following:
   drwxrwxr-x 3 root system 2048 Feb 20 10:58 /dev
2. If the ownership and the permissions do not match the preceding output, enter the su command to change to the root user.
3. Use the chown, chgrp, and chmod commands to assign the correct ownership and permissions.
4. Reenter the ps command.
Cannot change the current directory to /dev

Explanation: You used the `ps` command, but you do not have execute permission on the `/dev` directory.

User response: Ensure that you have the correct file permissions on the `/dev` directory by doing the following:
1. Enter the `ls -ld /dev` command to view the permissions. The output should look similar to the following:
   ```
   drwxrwxr-x 3 root system 2048 Feb 20 10:58 /dev
   ```
2. If the ownership and the permissions do not match the preceding output, enter the `su` command to change to the root user.
3. Use the `chown`, `chgrp`, and `chmod` commands to assign the correct ownership and permissions.
4. Reenter the `ps` command.

An error occurred on the read process

Problem determination: You ran the `ps` command, and one of the following occurred:
- There was a physical problem on the disk.
- The `ps_data` file is set to Null.

User response:
- Run disk diagnostics using the `fsck` or `dfsk` command, and correct the physical problem on the disk.
  OR
- Reset the `ps_data` file by doing the following:
  1. Enter the `rm ps_data` command to remove the `ps_data` file.
  2. Enter the `ps` command.

An error occurred on the write process. Check path name and permissions.

Explanation: The `ps` command failed in writing to the internal database file even though it succeeded in opening the file.

User response: Ensure that the correct `/etc` file is mounted in the file system and has enough space by doing the following:
1. Enter the `df /etc` command to check if the `/etc` file is mounted and how much of the file system is being used.
2. If the file system is full, remove unnecessary files or increase the size of the file system by using System Management Interface Tool (SMIT).
3. Reenter the `ps` command.

Permission denied

Problem determination: You are not the root user and you tried to use the `kill` command to stop a process that you did not start.

User response: Change to the root user and reissue the `kill` command by doing the following:
1. Enter the `su` command to change to the root user.
2. Reissue the `kill` command.

Problem determination: You tried to stop a process and entered an incorrect process ID (PID) number.

User response: Obtain a valid process ID number and reissue the `kill` command by doing the following:
1. Enter the `ps -eaf` command to list the currently running processes.
2. Locate the process you want to stop.
3. Reissue the `kill` command with the correct PID number.
The specified process does not exist

Explanation: You used the `kill` command to stop a process with a nonexistent or invalid process ID (PID).

User response: Locate a valid PID, then specify it with the `kill` command to stop the process by doing the following:
1. Enter the `ps -eaf` command to list the existing processes with their PIDs.
2. Locate the process that you want to stop.
3. Enter the `kill` command, specifying the correct PID.

Note: You can use the `kill` command only on processes that you own. You may need to enter the `su` command to change to the root user (who owns all processes) or to the user who owns the process you want to stop.

Flag must be numeric

Explanation: You entered the `nice` command with a flag that is not numeric.

User response: Enter a numeric flag after the `nice` command, as in the following example:
```
nice -10 CommandArgument
```

Cannot open or create the nohup.out file

Explanation: You issued the `nohup` command, with one of the following results:

Problem determination: Your `HOME` variable is not set, and you do not have write permission to your home directory.

User response: Ensure that your `HOME` environment variable reflects your home directory by doing the following:
1. Enter the `echo $HOME` command to obtain the value of your `HOME` environment variable.
2. If the two do not match, enter `export HOME=PathName`, where `PathName` is the full path of your home directory.
3. Reissue the `nohup` command.

Problem determination: Your `HOME` variable is set, but you do not have write permission to your home directory.

User response: Obtain write permission to the current directory by doing the following:
1. Enter the `ls -ld` command to display the permissions on the current directory and ensure that you have write permissions.
2. Reissue the `nohup` command.

Problem determination: Your `HOME` variable is set and a `nohup.out` file already exists in your home directory, but you do not have write permission on the `$HOME/nohup.out` file.

User response: Verify that the `nohup.out` file exists and obtain write permission by doing the following:
1. Enter the `ls -l nohup.out` command to verify that the `nohup.out` file exists in the current directory and that you have write permission on the file.
2. If the `nohup.out` file exists but you do not have write permission, use the `chmod` command to modify the file permissions.
3. Reissue the `nohup` command.

Note: The `nohup` command creates a `nohup.out` file in the current directory. If the `nohup.out` file already exists, the output from the `nohup` command is appended to the existing file.

Alignment of text does not match required alignment

Explanation: The format of the code for an executable program is not correct.

User response: Recompile the code using the `ld` command.
0509–039  The process or process group String is not an integer

Explanation: You entered the renice command to reset the scheduling priority of one or more running processes, but specified an invalid process ID (PID) or process group ID with the -p flag.

User response: Reenter the renice command, specifying a valid PID by doing the following:
1. Enter the ps -eaf command to list the system processes and obtain a valid PID.
2. Reenter the renice command, specifying a valid PID.

0509–040  Number: getpriority: The process does not exist

Explanation: You attempted to change the renice value of an invalid or nonexistent process.

User response: Reenter the renice command, specifying a valid process ID (PID) and options by doing the following:
1. Use the ps -eaf command to list the system processes and obtain a valid PID.
2. Reenter the renice command using a valid PID and valid command options.

0509–041  ProgramName: 0509-041: Number

Explanation: You used the renice command and do not have root user authority.

User response:
1. Enter the su command to change to root user.
2. Reenter the renice command.

0509–048  Flag -F was used with invalid list

Explanation: You specified invalid or unknown names of field specifiers.

User response: Use the correct recognized name with the -F flag when using the ps command. For a list of valid descriptors, see the ps command in AIX Version 6.1 Commands Reference, Volume 4.
Chapter 12. Message Component 0511

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001–038
cpio
0511-023 Error Recovery Information
0511-037 Error Recovery Information
0511-038 Error Recovery Information

039–065
dd
0511-051 Error Recovery Information
0511-053 Error Recovery Information

066–069
fcopy
070–078
tctl
079–099
backup
0511-079 Error Recovery Information
0511-080 Error Recovery Information

100–161
restore
0511-123 Error Recovery Information
0511-133 Error Recovery Information
0511-160 Error Recovery Information

162–199
tar
0511-169 Error Recovery Information
0511-193 Error Recovery Information
0511-195 Error Recovery Information

202–259
rdump
274–365
restore
367–425
rdist
430–444
backup
0511-432 Error Recovery Information

461–462
cpio
470–471
backup
472–502
restore
550–555
tcopy
600–667
pax
900–902
cpio
903–905
dd
0511-903 Error Recovery Information

Detailed Information for Message Component 0511

0511–023 Cannot write to the DirectoryName directory

Problem determination:
• The directory you specified using the cpio -p command does not exist.
  OR
• You do not have write access permission to copy files in the directory you specified.

User response: Enter the ls -ld/DirectoryName command to verify that the directory exists. Then do one of the following:
• If the directory does not exist, create the directory using the **mkdir DirectoryName** command.
• If the directory does exist, verify that you own the directory and that you have write access permissions to it.
• If you are the owner, but you do not have write access permission, enter the **chmod 700 DirectoryName** command, where *DirectoryName* is the directory on which you want to change the access permissions.
• If you are not the owner and do not have write access, log in as root user and enter the **chmod 777 DirectoryName** command, where *DirectoryName* is the directory on which you want to change the access permissions.

---

**0511–037** Cannot read from the specified input

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you issued the **cpio** command, with the `-c` flag to extract an archived file that was not initially created with the `-c` flag.

**User response:** Rerun the **cpio** command without the `-c` flag.

**Problem determination:** You attempted to use the **cpio** command to extract archived files that were not created using the **cpio** format.

**User response:** Run one of the following formats from the command line to check the correct format of the file or device:

- For tar format, use the following:
  ```bash
tar -tvf FileOrDeviceName
  ```
- For backup format, use the following:
  ```bash
restore -Tv
  ```

---

**0511–038** Cannot write to the specified output

**Problem determination:** You issued the **cpio** command to create an archive but specified an incorrect blocking factor with the `-C` or `-B` flag.

**User response:**

- Use the **tctl** command to verify the block size of the tape device. For example:
  ```bash
tctl -f /dev/rmt# status
  ```
- Use the `-C#` flag to specify a multiple block factor of the physical device. For example, if the tape block size is set to 1024, use the `-C2` flag.

**Note:** Do not use the `-B` flag if the tape device block size is 4096.

**Problem determination:** The tape is damaged.

**User response:** Check the error log for tape errors by using the **errpt -a** command.

---

**0511–051** The read failed

**Problem determination:** The tape is backed up on a tape device with a block size that differs from the one on which it is currently set.

**User response:** Use the **chdev** command to change the block size on the tape device by typing the following on the command line:

```bash
chdev -1 rmt# -a block size=0
```

**Problem determination:** The value specified with either the **bs**, **ibs**, or **obs** flag is not a multiple of the block size of the tape device.

**User response:** Use the **tctl** command to verify the block size of the tape device by typing the following on the command line:

```bash
tctl -f /dev/rmt# status
```

Then, specify the value of the **bs**, **ibs**, or **obs** flag as a multiple of the block size.

**Problem determination:** The value specified for the **fskip** flag is greater than the number of end-of-file marks on the tape.

**User response:** Use the **tcopy** command to check the number of files or records that can be accessed on tape.
**Problem determination:** The tape is damaged.

**User response:** Check the error log for tape errors by typing the following on the command line:

```
errpt -a
```

Take action as indicated.

---

**0511–053 The write failed**

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you issued the following command:

```
dd if=Filename of=Device conv=block
```

but did not specify the `cbs` parameter.

**User response:** Use the `cbs=value` parameter with the `conv=block` parameter.

**Problem determination:** You issued the `dd` command, but the length of the data was not a multiple of 512 bytes, and you did not use the `conv=sync` parameter.

**User response:** Use the `conv=sync` parameter if the data length is not a multiple of 512 bytes.

**Problem determination:** You issued the `dd` command with the `obs` or `bs` parameter, which did not have a corresponding value as a multiple of the tape device block size.

**User response:** Use the `lsattr` command to verify the block size of the tape drive by typing the following on the command line:

```
lsattr -l rmt# -E
```

Specify the `obs` or `bs` parameter with a value that is a multiple of the tape block size.

**Problem determination:** You attempted to write data to a diskette with the `dd` command, but the length of the data was greater than the capacity of the diskette.

**User response:** If the data is greater than the capacity of the diskette, use a different medium.

---

**0511–079 The backup media may be damaged**

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you issued the `backup` command, naming a tape device with the block size set to 0, but specified a value with the `-b` flag that is larger than the maximum allowable write size for the tape device.

**User response:** Specify a value with the `-b` flag that does not exceed the maximum allowable write size for the tape device, or do not use the `-b` flag.

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you issued the `backup` command, naming a tape device, but specified a value with the `-b` flag that does not yield a whole number multiple of the tape device’s physical block size.

**User response:** Specify a value with the `-b` flag that yields a whole number multiple of the tape device’s physical block size. For example:

```
backup -b Number
```

where `Number` is the number of 512-byte blocks.

**Note:** You can use the `lsattr` command to verify the physical block size of the device as follows:

```
lsattr -l rmt# -E
```

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you issued the following command:

```
find File -print| backup -ivf FileSystem/FileName
```

but the specified `FileSystem` was full.

**User response:** Remove unnecessary files from the file system, or use the `chfs` command to increase the file system and rerun the `backup` command.

**Problem determination:** The backup media is damaged.
User response:
- Check the error log for media errors by using the following command:
  errpt -a

OR
- Use a different tape or disk to run the backup.

0511–080  Pathname is too long
Explanation: During the backup process, the find command could not locate data because the path name specified was too long.
User response: Do one of the following:
- Limit the path name to one that is fewer than 255 characters.
- Start the backup process from a lower-level directory.

0511–103  The volume not correct restore expects volume X
Problem determination: The number X tape was inserted in the incorrect order.
User response:
- Check to see if the disks were inserted into the tape drive in the correct order.
- If it is a multivolume archive, it is likely that tapes are misnumbered.

Problem determination: If it is a single-volume archive, the archive might be corrupt and the tape device erroneously thinks that it has reached end-of-file.
User response: Check the tape and see if it is damaged or corrupted.

0511–123  The volume on String is not in backup format
Problem determination: You attempted to access data beyond the end of the tape marker, using the restore command.
User response: Use the tctl command to rewind the tape, then rerun the restore command. For example:
  tctl -f /dev/rmt# rewind restore -xvf /dev/rmt#.

Problem determination: From the command line, you issued the restore command, with the -s flag, but did not specify the no-rewind tape device.
User response: Specify the no-rewind tape device, /dev/rmt# with the -s flag.

Problem determination: From the command line, you issued the installp command and specified the device as:
/dev/rmt#.
User response: Specify the tape device as follows:
/dev/rmt#.

Problem determination: You tried to access a file or device with the restore command, but the file or device was not in the backup format.
User response: Run one of the following formats from the command line to verify the correct format of the file or device:
- For tar format:
  tar -tvf DeviceOrFileName
- For cpio format:
  cpio -itv DeviceOrFileName

Problem determination: The /var or /tmp directory is too small.
User response: Increase the size of the /var or /tmp directory.

Problem determination: The tape or drive is damaged.
User response: Check the error log to determine if the tape or drive is damaged. If it is, replace the tape or drive.

0511–133 There is a data read error

Explanation: From the command line, you issued the following command:

```
restore -s Number -f Device
```

User response: Use the tcopy command to check the number of records on the tape, and specify a correct value with the skip flag. For example:

```
tcopy Device
```

0511–160 Cannot read the backup media

Problem determination: The tape is backed up on a tape device with a block size that differs from the one on which it is currently set.

User response: Log in as the root user, and use the chdev command to change the block size on the tape device as follows:

```
chdev -1 rmt# -a block size=0
```

You can also change the block size by selecting the SMIT Devices -> Tape Drive -> Change/Show Characteristics of a Tape Drive menu options. Select the appropriate drive and change the block size.

Problem determination: The backup medium is damaged.

User response: Check the error log for tape errors as follows:

```
errpt -a
```

Take action as indicated.

0511–169 A directory checksum error on media: MediaName not equal to Number

Problem determination: From the command line, you issued the tar command to extract files from an archive that was not created with the tar command.

User response: Ensure that the file is in the correct format by running the cpio command or the restore command.

Problem determination: You issued the tar command for a file that became damaged while being copied over the network.

User response: Run the sum command on the copied file and also on the original file. Recopy the file if the sizes are different.

Problem determination: You issued the tar command for a file that was copied over the network, using the ftp command, but did not specify the binary flag.

User response: Rerun the ftp command using the binary flag to copy the file, then rerun the tar command.

0511–193 An error occurred while reading from the media

Problem determination: You issued the tar command to read an archive from a tape device that has a different block size than it had when the archive was created.

User response:

- From the command line, run the tctl command to verify the tape block size as follows:

  ```
tctl -f /dev/rmt# status
```

  OR

- Use the chdev command to change the block size, for example:

  ```
  chdev -l rmt0 -a block size=0
  ```

Problem determination: The tape is damaged.

User response: Check the error log for tape errors as follows:
errpt -a

Take action as indicated.

0511–195  An error occurred while writing to the storage media

Problem determination:  You issued the tar command without the -b flag, but the tape drive had an incorrect block size (4096).

User response:  From the command line, run the tctl command to verify the tape block size as follows:

```bash
tctl -f /dev/rmt# status
```

If a block size of 4096 is desired, specify the -b flag with a value of 8 or multiple of 8, or run the chdev command to change the tape block size, as follows:

```bash
chdev -1 rmt0 -a block size=1024
```

A block size of 512 or 2048 can also be used.

Problem determination:  You attempted to create a new archive beyond the end of the tape marker using the tar command.

User response:  Rewind the tape and reissue the command as follows:

```bash
tctl -f /dev/rmt# rewind
```

Problem determination:  The tape density is incorrect.

User response:  Change the tape density using the chdev command as follows:

```bash
chdev -1 rmt# -a density_set_1=value
```

Rerun the original command.

Problem determination:  The tape medium is defective.

User response:  Check the error log for tape errors as follows:

```bash
errpt -a
```

Take action as indicated.

0511–432  A write error occurred

Problem determination:  From the command line, you issued the backup command, naming a tape device with the block size set to 0, but specified a value with the -b flag that is larger than the maximum allowable write size for the tape device.

User response:  Specify a value with the -b flag that does not exceed the maximum allowable write size for the tape device, or do not use the -b flag.

Problem determination:  From the command line, you issued the backup command, naming a tape device, but specified a value with the -b flag that does not yield a whole number multiple of the tape device’s physical block size.

User response:  Specify a value with the -b flag that yields a whole number multiple of the tape device’s physical block size. For example:

```bash
backup -b Number
```

where Number is the number of 512-byte blocks.

Note:  You can use the lsattr command to verify the physical block size of the device as follows:

```bash
lsattr -l rmt# -E
```

Problem determination:  From the command line, you issued the following command:

```bash
find File -print| backup -ivf FileSystem/FileName
```

but the specified FileSystem was full.
User response: Remove unnecessary files from the file system, or use the `chfs` command to increase the file system and rerun the backup command.

Problem determination: The backup media is damaged.

User response:
- Check the error log for media errors by using the following command:
  ```
  errpt -a
  OR
  ```
- Use a different tape or disk to run the backup.

---

**0511–903 Out of phase! cpio attempting to continue**

Problem determination: From the command line, you issued the `cpio` command, with the `-c` flag to extract an archived file that was not initially created with the `-c` flag.

User response: Rerun the `cpio` command without the `-c` flag.

Problem determination: You attempted to use the `cpio` command to extract archived files that were not created using the `cpio` format.

User response: Run one of the following formats from the command line to check the correct format of the file or device:
- For tar format, use the following:
  ```
  tar -tvf FileOrDeviceName
  ```
- For backup format, use the following:
  ```
  restore -Tv
  ```
Chapter 13. Message Component 0512

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

004-015
  mksysb
  0512-004 Error Recovery Information
  0512-005 Error Recovery Information
  0512-009 Error Recovery Information

016
  bosboot
  0512-016 Error Recovery Information

017
  mksysb

018, 020
  mkszfile

Detailed Information for Message Component 0512

0512–004 The /FileName file does not exist. System backup canceled
Problem determination: The / or /tmp file system is not large enough.
User response: Extend the file system. For information on extending file systems, see File System Management Tasks in Operating system and device management.
Problem determination: You ran the mksysb command outside of SMIT without running the mkszfile command first.
User response: Run the mkszfile command and then run the mksysb command again.

0512–005 Backup Completed
Explanation: The backup command completed with errors. The messages displayed on Standard Error contain additional information.

Note: If SMIT was used to do the system or volume group backup, then check the smit.log file for errors.
Problem determination: A file was removed during the system or volume group backup.
User response:
  • Quiesce the system and rerun the backup.
  OR
  • Verify the backup tape. For more information, see Backup Files and Storage Media in CHECK THIS LINK--was AIX 5L Version 5.3 System User’s Guide: Operating System and Devices.

0512–009 Invalid or Missing Volume Group Name
Explanation:
  • The volume group name might be misspelled.
  • The volume group name was not specified on the command line.
User response: Choose the volume group name from a list of volume groups.
0512–016 Attempt to create a bootable tape failed

Explanation: This message is displayed with one of the following:
bosboot -d /dev/device -a failed with return code Number

OR
mkinsttape /dev/device failed with return code Number

Problem determination: The media is write-protected (return code 2).
User response: Ensure that the media is not write-protected.

Problem determination: There is not enough space in the file systems (return code 5 or 1).
User response: Extend the file system. The / directory must have at least 500 1 KB blocks. The /tmp directory must have at least 7400 1 KB blocks, and the /usr directory must have at least 4000 1 KB blocks. For information on extending file systems, see [File System Management Tasks] in Operating system and device management.

Problem determination: The tape is defective (return code 11).
User response: Replace the tape.

Problem determination: The /usr/lib/boot/unix directory is damaged (0 length), or the link to the /unix directory is missing (return code 52 or 45).
User response: Restore the directories from the original tape or create the missing link to the /unix directory.

Problem determination: The tape drive cannot be written to or the /dev/blv/ directory cannot be read. This can be caused by an incorrect density setting for the tape-drive/tape-type/device-name combination, dirty tape drive heads, or a tape drive hardware problem.
User response: Ensure the status of the tape drive. If cleaning the tape drive heads does not correct the problem, contact your system administrator.
Chapter 14. Message Component 0514

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000-017</td>
<td>chdev, lsattr, lsconn, lsdev, lsparent, mkdev, restbase, rmdev, savebase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>chdev, lsattr, lsconn, lsdev, lsparent, mkdev, restbase, rmdev, savebase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019-021</td>
<td>0514-018 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>0514-022 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>0514-031 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>0514-040 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>0514-047 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>0514-050 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060-061</td>
<td>cfgmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>062</td>
<td>cfgmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>063</td>
<td>0514-062 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>064-076</td>
<td>cfgmgr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Detailed Information for Message Component 0514

0514–018  The values specified for the following attributes are not valid

Problem determination: From the command line, you specified an attribute that is out of the range of legal values.

User response: Verify the attributes in your command to be sure they are in legal range by running the lsattr -R command to display the range of legal attribute values for that specific device, run your command with the correct attributes.

Problem determination: The Object Data Management (ODM) database is damaged.

User response: Verify that your ODM database is not damaged. If it is, do the following:
1. Try replacing the PdAt file by copying the PdAt file from another system that has the same release level as your system, either through the network by running the ftp command or through a diskette by using the backup and restore commands.
2. Restore the file, making sure that it preserves the permission code, ownership, and the location of your previous file.
3. Reenter your command.

0514–022  The specified connection is not valid

Problem determination: Using System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you supplied an invalid connection location to define a device or make a device available.

User response: Using SMIT, supply a valid connection location by doing the following:
1. Return to the SMIT screen where the error occurred.
2. Locate the screen containing the PORT number field. You might need to select Cancel to page back through the screens.
3. Position the cursor in the PORT number field of this screen and select List to display a list of valid connection locations.
4. Select the desired connection location from the list.
5. Select Do to insert the correct value into the PORT number field.

Problem determination: From the command line, you specified an invalid connection location with the mkdev command to define a device or make a device available.
User response: Locate a valid connection location, then use it with the `mkdev` command as follows:

1. Enter the `lsconn -p` command to list the valid connection locations.
2. Select a connection location from the list.
3. Reenter the `mkdev` command using the new connection location.

0514–031 A device is already configured at the specified location

Explanation: You attempted to add a device at a location that is already occupied by a different device.

User response: Determine which device occupies the location, and either remove it or find a new location for the new device by doing the following:

1. Select the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) Devices -> List Devices -> List All Defined Devices menu option. SMIT displays the name, status, location, and description of all defined devices. The device status is one of the following:
   - Available: The device is defined and configured.
   - Defined: The device is currently defined but not configured. The location is still reserved for the device and no other device can be added at that location.
   - Undefined: The system does not recognize the device.
2. Choose the location where you want to add the device, or choose a location where you want to add the device.
3. Use the `lsdev` command to determine which device currently occupies the specified location, as follows:

   ```
   lsdev -C | grep aa-bb-cc-dd
   ```

   where `aa-bb-cc-dd` is the location code (found in step 1). The location code can range from 2 to 12 characters in length. The name of the device is displayed, along with its present status.
4. With the information from steps 1 and 2, either delete the existing device from the specified location and add the new device, or add the new device at a different location.

0514–040 Error initializing a device into the kernel

Problem determination: You were unable to configure a specific device. While trying to initialize your device driver, you were unable to load it as part of the kernel extension. The specific device driver file in the `/etc/drivers` file is damaged or contains software errors.

User response:

- If you are modifying your configuration method or device driver, check for possible software errors.
- OR
- If you suspect that the device driver is damaged, try replacing the device driver file by doing the following:
  1. Copy the device driver file from another system that has the same release level as your system, either through the network by running the `ftp` command, or through a diskette by using the `backup` and `restore` commands. When you restore the file, make sure that it preserves the permission code, ownership, and location of your previous file.
  2. Enter your command again.

Problem determination: Your Object Data Management (ODM) database file is damaged, and you are unable to configure your device.

User response: If you suspect that the ODM database is damaged, try replacing the `PdAt` file by doing the following:

1. Copy the `PdAt` file from another system that has the same release level as your current system, either through the network by running the `ftp` command, or through a diskette by using the `backup` and `restore` commands. When you restore the file, make sure that it preserves the permission code, ownership, and location of your previous file.
2. Enter your command.
0514–047  Cannot access a device

Problem determination:  You specified the wrong connection address to make a device available.

User response:

• Verify that your device has the correct connection address. If your device is connected to a SCSI card, the number is on the back of the device. This number is a single-digit number. To convert it to a connection number, add a 0 (zero) digit to this number; that is, if the number is 1 (one), the connection number is 10, and if the number is 2, the connection number is 20.

OR

• Verify that no other device attached to the SCSI card has the same connection number as your device. Use the lsdev command to check the connection numbers of the devices attached to the SCSI card. If there is one number that matches your connection number, change the number on the back of your device to a unique number. If you are using SMIT, return to the SMIT screen where the error occurred and enter the appropriate connection number. Otherwise, reenter the mkdev command with the appropriate connection address.

Problem determination:  The device that you are trying to add is not attached to your system or has hardware problems.

User response:  If your device is connected to a serial port, check to see if it is plugged in to the correct serial port, then rerun your command. If you suspect there is a hardware problem, do the following:

1. Verify that your cables are attached correctly.
2. Verify that your device is turned on.
3. Run diagnostics by using the diag command.

0514–050  Cannot perform the requested function because the specified device was not detected

Explanation:  The device you are trying to add is not attached to your system or has hardware problems.

User response:  If your device is connected to a serial port, check to see if it is plugged in to the correct serial port, then rerun your command. If you suspect there is a hardware problem, do the following:

1. Verify that your cables are attached correctly.
2. Verify that your device is turned on.
3. Run diagnostics by using the diag command.

0514–062  Cannot perform the requested function because the specified device is busy

Explanation:  You specified a device that is being used by one or more processes.

User response:  Verify that you selected the correct device. If that is not the problem, remove the process that is allocating your device by doing the following:

1. Run the ps -ef command to determine which process is using the device you specified.
2. Remove the process by using the kill command.

If your device is still busy, run your command in single-user mode by doing the following:

1. Run the shutdown -m command. Wait for the login prompt.
2. After you log in, rerun your command.

If that does not resolve the problem, reboot your system by doing the following:

1. Use the sync command to update your i-node table.
2. Run the shutdown -Fr command. Wait for the login prompt.
3. After you log in, rerun your command.

0514–063  The specified device driver name is too long

Problem determination:  The name of the device driver you want to configure is too long. The device name must be fewer than 20 characters in length in order to be added to the CuEvDr Object Data Management (ODM) database file.

User response:  Change the name of your device driver to a name with fewer than 20 characters.
Problem determination: Your libcfg.a library file is damaged.

User response:
1. Replace the libcfg.a library file by copying the libcfg.a file located on your /lib directory from another system that has the same release level as your current system, either through the network by running the ftp command, or through a diskette by using the backup and restore commands. If you use the ftp command, use the bin subcommand. When you restore the file, make sure that it preserves the permission code, the ownership, and the location of your previous file.
2. Reenter your command.

0514–516 Device configuration database lock service timed out

Explanation: You ran a command that tried to access a Configuration Object Data Management (CODM) file that is presently in use or was closed incorrectly.

User response:
• Run the df command to determine if there is a process currently using any CODM file. If there is, wait until the process is completed and reissue your command.
• If you suspect that the CODM file was incorrectly closed, do the following:
  1. Run the cd command to go to the /etc/objrepos directory.
  2. Rename the config_lock file to config_lock.old using the mv command.
  3. Reissue your command.

0514–521 Cannot find information in the predefined device configuration database for the customized device: DeviceName

Explanation: Your predefined device configuration database PdDv file, located in the /usr/lib/objrepos file, is damaged.

User response:
1. Replace the PdDv file by copying the PdDv file from another system that has the same release level as your current system, either through the network by running the ftp command, or through a diskette, by using the backup and restore commands. When you restore the file, make sure that it preserves the permission code, ownership, and the location of your previous file.
2. Reenter your command.
Chapter 15. Message Component 0516

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000-699
- chlv
- chpv
- cplv
- exportvg
- extendlv
- extendvg
- importvg
- islvg
- lspv
- ls vg
- migratepv
- mk lv
- mk lv copy
- mkvg
- reducevg
- reorgvg
- rm lv
- rmlv copy
- syncvg
- varyoffvg
- varyonvg

0516-005 Error Recovery Information
0516-010 Error Recovery Information
0516-013 Error Recovery Information
0516-022 Error Recovery Information
0516-304 Error Recovery Information
0516-306 Error Recovery Information
0516-320 Error Recovery Information
0516-366 Error Recovery Information
0516-404 Error Recovery Information

700-719
- chlv
- chpv
- chvg
- cplv
- exportvg
- extendlv
- extendvg
- importvg
- rmlv

0516-787 Error Recovery Information

790-799
- extendvg
- migratepv

0516-794 Error Recovery Information

800-819
- mk lv
- mk lv copy

0516-822 Error Recovery Information

840-859
- mk lv copy
- mkvg

0516-879 Error Recovery Information

880-899
- reducevg

0516-919 Error Recovery Information

910-919
- rmlv
**Detailed Information for Message Component 0516**

**0516–005**  *String: The physical volume is already a member of the requested volume group*

**Problem determination:** You attempted to add a physical volume to a volume group, but you specified a physical volume that is already a member of the volume group.

**User response:** Ensure that the physical volume you specified is not already a member of the volume group by doing the following:

1. Enter the `lsvg -p VolumeGroupName` command to list the members of the volume group.
2. Reenter the `extendvg` command to add a physical volume to a volume group, and specify a valid physical volume that is not a member of the volume group.
3. Update the ODM database with information from the VGDA.

**Problem determination:** You attempted to add a physical volume to a volume group, and a discrepancy exists between the volume group descriptor area (VGDA) and the Object Data Manager (ODM). If the VGDA does not match the ODM, the 0516-320 error message displays, even though the physical volume is actually a member of a volume group.

**User response:** If the physical volume is a member of the volume group but error message 0516-320 is displayed anyway, enter the following command to update the ODM database with information from the VGDA. The VGDA contains current information.

```
redefinevg -d PhysicalVolumeName VolumeGroupName
```

**0516–010**  *Volume group must be varied on: use varyonvg command*

**Explanation:** You specified a volume group that is currently unavailable on your system.

**User response:**

- Check for misspelling in the volume group name you specified.
- Make your volume group available by doing the following:
  1. Use the `lsvg` command to verify whether your volume group is available.
  2. If the volume group is not available, use the `varyonvg` command to make it available.
- Check to see if one of the disks in the volume group is available by doing the following:
  1. Run the `lspv` command.
  2. If the disk is not available, issue the `mkdev` command to make the disk available, and run the `varyonvg` command to make the volume group available.
  3. If you are unable to make the disk available, run hardware diagnostics by issuing the `diag` command. It might be necessary to use the Object Data Manager (ODM).

**0516–013**  *The volume group cannot be varied on because there are no good copies of the descriptor area*

**Explanation:** Most of the volume group descriptor area (VGDA) cannot be accessed or is damaged.

**User response:**

- Verify that one of the disks where the volume group is located is available by doing the following:
1. Issue the `lspv` command to see if the disk is available.
2. If the disk is not available, issue the `mkdev` command to make it available.
3. If you are unable to make the disk available, run hardware diagnostics by issuing the `diag` command.
4. If the disk is available, run the `odmdelete` command to delete the damaged volume group from the configuration database by typing the following on the command line:
   
   ```
   odmdelete -q name=VolumeGroupName -o CuAt
   ```
5. Use the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to add a new volume group.

   **OR**
   
   • Shut down your system and check for any loose or faulty cables around the fixed-disk area by doing the following:
     1. Check your adapters and power sources.
     2. Reboot your system and enter your command again.

   **OR**
   
   • For volume groups with multiple physical volumes, do the following:

   **Note:** This procedure should be used as a last resort because data integrity cannot be guaranteed.
1. If the `varyon` operation reports a missing physical volume, use the `chpv -vr` command to temporarily remove the volume from the volume group.
2. Reissue your command to make the volume group partially available.
3. After the problem is corrected and the physical volume is brought back online, issue the `chpv -va` command to return the physical volume and make it available again to the volume group.

---

**0516–022** Illegal parameter or structure value

**Problem determination:** The Object Data Management (ODM) database was damaged, and the physical volume ID (pvid) of a disk was listed as `None`.

**User response:** Verify that the disk is recognized by the system by typing the following on the command line:

```
lqueryvg -p hdisk# -At
```

**Problem determination:**

• One of your Customize Device Configuration database files was damaged, and while you ran your command, the file collected illegal parameters or structure values.

   **OR**
   
   • You attempted to create a logical volume with System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), or from the command line with the `mklv` command. The physical volume name specified was not configured.

**User response:** Deactivate the volume group by doing the following:
1. Use the `lsnv -o` command to determine if your volume group is active.
2. If it is active, run the `varyoffvg` command.
3. Remove the definition of the volume group from the system by using the `exportvg` command.
4. Add the definition of the volume group to the system by using the `importvg` command.

---

**0516–304** Unable to find device ID in the Device Configuration Database

**Explanation:** One of your Customize Device Configuration database files was damaged, and while you ran your command, this file collected illegal parameters for the device ID.

**User response:**
1. Deactivate the volume group. Use the `lsnv -o` command to find out if your volume group is active. If it is active, run the `varyoffvg` command.
2. Remove the definition of the volume group from the system by using the `exportvg` command.
3. Add the definition of the volume group to the system by using the `importvg` command.
4. Activate the volume group by using the `varyonvg` command.
Unable to find VolumeGroupName VolumeGroupDescription in the Device Configuration Database

Explanation: You issued one of the following commands:

- `extendvg`
- `getlvodm`
- `lsvg`

and the specified device does not exist in the Object Data Manager (ODM) database.

Note: The `getlvodm` command is an internal command only.

User response: Ensure that the device is defined in the database by doing the following:

1. Enter the `lsdev -C` command to display a list of devices defined in the database.
2. If the device is not listed, use one of the following methods to define it, depending on the type of device:
   - Define a physical volume using the `mkdev` command or the SMIT Devices --> Fixed Disk --> Add a Disk menu option.
   - Define a logical volume using the `mklv` command or the SMIT Physical and Logical Storage --> Logical Volume Manager --> Volume Groups --> Add a Volume Group menu option.

ProgramName: Physical volume String is not assigned to a volume group

Explanation: You issued one of the following commands:

- `getlvodm`
- `lspv`
- `lsvg`

and the specified physical volume is not assigned to a volume group in the Object Data Manager (ODM) database.

Note: The `getlvodm` command is an internal command only.

User response: Ensure that the physical volume is defined in your system and its name is spelled correctly in the ODM database by doing the following:

1. Enter the `lsvg` command to list all the volume groups defined in your system.
2. Enter the `lsvg -p VolumeGroupName` command to list all the physical volumes in the specified volume group.
3. Ensure that the physical volume name is spelled correctly. For information on editing the ODM database, see Object Data Manager (ODM) in AIX Version 6.1 General Programming Concepts: Writing and Debugging Programs.
4. If the physical volume is undefined or its name misspelled, add the correct physical volume in one of the following ways:
   - With the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), use the Physical and Logical Storage--> Define a Fixed Disk to the Operating System menu option to add the physical volume to the volume group. Then select one of the following menu options to add the definition of the physical volume to a volume group:
     - Add a Fixed Disk to an Existing Group
     - Add a Fixed Disk without Data to a New Group
     - Add a Fixed Disk with Data
   - From the command line, use one of the following commands:
     - `mkvg`: Creates a new volume group containing the physical volume.
     - `extendvg`: Defines a physical volume to an existing volume group.
     - `importvg`: Imports a new volume group definition from a set of physical volumes.

Note: Use the `importvg` command only if the volume group definition was previously exported using the `exportvg` command.
Volume group VolumeGroupName is locked. Try again

Problem determination: You ran a command that tried to access a Configuration Object Data Management file that was in use or was closed incorrectly.

User response: Log in as the root user and run the odmdelete command to remove the lock from the configuration database by typing the following on the command line:

```bash
odmdelete -q name=Vgname and attribute=lock -o CuAt
```

Problem determination: The installation of a software product was interrupted, causing the system to lock the root volume group.

User response: Reissue your command.

Not enough resources available to fulfill allocation

Problem determination: You used the mklv or extendlv command, specifying a physical volume without enough partitions (free space) to fulfill the requested logical volume size.

User response: Allocate enough disk space by specifying different characteristics by doing one of the following:

- Enter the mklv or extendlv command and specify a different physical volume, ensuring that the physical volume specified includes enough free partitions to fulfill the requested logical volume size.

- Enter the mklv or extendlv command specifying fewer partitions to be allocated for the logical volume.

- Do not specify a physical volume. If you do not specify a physical volume, the command uses all the physical volumes available in the volume group.

Problem determination: You used the mklv or extendlv command without specifying a physical volume, and the volume group specified does not have enough free partitions (free space) to fulfill the requested logical volume size.

User response: Add or create more disk space by doing one of the following:

- Add another physical volume (fixed disk) to the volume group.

- Delete an unused logical volume.

extendlv: Maximum allocation for logical volume Name is Value

Problem determination: Using System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you specified a value in the Number of ADDITIONAL logical partitions field to try to increase the logical volume size beyond the maximum number of logical partitions.

User response: Use SMIT to change the number of logical volume partitions by using the SMIT Physical and Logical Storage--> Logical Volume Manager--> Logical Volumes--> Set Characteristic of a Logical Volume--> Change a Logical Volume menu option to specify a new number of logical partitions in the MAXIMUM NUMBER of LOGICAL PARTITIONS field.

Note: You must change the number of logical volume partitions before you can extend or increase the logical volume.

Problem determination: From the command line, you used the extendlv command (or the chfs command, which calls the extendlv command) to try to increase the logical volume size beyond the maximum number of logical partitions.

User response: Use the chlv command to change the number of logical volume partitions by doing the following:

1. Increase the maximum number of logical volume partitions for the named logical volume with the chlv command, as follows:

   ```bash
   chlv -x MaximumLogicalPartitions LogicalVolumeName
   ```

2. Rerun the chfs command or the extendlv command.

Note: You must change the number of logical volume partitions before you can extend or increase the logical volume.
0516–794  String not configured. Please configure the disk before trying this command again

Problem determination:
• You used the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to add an undefined physical volume to the volume group, but the physical volume specified is not defined or installed on the system, or does not exist.
OR
• From the command line, you used the mkvg or the extendvg command to add an undefined physical volume to the volume group.

User response:
1. Use one of the following procedures to define the disk:
   • Use the following SMIT menu option to define the disk: Devices--> Fixed Disk--> Add a Disk.
   • Use the mkdev command to define a disk.
2. After the disk is defined, you can add it to an existing volume group or use it to create a new volume group.

Note: The mkvg and extendvg commands are for disks without data. If the disk contains data, use the importvg command rather than the mkvg command or the extendvg command.

0516–822  Unable to create logical volume

Problem determination: You specified a logical volume name that already exists.

User response: Give your logical volume a name not already in use by doing the following:
1. List all of the current logical volumes by issuing the following command:
   lsvg -o| lsvg -i -l
2. Rerun your command with the correct logical volume name.

Problem determination: You specified a volume group that currently does not have enough disk space for your logical volume.

User response: Check the disk space in your volume group by doing the following:
1. Run the lsvg command to check how many free partitions you have available in your volume group.
2. Rerun your command with the correct number of partitions or correct volume name.

Problem determination: You specified a volume group that is currently unavailable on your system.

User response:
• Verify that your volume group is available.
• Verify that one of the disks in the volume group is available by doing the following:
   1. Check to see if the disk is available by using the lspv command.
   2. If the disk is not available, issue the mkdev command to make the disk available, then run the varyonvg command to make the volume group available.
   3. If you are unable to make the disk available, run hardware diagnostics by issuing the diag command.

0516–952  Unable to vary on volume group uvgl

Explanation: You specified a volume group that is currently unavailable on your system.

User response:
• Check for misspelling in the volume group name you specified.
• Verify that one of the disks in the volume group is available by doing the following:
   1. Check to see if the disk is available by using the lspv command.
   2. If the disk is not available, issue the mkdev command to make it available, then run the varyonvg command to make the volume group available.
   3. If you are unable to make the disk available, run hardware diagnostics by issuing the diag command.
0516–1034  Not enough physical partitions in physical volume String.

**Explanation:** This message is reported during an `extendlV` operation on a striped logical volume if all the physical partitions on the smallest `hdisk` have been consumed. Even if there are free partitions on some of the larger disks containing the logical volume, those free partitions will not be used because the stripe width (that is, the number of disks being striped across) must remain consistent throughout the entire logical volume.
Chapter 16. Message Component 0517

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-022
  chps
  lps
  mkps
  rmps
  swapon
030-031
  chps
040-044
  lps
050-051
  mkps
060-062
  rmps
070-072
  swapon
Chapter 17. Message Component 0518

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000-025  odmcreate
100-105  odmdrop
200-217  odmchange
300-307  odmdelete
401-417  odmadd
501-509  odmget
601-603  odmshow
Chapter 18. Message Component 0519

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000-004
- odmadd
- odmchange
- odmcreate
- odmdelete
- odmdrop
- odmget
- odmshow

0519-002 Error Recovery Information

Detailed Information for Message Component 0519

0519–002 The CLASS_SYMBOL does not identify a valid object class

Problem determination:
- You specified an invalid parameter, path name, or permission in the profiles load file used to convert the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) profile.
  OR
- The profiles load file does not exist.

User response: If you are having a problem with the profiles load file, import a new profiles load file that contains valid information by doing the following:
1. Use the print command in the SNA configuration file to send the profiles to a file.
2. Move the created file to the desired system.
3. Enter the following on the command line:
   awk -f /usr/lpp/sna/bin/sna_update.awk profiles.rt > profiles.rs
4. Enter the following on the command line:
   importsna -l profiles.rs -e profiles.err

Problem determination: The Object Data Manager (ODM) files for SNA Services have been damaged.

User response: Remove all SNA Services profiles from the ODM database and import them again by doing the following:
1. Enter the following commands to remove all SNA Services from the ODM database:
   cd /usr/lpp/sna/objrepos
   rm */usr/lpp/sna/bin/peu
2. Enter the following command to import the profiles again:
   importsna -l profiles.rs -e profiles.err
Chapter 19. Message Component 0551

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001, 105-106
- date
- 0551-001 Error Recovery Information
- 0551-006 Error Recovery Information

007-008
- lastcomm

009-010
- time

011
- tty

012-014
- who

026-033
- uname

034-070
- gprof

071-085
- prof

092-100
- sa
- 0551-099 Error Recovery Information

101
- date

102-103
- sa

104-113
- sadc

117
- vmstat

118
- vmstat
- 0551-118 Error Recovery Information

119
- vmstat
- 0551-119 Error Recovery Information

120-130
- vmstat
- 0551-128 Error Recovery Information

131
- w

150-154
- iostat
- 0551-154 Error Recovery Information

200-204
- sar
- 0551-203 Error Recovery Information
- 0551-201 Error Recovery Information

205
- timex

206-207
- sar

208
- timex

209-211
- sar

212
- timex

213
- sar
- 0551-213 Error Recovery Information

250-257
- sysline
- 0551-250 Error Recovery Information
- 0551-256 Error Recovery Information
- 0551-257 Error Recovery Information

300
- whoami

400-404
- date
- 0551-404 Error Recovery Information
Detailed Information for Message Component 0551

0551–001  Character is not a recognized field descriptor
Explanation:  You specified a field descriptor that is not supported by the date command.
User response:  Reenter the date command with valid field descriptors. For more information on valid field descriptors, see the date command.

0551–006  Cannot reach the time server; time set locally
Explanation:  You attempted to set the date or time using the date command on a machine controlled by timed daemons, but the attempt failed because of a network problem.
User response:  Verify network connectivity by entering the ping MachineName command to determine the availability of a particular machine on the network. Press the Ctrl-C key combination to stop the ping command. If the ping command indicates that the machines are not communicating or that data is being lost, a network problem exists.
Note:  The timed daemon should be controlled using the System Resource Controller (SRC) or the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT). Entering the timed daemon on the command line is not recommended.

0551–099  The Character flag is not valid
Explanation:  You specified an invalid flag or combination of flags with the sa command.
User response:  As root user, reenter the sa command with a valid flag by doing the following:
1. Use the su command to change to the root user if necessary.
2. See the sa command for a list of valid flags.
3. Reenter the sa command with a valid flag or flag combination.

0551–118  The interval value is not valid
Explanation:  You specified an invalid interval value using the vmstat command.
User response:  Reenter the command, specifying a valid interval value. The vmstat command requires a positive, nonzero interval value.

0551–119  The count value is not valid
Explanation:  You specified an invalid count value using the vmstat command.
User response:
- Reenter the vmstat command, specifying valid interval and count values. The vmstat command requires a positive, nonzero integer for a count value.
- Reenter the vmstat command, specifying a valid interval value and no count value. When no count value is specified, the vmstat command generates output at the specified interval until you stop the command by entering the Ctrl-C key combination.

0551–128  Drive Name is not found
Explanation:  You used the vmstat command to specify a physical volume that does not exist.
User response:  Specify a valid physical volume by doing the following:
1. Enter the getlvodm -C command to display a list of all valid physical volumes.
   Note:  The getlvodm command is an internal command. There is no man page available.
2. Reenter the vmstat command, specifying a valid physical volume or volumes.
0551–154  Disk Name is not found

Explanation: You entered the iostat command to report statistics on I/O activity on terminals or disks, but specified a name that does not match any of the names on the internal list of disks.

User response: Supply valid physical volume names by doing the following:
1. Enter the getivdm -C command to list all disk names.
2. Reenter the iostat command, specifying valid device names.

0551–201  Cannot open FileName

Explanation: You cannot open /usr/adm/sa/FileName using the sar command for one of the following reasons:
• The file does not exist.
• You do not have valid permissions on the file or the directory.

User response:
• If the file does not exist, create the file by doing the following:
  1. Enter the su command to change to the root user.
  2. Enter the /usr/lib/sa/sa1 command.
  3. Reissue the sar command.
• Ensure that you have correct file and directory permissions by doing the following:
  1. Enter the su command to change to the root user.
  2. Enter the chmod 754 /usr/adm/sa command to obtain valid permissions on the directory.
  3. Enter the chmod 644 /usr/adm/sa/FileName command to obtain valid permissions on the file.
  4. Reissue the sar command.

0551–203  ending time (etime) <= starting time (stime)

Explanation: You used the sar command with the -e and -s flags to specify the starting and ending time for reporting, but the specified ending time was less than or equal to the starting time.

User response: Ensure that the -e flag is greater than the -s flag when using the sar command.

0551–213  Try running /usr/lib/sa/sa1 IncrementNumber

Explanation: You entered the sar command to extract the contents of the /usr/adm/sa/saDD/FileName file that was not previously created.

User response: Create the /usr/adm/sa/saDD/FileName file using the sa1 command by doing the following:
1. Use the su command to change to the root user.
2. Enter the /usr/lib/sa/sa1 IncrementNumber command with the correct increment and number settings.
3. Reenter the sar command.

0551–250  The argument String is not valid

Explanation: You specified an invalid command line argument for the syslog command.

User response: Enter a valid command line argument. For a list of valid arguments, see the syslog command in AIX Version 6.1 Commands Reference, Volume 5.

0551–256  There is no status capability for String

Explanation: You entered the syslog command, but the terminal type defined does not have status line capabilities.

User response: Define a terminal type that has status line capabilities by doing the following:
1. Use the env command to determine if the TERM environment variable is set correctly. If the variable is not set to a terminal type that has status line capability, enter export TERM=TerminalType on the command line to reset the variable.
2. If the error message is still displayed, the terminal does not have screens to display the status line. For more information on terminal types, see the `terminfo` file in *AIX Version 6.1 Files Reference*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>User response</th>
<th>Valid Ranges for the <code>date</code> Command</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0551–257</td>
<td>The <strong>Character option is not valid</strong></td>
<td>You specified an invalid option value for the <code>sysline</code> command.</td>
<td>Enter a valid command line argument. For a list of valid arguments, see the <code>sysline</code> command in <em>AIX Version 6.1 Commands Reference, Volume 5.</em></td>
<td>mm (01-12) mm/dd/YY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0551–404</td>
<td><strong>Specified value of date/time is out of range</strong></td>
<td>You specified an invalid range value when using the <code>date</code> command.</td>
<td>Use valid range of values with the <code>date</code> command. The following is a list of valid ranges for the <code>date</code> command:</td>
<td>dd (01-31) mm/dd/YY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HH (00-23) HH:MM:SS:YY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MM (00-59) mm/dd/YY</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SS (00-59) mm/dd/YY</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YY (70-99) mm/dd/YY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 20. Message Component 0602

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

| 000-144 | ex | 145 | vi |
| 146-173 | ex |
| 174     | ctags |
| 300-366 | ed |
| 400-429 | sed |
| 500-595 | awk |

Detailed Information for Message Component 0602

0602–145 There are no preserved files

Explanation: You attempted to recover a file with the vi -r command, and there are no saved files.

User response: Verify that you entered the correct file name.
Chapter 21. Message Component 0652

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-002 fgrep
003-006 egrep
007-031 find
032-035 grep
036 head
037-039 look
040-041 od
042-043 tail
044 tee
045-048 touch
049-054 cat
055-080 bfs
081-084 find
088 head
100-108 more
110-139 pg
140-141 which
142 strings

Detailed Information for Message Component 0652

0652–019 The status on FileName is not valid

Problem determination: The system looked for a file that either does not exist or was specified incorrectly.

User response: Ensure that the file exists and verify the file name.

Problem determination: The system looked for a file for which you do not have write permission.

User response: Add write permission to the file or parent directory. You might need to run the su command to change to the root user in order to add the appropriate permission.

0652–033 Cannot open FileName

Problem determination: You used the grep command to search a file for which you do not have read permission.

User response: Obtain read permission for the file by doing the following:
1. Use the list command to determine access and ownership permissions on the file.
2. Change to the root user, then use the chmod command to add read permission to the file.

Problem determination: You used the grep command to search a file, and you do not have execute permission for one or more of the parent directories containing the file.

User response: Establish execute permission for the directories containing the file by doing the following:
1. Determine which directory is causing permission problems by running the `cd ParentDirectory` command, where `ParentDirectory` is the parent directory of the file in question. If the `cd` command displays an access error, rerun the command using the parent directory of the directory specified in the previous usage of the `cd` command.

2. Repeat this process until the `cd` command changes to the specified directory without returning an error. The child of this directory is the directory that is causing access problems.

3. Use the `ls -l` command to determine the access permissions and ownership of the directory.

4. If you do not have access permission to a file or directory, run the `su` command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory.

5. Use the `chmod` command to give yourself the correct permissions, or ask the owner or system administrator to give you the correct permissions.

**Note:** You might need to repeat one or both of the recovery procedures presented here because permission problems might exist in multiple directories under which the file resides.

---

**0652–048 Cannot change the modification time on FileName or DirectoryName**

**Explanation:** You used the `touch` command to change the time stamp information on a file or a directory for which you do not have write permission.

**User response:** Establish write permissions on the file by doing the following:

1. Determine the current ownership of the file or directory by running the `ls -dl Name` command, where `Name` specifies the file or directory.

2. If you do not have access permission to a file or directory, run the `su` command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory.

3. Use the `chmod` command to give yourself the correct permissions, or ask the owner or system administrator to give you the correct permissions.

---

**0652–050 Cannot open FileName**

**Explanation:** You attempted to use the `cat` command on a file that is in the process of being downloaded.

**User response:** Wait until the file has finished downloading, then rerun your command.
Chapter 22. Message Component 0653

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-010  bdiff
015-016  chroot
023     cmp
030-031  colrm
038     comm
050-079  compress
100-116  csplit
130-137  cut
145-146  devnm
155-156  dircmp
175-178  du
190-192  expand
197     fold
200-210  format
230-249  install
270-276  install command (BSD)
285-290  join
293-294  link
300-310  ti
340-345  ls
355-358  mkdir
360-361  mknod
400-403  mv
417-424  ln
433-440  cp
451-457  newform
465-471  ni
480-483  paste
500-513  pack
535-540  pcat
550-556  pf
565-572  proto
582     rev
600-603  rm
606-607  del
609     rm
610-611  rmdir
         del
         rm
0653-309 Error Recovery Information
0653-341 Error Recovery Information
0653-401 Error Recovery Information
0653-603 Error Recovery Information
0653-609 Error Recovery Information
0653-611 Error Recovery Information
**Detailed Information for Message Component 0653**

---

0653–309  Cannot open the directory Name

**Explanation:**  When using the `ls` command, access to a directory was denied because of incorrect user permission.

**User response:**  Determine the current directory ownership and obtain the correct user permissions by doing the following:

1. Run the `ls -ld DirectoryName` command to determine ownership and permissions for the directory.
2. If you do not have access permission to a file or directory, run the `su` command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory.
3. Use the `chmod` command to give yourself the correct permissions, or ask the owner or system administrator to give you the correct permissions.

---

0653–341  The file FileName does not exist

**Explanation:**  You attempted to access a file or a directory that is not in your current directory or in the directory that you specified.

**User response:**

- Verify that you entered the correct file name, directory, or path name.
- Issue the `mount` command to ensure that all file systems are mounted, then use the `mount` command to mount the file system you need.

---

0653–401  Cannot rename String1 to String2

**Problem determination:**  The source file or source directory that you attempted to move or copy does not exist.

**User response:**  Verify the location and the name of the source file or directory, as follows:

1. Use the `ls` command to verify that the file or directory to be moved or copied exists.
2. Run the `cp` or `mv` command, using a valid file or directory name to copy or move the file.

**Problem determination:**  You do not have read and write permissions to move or copy the source file or directory that you specified.

**User response:**  Obtain the correct read or write permissions, as follows:

1. Use the `ls -al` command to determine access permissions of each directory or file involved. For more information, see [File and Directory Access Modes](https://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSGTQ4_5.3.0/com.ibm.aix.doc/operating_system_and_devices.html) in *CHECK THIS LINK—was AIX 5L Version 5.3 System User's Guide: Operating System and Devices.*
2. If you do not have access permission to a file or directory, run the `su` command to switch to the root user or owner of the file or directory. Then use the `chmod` command to give yourself the correct permissions, or ask the owner or system administrator to give you the correct permissions.

3. Enter the `cp` or `mv` command to copy or move the file.

---

0653–603  Cannot remove directory DirectoryName

Explanation: You attempted to remove a directory that contains files.

User response: Do one of the following:

- Remove the files in the directory and try again.
- Force the deletion of the directory and its files by running the `rm -r` command as follows:

  ```
  rm -r DirectoryName
  ```

0653–609  Cannot remove FileName

Explanation: You attempted to remove a file for which you do not have write permission by overriding the write protection.

User response: Establish write permissions on the file by running the `ls -dl Name` command, where `Name` specifies the file or directory, then running the `chmod` command.

0653–611  Directory DirectoryName is not empty

Explanation: You attempted to remove a directory with the `rmdir` command, but the directory contains files.

User response:

- Remove the files in the directory and run the `rmdir` command again.
- Force the deletion of the directory and its files by running the `rm -r` command as follows:

  ```
  rm -r DirectoryName
  ```

0653–650  Cannot locate the temporary directory or /tmp

Problem determination: The `sort` command could not create its temporary files because the `/usr/tmp` and `/tmp` directories do not exist.

User response: Use the `mkdir` command to create the `/usr/tmp` and `/tmp` directories.

Problem determination: The `sort` command could not create its temporary files because you do not have write permission to the `/usr/tmp` and `/tmp` directories.

User response: Establish write permission to the `/usr/tmp` or `/tmp` directories, as follows:

1. Use the `su` command to change to the root user. If you already own the `/usr/tmp` or `/tmp` directories, omit this step.
2. Run the `chmod 777 /tmp` or the `chmod 777 /usr/tmp` command to gain write permission to the specified directory.

Note: The `chmod 777` command gives read, write, and execute permissions to all users. To avoid this situation, see [File and Directory Access Modes](http://someurl) in CHECK THIS LINK--was AIX 5L Version 5.3 System User's Guide: Operating System and Devices for more information about files and directories.

Problem determination: You used the `sort -T` command to specify a directory that does not exist.

User response: Use the `-T` flag to specify an existing directory.

Problem determination: You used the `sort -T` command to specify a directory for which you do not have write permission.

User response: As the root user or as a user with correct permissions, run the `chmod 777 /DirectoryName` command to give yourself write permission to the directory specified by the `-T` flag.
Problem determination: You used the sort command, and the file system became full, while the file was being processed.

User response: Ensure that there is enough disk space for the sort to be completed, as follows:

1. Enter the df FileSystem command while the sort command is processing the file. The df command displays information about space available on a file system.
   The sort command creates temporary files in either the /usr/tmp directory or the /tmp directory. Writing is unsuccessful if the file system containing the temporary directory becomes full. If you are not sure which directory is used for temporary file storage, run the sort -T /usr/tmp FileName command to create the temporary files in the desired directory.

2. If the sort fails because the file system containing the temporary directory is full, do one of the following:
   - Use a directory in a file system that has more space.
   - Increase the file system size by using the chfs command.

Problem determination: Write permission to the directory containing the temporary files was removed, while the sort was in progress.

User response: Verify that you have write permission on the directory containing the temporary files by running the ls -la DirectoryName command to list permissions. Use the chmod 777 command to change write permissions, if necessary.
Chapter 23. Message Component 0654

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

100-110 dump
200-212 nm
301-306 size
400-425 strip
501-505 tsort
654-603 ranlib
Chapter 24. Message Component 0702

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001
002-004
005-008
009

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Chapter 25. Message Component 0703

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-037
101-109
201
203
301, 303-311
Chapter 26. Message Component 0705

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-005
006-011

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Chapter 27. Message Component 0706

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-972  
0706-010 Error Recovery Information

Detailed Information for Message Component 0706

0706–010  Binder killed by signal Signal

Explanation: You ran out of memory while linking your object files.

User response: Do one of the following:

• Run the lspsp command to verify that you have enough paging space. You can increase the paging space using the smit command.

• Increase the default limits set by the /etc/security/limits file by doing the following:
  1. Edit the /etc/security/limits file.
  2. Increase the settings of the fsize, cpu, data, stack, core, and rss process resource limits for your user ID, starting with the fsize parameter.
  3. Run your command again.
Chapter 28. Message Component 0710

Messages 0710-010 through 0710-028 are associated with the **virscan** command.
Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

0781-001
  qconfig
  digest

0781-002 through 0781-020
  0781-012 Error Recovery Information
  0781-017 Error Recovery Information

021-056
  eng
  0781-035 Error Recovery Information
  0781-039 Error Recovery Information
  0781-046 Error Recovery Information
  0781-047 Error Recovery Information
  0781-048 Error Recovery Information
  0781-050 Error Recovery Information

057-058
  pac
  0781-063 Error Recovery Information

059-100
  qdaemon
  0781-088 Error Recovery Information
  0781-100 Error Recovery Information

101-108
  eng
  0781-102 Error Recovery Information
  0781-104 Error Recovery Information

109-175
  cancel
digest
  disable
  enable
enq
  lp
  lpd
  lpq
  lpr
  lprm
  lpstat
  lptest
  pac
  qadm
  qcan
  qchk
  qdaemon
  qpri
  qprint
  qstatus
  rembak
  0781-113 Error Recovery Information
  0781-117 Error Recovery Information
  0781-132 Error Recovery Information
  0781-156 Error Recovery Information
  0781-161 Error Recovery Information
  0781-162 Error Recovery Information
Detailed Information for Message Component 0781

0781-012 No device line in queue stanza

Explanation: This error message displays when the digester attempts to digest the qconfig file and encounters a problem in a device line. Error message [0781-017] always displays prior to this message.

These problems occur only when you edit the qconfig file directly. Changing the qconfig file with system commands or the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) does not cause these errors. The following problems can occur with the device line:

Problem determination: The device line is missing from the qconfig file.

User response: If the device line is missing from the stanza, do the following:
1. Determine which file caused the error message by looking at the preceding error message.
2. Edit the ConfigFileName file with a text editor.
3. Add the device line immediately after the QueueName: line so that the two lines display as follows:
   
   QueueName:
   
   device = DeviceName1,
   DeviceName2 ...

   Include a tab before the device keyword and one space on each side of the equal sign (=).

OR
If the stanza containing DeviceName: is missing as well as the device line, delete the entire stanza containing the QueueName: line.

4. Save the file.

**Problem determination:** The device line is incomplete (an element such as a keyword is missing).

**User response:** If the device line in the stanza is incomplete, do the following:
1. Determine which file caused the error message by looking at the preceding error message.
2. Edit the ConfigFileName file with a text editor.
3. Making sure that the spacing is correct, change the device line so that it matches the following format:
   - device = DeviceName1[,DeviceName2 ... ]
4. Save the file.

**Problem determination:** The syntax of the device line is incorrect (the line breaks, tabs, or spaces are incorrect).

**User response:** If the syntax is incorrect in the device line in the stanza, do the following:
1. Determine which file caused the error message by looking at the preceding error message.
2. Edit the ConfigFileName file with a text editor.
3. Make sure that the order and spacing are correct in the device line and that the line matches the following format:
   - device = DeviceName1[,DeviceName2 ... ]

**Note:** Make sure the device and backend lines include a tab before the device and backend keywords, and a space before and after the equal sign (=).

4. Save the file

**Problem determination:** The device name is incorrect.

**User response:** If the device name is incorrect, do the following:
1. Determine which file caused the error message by looking at the preceding error message.
2. Edit the ConfigFileName file with a text editor, ensuring the device name is correct.
3. Save the file.

---

**0781-017 Error in config file Name, line Number**

**Explanation:** The digester encountered a problem in the qconfig file. Any command that calls the digest command to create the qconfig.bin file can generate this message. A supplementary error message sometimes follows, specifying the problem.

**User response:**
- Determine the nature of the error from the supplementary error message, if one exists, and follow the recovery instructions for that message.

OR

Change the qconfig file and rerun the command that caused the error to display.

1. Change the qconfig file by using one of the following methods:
   - Restore the backup of the qconfig file, if one exists. If no backup exists, edit the existing qconfig file.
   - Use one of the following file-manipulating commands at the command line to change the qconfig file:
     - chque
     - mkquedev
     - chquedev
     - rmque
     - mkque
     - rmquedev
   - Use options from the SMIT menus to edit the qconfig file.
   - Edit the qconfig file directly, using a text editor, and then save the file.
Note: File-manipulating commands and System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) options do not make changes directly to the qconfig file. Instead, they make changes to a temporary file. If the temporary file is successfully digested by the digest command, the temporary file is copied to the qconfig file.

2. Rerun the original command that caused the error message to display.

0781–035 No such request in queue Name - perhaps it's done?

Problem determination: Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you specified an invalid job number to cancel a print job.

User response: Using SMIT, locate a valid job number and cancel the print job by doing the following:
1. Use the Spooler (Print Jobs)→ Cancel a Print Job menu option.
2. Type a valid queue name in the PRINT QUEUE field, or select List to list valid queue names.
3. Next to the JOB NUMBER field, select List to list valid job numbers.
4. Select a job number. If a job is not listed, it has already been processed or does not exist.
5. To delete the selected job, select Do.

Problem determination: From the command line, you specified an invalid job number with the qcan-x command or the enq -x command.

User response: Using the qchk command, locate a valid job number, as follows:
1. Run the qchk -P(QueueName) command. The resulting display lists the job numbers and status for the specified queue.
2. Specify a valid job number with the qcan -x or the enq -x command to cancel a print job.

Problem determination: You are not the owner of the job specified by the job number. If you are logged in as root user, then this is not the cause of this error.

User response: Change to the owner of the file, or to the root user.

Problem determination: The job specified by the job number is already processed; therefore, it is not in the specified queue. Run the su command to change to the root user or to the owner of the file. Then use SMIT or commands to cancel the print job.

User response: The print job has been processed and cannot be canceled or queried.

0781–035 qdaemon appears to be dead

Explanation: The qdaemon subsystem is not running, and a command is issued to update or digest the /etc/qconfig file.

User response: Shut down the qdaemon subsystem, then restart it, as follows:
1. Use the lssrc -a command to show the status of the defined subsystems. The qdaemon subsystem is active if it is listed in the resulting table with a status of active.
2. If the qdaemon is listed as active, stop the qdaemon subsystem with the stopsrc -s qdaemon command.
3. Restart the qdaemon subsystem with the startsrc -s qdaemon command.
4. Verify that the qdaemon is running using one of the following methods:
   - Use the ps -ef | grep qdaemon command to show the process status. The qdaemon is running if the /etc/qdaemon file displays in the resulting list.
   - Use the lssrc -a command to show the status of the defined subsystems.

0781–046 Illegal burst page option

Explanation: You specified an invalid burst page option using the enq -B command.

User response: Specify a valid burst page option, as follows:
1. Obtain a valid character pair for the page burst option from the -B flag section of the enq command.
2. Rerun the enq command, specifying a valid page burst option.
0781–047  **Bad job number:** String

**Explanation:** You used the `enq -x` command to cancel a print job, and entered a job number that does not correspond to a job on the print queue.

**User response:** Rerun the `enq -x` command using a valid job number, as follows:
1. Run the `lpstat` command to obtain a list of valid job numbers.
2. Rerun the `enq -x` command, specifying a valid job number, to cancel the print job.

0781–048  **Bad queue or device name:** String

**Explanation:** You issued a print request to a nonexistent queue or device. This error message can occur when you are using any of the following commands, each of which has an option to specify a print queue and printer device:

- `cancel`
- `lprm`
- `disable`
- `qadm`
- `enable`
- `qcan`
- `enq`
- `qprt`
- `lpr`

**User response:** Do one of the following:

- Determine the name of existing queues or printers, and rerun the command with valid specifications. At the command line, type one or more of the following commands to get the information you need:
  - `lpstat` to list all the queues and corresponding devices defined for the system.
  - `lsallq` to list all configured queues.
  - `lsquedev` to list all devices (printers) configured for a specified queue.
- Rerun the command without specifying a printer or printer-queue combination. This causes the print request to go to the default queue, which is the first queue defined in the `/usr/lib/lpd/qconfig` file.

0781–050  **Bad PRINTER or LPDEST env. variable String**

**Explanation:** You used one of the following commands without specifying a print queue or printer device, and the `PRINTER` and `LPDEST` environment variables specify nonexistent queues or devices:

- `cancel`
- `lprm`
- `disable`
- `qadm`
- `enable`
- `qcan`
- `enq`
- `qprt`
- `lpr`

**User response:** Ensure that the `PRINTER` or `LPDEST` environment variables specify valid queue or printer names.

**Note:** The system checks the `LPDEST` environment variable first; if it is set, it is used. If the `LPDEST` environment variable is not set, the `PRINTER` environment variable is checked.

1. Determine the name of existing queues or printers by running one of the following commands at the command line:
   - `lpstat` to list all the queues and corresponding devices defined for the system.
   - `lsallq` to list all configured queues.
• `lsqdev` to list all devices (printers) configured for a specified queue.

2. Change the value of the PRINTER or LPDEST environment variable in one of the following ways:
   • If you are in sh (Bourne) shell, run one of the following commands:
     
     ```
     PRINTER=NewValue; export PRINTER
     OR
     LPDEST=NewValue; export LPDEST
     ```
   • If you are in csh (C) shell, run one of the following commands:
     
     ```
     setenv PRINTER=NewValue
     OR
     setenv LPDEST=NewValue
     ```
   • If you are in ksh (Korn) shell, run one of the following commands:
     
     ```
     export PRINTER=NewValue
     OR
     export LPDEST=NewValue
     ```

3. Verify the current value of the PRINTER or LPDEST environment variables by running one of the following commands:
   ```
   echo $PRINTER
   OR
   echo $LPDEST
   ```

---

0781–063  Error reading FileName. Errno = Number

**Problem determination:**

- You ran the `qadm` command with the `-K`, `-U`, `-D`, or `-X` flag, which created a job description file with a length of 0 bytes, in the `/var/spool/lpd/qdir` directory.
- The error was generated when the `qdaemon` was started.

**User response:** Use the `df` `/var` command to check if the `/var` file system is out of space by doing the following:
1. Manually clear the `/var/spool/lpd` subdirectories of unnecessary files.
2. Run the `qadm` command again.

0781–088  Queue PrinterName went down, job is still queued:

**Problem determination:** You tried printing to a printer on a remote host, but your host name was not in either the `/etc/hosts.lpd` file or the `/etc/hosts.equiv` file on the remote host.

**User response:** Ensure that your host name is in either the remote `/etc/hosts.lpd` file or `/etc/hosts.equiv` file. Use the `refresh` command to implement the changes as follows:

```bash
refresh -h HostName -s lpd
```

**Problem determination:** You attempted to print to a remote printer, but the `lpd` daemon on the remote host was not active.

**User response:** Use the `startsrc` command to start the `lpd` daemon on the remote printer as follows:

```bash
startsrc -h HostName -s lpd
```

**Problem determination:** The file name in the `/etc/qconfig` file has an incorrect queue device name. This caused a write error, which caused the print queue to be lost.

**User response:** Ensure that the file name in the `/etc/qconfig` file has the name of a valid print device. Run the `qadm` command to restart the print queue.

```bash
qadm -U QueueName
```
0781–100  Failure to create QueueName

Explanation: This error message displays on the system console only.

Problem determination: Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you specified an invalid device name when adding a queue device.

User response: Using SMIT, remove the invalid device name, enter a valid device name, and restart the qdaemon subsystem by doing the following:
1. Go to the Devices--> Printer/Plotter--> Manage Local Printer Subsystem--> Local Printer Queue Devices--> Remove a Queue Device menu option.
2. Select the queue from which to remove the device, and press Enter.
3. At the Remove a Queue Device screen, select List to list the devices in the queue.
4. Select the invalid device name and press Enter.
5. Go to the Devices--> Printer/Plotter--> Manage Local Printer Subsystem--> Local Printer Queue Devices--> Add Another Local Queue Device to an Existing Queue menu option, and type a valid device name in the NAME of device to add field.
6. Press the F6 key to verify that the device name following the -d flag is valid.
7. If the device name is invalid, select Cancel, type a valid device name, and press Enter.
8. Exit SMIT and return to the command line.
9. At the command line, use the startsrc -s qdaemon command to restart the qdaemon subsystem.

Problem determination: From the command line, you specified an invalid device name with the mkquedev command when adding a queue device.

User response: From the command line, remove the invalid device name, enter a valid device name, and restart the qdaemon subsystem.
1. Use the rmquedev command to remove the invalid device name, as follows:
   rmquedev -q QueueName -d DeviceName . . .
2. Use the mkquedev command to enter a valid queue device name, as follows:
   mkquedev -q QueueName -d DeviceName . . .
3. Use the startsrc -s qdaemon command to restart the qdaemon subsystem.

0781–102  Invalid printer name: String

Explanation: You issued a printer status request to a nonexistent queue or device using one of the following commands:
- enq
- lpstat
- lpq
- qchk

User response:
- Reenter one of the commands without specifying a queue or queue-printer combination. The status of all valid queues and associated printers is displayed.
  OR
- Determine the names of existing queues or printers, and rerun the command with valid specifications. Use the following commands to get the information you need.
  - lsallq to list all configured queues.
  - lsallqdev to list all devices (printers) configured for a specified queue.

0781–104  No queue devices detected

Explanation: A job was submitted to the queue with no queue device attached to it.

User response: Resubmit the job, specifying a valid queue device, as follows:
1. Use the enq -A command to list the available queue devices.
2. Resubmit your job, specifying a valid queue device.

0781–113 Insufficient memory
Explanation: The system has run out of both virtual and real memory.
User response: Do one of the following:
- Remove any unnecessary processes from the system by doing the following:
  1. Run the `su` command to change to the root user.
  2. Run the `ps -eaf` command to list all processes currently on the system.
  3. To remove any unnecessary processes, run the `kill` command.
- Add more page space with the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) utility (Use the Physical and Logical Storage option in the Main Menu).
- Add more physical memory.

0781–117 Cannot execute digester FileName
Problem determination: The `/usr/lib/lpd/digest` file does not exist.
User response: Verify that the `/usr/lib/lpd/digest` file exists, as follows:
1. Run the `su` command to change to the root user.
2. Run the `cd /usr/lib/lpd` command to change to the correct directory.
3. Run the `ls -l digest` command to verify that the file exists.
4. If the digest file does not exist, reload it from the original system software. See your system administrator for assistance.

Problem determination: You do not have execute permission on the `/usr/lib/lpd/digest` file.
User response: Ensure that you have execute permission on the `/usr/lib/lpd/digest` file.

0781–132 Cannot open message file FileName
Problem determination: You used an invalid or incorrect message file path or specification with the `qprt` command.
User response: Specify a valid message file name when using the `-M` option, as follows:
1. Use the `ls -l FileName` command to verify the existence of the specified message file.
2. If the message file does not exist, use an editor to create the desired file.
3. Reissue the `qprt` command, specifying a valid message file.

Problem determination: You do not have read access on the specified message file.
User response: Ensure that you have read access to the message file specified.

0781–156 Cannot find config file Name
Explanation: You issued the `enq` command, and the `/etc/qconfig` file does not exist.
User response: Ensure that the `/etc` directory contains a `qconfig` file, as follows:
1. Run the `cd /etc/qconfig` command to verify that the `qconfig` file exists in the `/etc` directory.
2. If the `qconfig` file does not exist, use the `su` command to change to the root user, and use an editor to create a `qconfig` file.
3. Rerun the `enq` command.

0781–161 fatal: Argument PrinterID is not an accessible file
Problem determination: You attempted to print a file, but you do not have access permission for the file.
User response: Obtain access permission for the file you want to print.
Problem determination: You attempted to print a file, but you misspelled the file name.
**User response:** Verify the file name and try again.

---

**0781–162  Cannot awaken qdaemon (request accepted anyway)**

**Explanation:** The **qdaemon** is not running or has been stopped.

**User response:** Restart the **qdaemon** subsystem, as follows:

1. Run the **startsrc -s qdaemon** command.
2. Verify that the **qdaemon** is running by doing one of the following:
   - Run the **ps -ef | grep qdaemon** command to display the process status.
   - OR
   - Run the **Issrc -a** command to display the status of the defined subsystems.

---

**0781–182  Problem with line Number in FileName**

**Explanation:** The **/etc/qconfig** file has been damaged. The **qconfig** file contains printer queue information, and the error is caused by the **lsq** or **lsallq** command.

**User response:** Correct errors in the **/etc/qconfig** file, as follows:

1. Run the **cd /etc** command to change to the /etc directory, where the qconfig file is located.
2. Using an editor, view the qconfig file and correct any errors you find.

---

**0781–183  Cannot delete QueueName. Queue contains devices**

**Problem determination:** Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you attempted to remove a queue, but the queue contained associated devices.

**User response:** Using SMIT, remove the associated devices before removing the queue, as follows:

1. Select **Devices--> Printer/Plotter-->Manage Local Printer Subsystem-->Local Printer Queue Devices-->Remove a Queue Device**.
2. Select the name of the queue you want to delete.
3. Select **List** to display a list of devices.
4. Select the queue device you want to remove.
5. Select **Do** to remove the queue device.
6. Repeat until all queue devices are removed.
7. After the devices have all been removed, use the following SMIT menu option to remove the queue:
   - **Devices-->Printer/Plotter-->Manage Local Printer Subsystem-->Local Printer Queues-->Remove a Queue**.
8. Select **List** to display a list of queues.
9. Select the name of the queue you want to delete.
10. Select **Do** to remove the queue.

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you typed the **rmque** command to remove a queue, but the queue contained associated devices.

**User response:** Remove the associated devices before using the **rmque** command to remove the queue, as follows:

1. Run the **lsallq** command to list the queues configured for your system.
2. Run the **lsallqdev -q QueueName** command to list all the devices associated with the queue you want to delete.
3. For each device in that queue, run **rmquedev -q QueueName -d DeviceName** command to remove the device.
4. After deleting all the devices, run the **rmque -q QueueName** command to delete the queue.

---

**0781–189  Queue:device, String/String not found in qconfig file. Not deleted**

**Problem determination:** Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you attempted to remove a queue device not contained in the **/etc/qconfig** configuration file.

**User response:** Using SMIT, verify the queue device name and then remove it, as follows:
1. From SMIT, select the menu option Devices--> Printer/Plotter--> Manage Remote Printer Subsystem--> Server Services--> Manage Local Printers Subsystem--> Local Printer Queue Devices--> Remove a Queue Device--> (queue name).

2. Select List to display all valid device names.

3. Select the desired device from the device name list.

4. Select Do to remove the selected device.

Problem determination: From the command line, you used the rmquedev command with an invalid queue device.

User response: Verify the queue device name and then remove it using the rmquedev command, as follows:

1. Run the lsallq command to list the queues configured for your system.
2. Run the lsallqdev -q QueueName command to list all the queue devices for that queue.
3. Run the rmquedev -q QueueName -d DeviceName command, ensuring that you enter a valid device name.

0781–194 Syntax error in qconfig file

Explanation: An invalid queue stanza entry was entered into the /etc/qconfig file when the lsque or lsallq command was issued.

User response: Ensure that all queue stanza entries are correct, as follows:

1. Examine the list of valid queue stanza (configuration) entries for the qconfig file.
2. Use an editor to correct any invalid entries contained in the qconfig file.
3. After correcting the qconfig file, rerun the lsque or the lsallq command.

0781–209 Option not supported

Explanation: A print request with an invalid option was placed in the /usr/spool/lpd directory.

User response: Check the remote print jobs to ensure that the print request was made correctly by using the following System Resource Controller (SRC) commands. These commands control the lpd daemon subsystem.

- **startsrc**: Starts a subsystem, group of subsystems, or a subserver.
- **stopsrc**: Stops a subsystem, group of subsystems, or a subserver.
- **refresh**: Causes the subsystem or group of subsystems to reread the appropriate configuration file.
- **traceson**: Enables tracing of a subsystem, group of subsystems, or a subserver.
- **tracesoff**: Disables tracing of a subsystem, group of subsystems, or a subserver.
- **lssrc**: Gets the status of a subsystem, group of subsystems, or a subserver.

See the lpd command for a list of valid options and their functions, as well as more information.

0781–254 No print server specified

Explanation: At the command line, you entered the rembak command without specifying a print server. The rembak command should be called only by the qdaemon command.

User response:

- Specify a valid printer server. The rembak command is not intended to be entered on the command line by a user. See the rembak command for a list of valid options and flags and their functions.
  OR
- Use the enq command or the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to request a print job. Always use a flag with the enq command.

0781–277 Error from digester String, status = Number, rv = Number

Explanation: The digest command was called by an executable and an error occurred when the digester attempted to convert the qconfig file. One or more additional error messages precede this message.

User response: Follow the recovery procedure for each error message that accompanies this message.
0781–282  Not enough args to digest

Explanation:  The bin and config files were not specified for the digest command.

User response:  Ensure that the digest command is being issued correctly. The digest command should only be called by the qdaemon command, not entered from the command line. For more information, see the qdaemon command. Check the qconfig file for invalid entries. A list of examples of correct queue stanza configuration entries can be found at the top of the qconfig file.

0781–304  Unable to open PrinterID as standard out

Problem determination:  There is a printer-cabling problem.

User response:  Verify that the cable to the printer is not damaged or disconnected from the system or printer.

Problem determination:  The printer is not configured to the system correctly.

User response:  Verify printer configuration.

0781–305  Retrying qdaemon

Problem determination:  The printer is not responding.

User response:  Ensure that the printer is powered on.

Problem determination:  There is a printer-cabling problem.

User response:  Reset the printer, then disable and enable it again. See error message 0781-304 for more information.

0781–310  No such request in any local queue - perhaps it’s done?

Problem determination:  You tried to change the priority of a print job or delete a print job, but the job number does not exist.

User response:  Ensure that the job number exists.

Note:  The job number might not exist because the job has already printed or because you entered an invalid job number. If the job number is valid, ensure that you either own the job or are logged in as root. If you are not logged in as root, you cannot delete or modify jobs issued by other users.

- Using SMIT, list jobs in the queues by selecting the Spooler (Print Jobs)--> Show the Status of Print Jobs option. In the Show the status of ALL printjobs? field, select Yes and then press Enter. A table of print job numbers and user IDs displays.

Problem determination:  You tried to change the priority of a print job or delete a print job that does not belong to you.

User response:  Ensure that the print job belongs to you. Check your user log on identity. At the command line, type the whoami command (with no spaces) to display the current user name. Type the who am i command (with spaces separating the words) to display the user identity initially used to begin the current logon session. To delete or change the priority of a print job, you must either own the print job or be logged in as the root user. Use the su command to change users, if needed.

0781–320  No accounting file specified for queue: QueueName

Explanation:  The pac command was used to generate a summary file without defining an accounting file in the /etc/qconfig file.

User response:  Add a line to the qconfig file to define the accounting file, as follows:

1. Use an editor to place an acctfile = clause in the appropriate location within the /etc/qconfig file. For more specific information, see the qconfig article.
2. Rerun the pac command.
Problem opening account file. Errno = Number

Explanation: You ran the pac command, but the accounting file specified in the acctfile = clause in the /etc/qconfig file does not exist.

User response: Locate and create the correct path name for the accounting file by doing the following:
1. Run the view /etc/qconfig command.
2. Scroll down to the acctfile = PathName line.
3. Run the touch command to create the path name assigned by the acctfile line.
4. Rerun the pac command.
Chapter 30. Message Component 0803

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message IDs</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001-003</td>
<td>mesg, news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004-009</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0803-005</td>
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<tr>
<td>0806-006</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0803-009</td>
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<tr>
<td>010-011</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
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<td>0803-011</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012-019</td>
<td>writesrv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020-023</td>
<td>msgs, write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024-050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>052-076</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0803-058</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0803-059</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
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<td>0803-062</td>
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<tr>
<td>0803-073</td>
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<tr>
<td>0803-074</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0803-076</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed Information for Message Component 0803

0803-005  Cannot open the *String* directory

Explanation: You used the *news* command, but access was denied because you do not have read-execute permission to the */usr* or the */usr/news* subdirectories.

User response: Establish read-execute permissions by doing one of the following:

- Determine ownership of the */usr/news* directory by running the *ls -ld */usr/news* command. If you are the owner of the directory, run the *chmod +rx */usr/news* command to establish the necessary permissions.
  
  If you are not the owner of the directory, obtain the necessary permissions by running the *su* command to change to the root user. Change access permission on the directory by running the *chmod +rx */usr/news* command.
  
  OR

- Ask the system administrator or the owner of the directory to make the necessary permissions changes.

Note: A symbolic link exists between the */usr/news* and the */var/news* directories. If the link between these directories is broken, error message 0803-007 displays. If the permissions are correct on */usr* and */usr/news*, see [Error Message 0803-007](#).

0803-006  There is not enough memory available now

Problem determination: This error occurs when using the *news* command. The system attempts to allocate memory using the *malloc* subroutine while space is unavailable in the */usr/news* subdirectory. This occurs for one of the following reasons:
• Too many processes are running.
• A file is too large or there are too many files.

**User response:** Do one of the following:

- Remove unnecessary processes or wait for them to stop running by entering the `ps -eaf` command to check the number of processes that are running. If there are too many processes running, do one of the following:
  - Wait until some of the processes are completed.
  - Use the `kill` command to stop a process that you started. If you did not start the process, use the `su` command to change to the root user and stop the process with the `kill` command. Otherwise, ask the owner of the process to stop the process.

- Remove unnecessary files or release sufficient memory for the files.
  Use the `ls -l` command to check the size and the number of files that exist in the `/usr/news` subdirectory. If there is not enough memory because of the size or the number of files, more memory can be freed using the `rm` or `delete` command.

- Increase the paging space.

---

**0803-007 Cannot move to the String directory**

**Explanation:** You used the `news` command, but access was denied for one of the following reasons:

**Problem determination:** You do not have read-execute permission to the `/var` or `/var/news` directories, or they do not exist.

**User response:** Verify that the `/var` and `/var/news` directories exist with the correct ownership and permissions by doing the following:

1. Run the `ls -l /var/news` command to verify the directory’s existence.
2. If the directories do not exist, do the following:
   a. Create the directory by running the `mkdir /var/news` command.
   b. Ensure that the ownership for the `/var/news` directory is `bin` for group and `bin` for owner by running the `ls -ld /var/news` command.
   c. Establish full permissions for the directory by running the `chmod 777 /var` command and the `chmod 777 /var/news` command.
3. If the directories do exist, check the ownership and permissions using the procedures outlined in steps b and c.

**Problem determination:** The symbolic link between the `/usr/news` directory and the `/var/news` directory does not exist.

**User response:** Ensure that the symbolic link exists by doing the following:

1. Run the `su` command to change to the root user. Determine if the link exists by running the `ls -ld /usr/news` command. A symbolically linked directory is indicated by an arrow and the contents of the symbolic link are listed after the directory name, as follows:
   `/usr/news -> /var/news`
2. If the `/usr/news` directory is not followed by an arrow pointing to the `/var/news` directory, run the `ls -ld /var/news` command to verify that the `/var/news` directory exists. If it does not exist, do the following:
   a. Create the directory by running the `mkdir /var/news` command.
   b. Ensure that the ownership for the `/var/news` directory is `bin` for group and `bin` for owner by running the `ls -ld /var/news` command. Also, check that all users have the following read-write-execute permissions:
      `drwxrwxrwx 3bin bin 512 Mar 04 11:48 /var/news`
   c. Run the `chgrp bin /var/news` command to change the group. Run the `chown bin /var/news` command to change the owner. Run the `chmod 777 /var/news` command to obtain full read-write-execute permissions.
   d. If the `/usr/news` file exists as an unlinked file, remove it by running the `rm /usr/news` command.
   e. To create the link between the `/usr/news` and the `/var/news` files, run the `ln -s /var/news /usr/news` command.
0803-008  Cannot open DirectoryName/FileName
Explanation: You used the news command, and you do not have read-execute permission to the /usr/news/FileName file.

0803-009  The HOME environment variable does not exist
Explanation: You used the news command, which calls the HOME environment variable. Access was denied while trying to open a file under the /news directory because the HOME environment variable does not exist.
User response: Define the HOME environment variable by running the export HOME=/u/UserID command and then rerunning the news command. Use the env command to verify that the HOME environment variable is defined correctly.
You can also set the HOME variable in your .profile file so that it is set correctly on each login.

0803-011  Cannot create another process at this time
Explanation: You tried to use the fork subroutine using the wall command, but not enough memory was available for the fork to create a new process.
User response: Find all invalid or unnecessary processes and remove them by doing the following:
1. Run the ps -ef command to show all invalid or unnecessary processes.
2. Run the kill -9 command to remove any invalid or unnecessary processes.
3. Rerun the wall command.
Note: The wall command continues to run and to broadcast the intended message to all other valid logged-in users. Thus, it might not be necessary to reenter the command.
For more information on how to stop processes, see Processes Overview in CHECK THIS LINK--was AIX 5L Version 5.3 System User's Guide: Operating System and Devices.

0803-058  Can’t make String
Explanation: This error occurs while using the confer command. After closing a conference by pressing the Ctrl-D key combination, you are asked Do you want a transcript mailed to you? If you answer yes, this message displays for one of the following reasons:
Note: You cannot recover the transcript of this conference. These procedures allow you to receive a transcript of your next conference.
Problem determination: The /tmp directory is full.
User response: Remove unnecessary files from your /tmp directory by running the df command and examining the %used column to see if the /tmp directory is full. If the directory is full, use the rm command to remove unnecessary files in the /tmp directory.
Problem determination: You do not have write-execute permissions to the /tmp directory.
User response: Obtain write-execute permissions to the /tmp directory.

0803-059  Cannot read FileName
Explanation: You entered the confer command and it could not open the /etc/utmp/FileName file for reading because it does not exist or is damaged. The /etc/utmp/FileName file contains information about users who are logged in.
User response: Create the /etc/utmp/FileName file by doing the following:
1. All users must log off and then log in again to create the file /etc/utmp/FileName file.
2. Rerun the confer command.
0803-062  Can’t create conference String

Problem determination:  You used the confer command, which creates a transcript file in the /tmp directory, and you do not have write-execute permission on the /tmp directory.

User response:  Ensure that you have write-execute permissions on the /tmp directory.

Problem determination:  Using the confer command, you attempted to open more than the maximum number of eight conferences having the same name.

User response:  Cancel some of the conferences that have the same name. Press the Ctrl-D key combination to cancel a conference.

0803-073  Cannot run mesg -y

Explanation:  You used the confer command to set up a conference among some users on the local node, but the system was unable to make the tty writable by running the mesg -y command from within the confer command.

User response:  Ensure that the /bin/mesg file in the mesg -y command exists and has the correct execute permissions, and rerun the confer command, as follows:
1.  Run the su command to change to the root user.
2.  Enter the ls -al /bin/mesg command to confirm that the mesg command exists.
3.  If the /bin/mesg does not exist, it must be reinstalled from the original system installation source or copied from another machine that has the same version number of the operating system.
4.  Ensure that the /bin/mesg file has execute permissions set.
5.  Rerun the confer command.

Note:  This error is usually generated by the confer command. However, it can also be generated by the joinconf command if the joinconf command calls the confer command.

0803-074  Illegal redirection of stdin or stdout

Explanation:  You entered the confer or joinconf command and redirected the stdin or stdout file to a device other than a tty device.

User response:  Rerun the confer or joinconf command and direct the stdin or stdout file to a valid tty device, as follows:
1.  Run the lsdev -C -c tty command to list the valid tty names.
2.  Rerun the confer or joinconf command, and redirect the stdin or stdout file to the correct tty device.

0803-076  Too many participants

Explanation:  You used the confer command, but the system could not find enough memory to allocate for each person called to participate in the conference.

User response:  Allocate sufficient memory for each conference participant.
Chapter 31. Message Component 0821

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

```
001-007  cfgif
014-035  defif
038-047  definet
055-059  no
062-077  ping
078-082  stpinet
089-095  stttinet
102-111  cfgif
118-126  udefif
133-142  udefinet
149-151  ucfgif
189-200  cfginet
206-218  chginet
222      chgif
223-230  chgif
231      arp
232-249  arp
256-260  ucfginet
266-268  hostname
274-289  route
291-299  slattach
500-518  ifconfig
536-553  ifconfig
600      syslogd
```
Detailed Information for Message Component 0821

0821–058  Only the root user can set network options

Explanation: You entered the no command without having root user authority.

User response: Reissue the no command as the root user by doing the following:
1. Run the su command to change to the root user.
2. Reissue the no command.

Note: The no command does not perform range-checking; therefore, it accepts all values for variables. If used incorrectly, the no command might cause your system to become inoperable.

0821–069  ping: sendto:

Problem determination: You ran the following command from the command line:
```
ping -s Packetsize Hostname
```
where Packetsize was specified greater than 8184 bytes.

User response: Specify a packet size less than 8185 bytes.

Problem determination:
• You installed a network adapter card but did not configure TCP/IP.
  OR
• You reinstalled the system, but did not configure TCP/IP.

User response: Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), do the following:
1. From the menu, select the Communication and Application Services option.
2. Select TCP/IP, and complete the Minimum Configuration and Startup menu.

0821–073  You must be root to use the -f option

Explanation: You used the ping command without having root user authority.

User response: Run the ping command as the root user by doing the following:
1. Run the su command to change to the root user.
2. Rerun the ping command.

Note: Be careful when using the -f flag with the ping command; it can place large loads on the network. The -f flag is incompatible with the -i Wait flag.

0821–216  Cannot delete route from CuAt

Problem determination:
• You might have entered invalid information in the request.
  OR
• If the route was added manually, outside of SMIT, there is no database entry.

User response: Remove the route and then add it again by doing the following:
1. Remove the route manually.
2. Add the route using SMIT.

Problem determination: You must be logged in as root or be a member of the system group to add or delete route.

Note: Error messages 0821-223, 0821-229 and 0821-510 always occur simultaneously.

User response: Log in as root user or have your system administrator add you to the system group.
0821–223  Cannot get records from CuAt

**Problem determination:** You must be logged in as root user or be a member of the system group to run the `mktcpip` command.

**User response:** Log in as root user or have your system administrator add you to the system group.

**Problem determination:** Using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you tried to configure a network adapter that was not available for TCP/IP.

**User response:** Ensure that the specified adapter is listed as available. From the command line, run:

```bash
l1dev -C -c Adapter
```

**Problem determination:** You specified a network adapter that was defined, but not available to the system, using the `mktcpip` command from the command line.

**User response:** If you added the adapter after the system initial program load (IPL), run the `cfgmgr` command to make it available to the system.

**Problem determination:** An adapter listed as available has hardware problems.

**User response:** Verify that there are no problems with the hardware. Using SMIT, run **Hardware Diagnostics** from the **Problem Determination** menu.

**Problem determination:** The root file system is full.

**User response:** Ensure that the root file system is not full by doing the following:

1. Run the `df` command from the command line.
2. If the file system is full, remove unnecessary files from the root file system or use the SMIT Physical and Logical Storage menu to increase the size of the root file system.

**Problem determination:** The object data management (ODM) database is damaged.

**User response:** Verify that the `state`, `netaddr`, and `netmask` attributes have valid values in the object database by running the following from the command line:

```bash
odmget -q name=Adaptername CuAt
```

0821–231  Cannot open FileName

**Problem determination:** You must be logged in as root user or be a member of the system group to run the `arp -f` command.

**User response:** Log in as root user or have your system administrator add you to the system group.

**Problem determination:** You used the `arp -f FileName` command, but you cannot open the file because you do not have read permission on the file, or the file does not exist.

**User response:**

- Obtain read permission on the file.
  - OR
- Using an editor, create the `FileName` file. Ensure you have the correct permissions on the new file.

0821–233  Permission is denied

**Explanation:** You used the `arp` command to change the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table entry, but you are not logged in as the root user.

**User response:** Change to the root user and rerun the `arp` command by doing the following:

1. Run the `whoami` command to check your user ID.
2. If you are not logged in as the root user, run the `su` command to change to the root user.
3. Rerun the `arp` command.
The sethostname system call failed

**Explanation:** This error message is displayed when you use the `hostname` command to set or change the current host name of the system and you are not logged in as the root user.

**User response:** Change to the root user and reissue the `hostname` command by doing the following:

1. Run the `whoami` command to check your user ID.
2. If you are not logged in as the root user, run the `su` command to change to the root user.
3. Rerun the `hostname` command.
Chapter 32. Message Component 0822

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message IDs</th>
<th>Command Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>chnamsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012-022</td>
<td>chprtsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>029</td>
<td>0822-029 Error Recovery Information</td>
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<td>041-049</td>
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<td>132-136</td>
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</tr>
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<td>142-147</td>
<td>mknamsv</td>
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<td>153-161</td>
<td>mkprtsv</td>
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<tr>
<td>167-179</td>
<td>namerslv</td>
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<tr>
<td>187-190</td>
<td>rmnamsy</td>
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<tr>
<td>196-201</td>
<td>rmprtsv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207-210</td>
<td>ruser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>0822-211 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed Information for Message Component 0822

0822–029  Cannot open /etc/hosts.lpd

Problem determination: You used the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to remove a remote host name, but the /etc/hosts.lpd file could not be opened.

User response: Ensure that the /etc/hosts.lpd file exists and that you have write permission in both the file and in the /etc directory by doing the following:
1. Run the cd command to ensure that the /etc directory exists.
2. Run the Is -l command to ensure that you have write permission to the /etc directory.
3. Run the Is -l command to ensure that the /etc/hosts.lpd file exists, that it is a file and not a directory, and that you have write permission on this file.
4. Ensure that you are logged in as the root user or have the appropriate write permissions. Use the su command to change users, if necessary.

Problem determination: From the command line, you used the ruser command to remove a remote host name, but the /etc/hosts.lpd file could not be opened.

User response: Use SMIT or the ruser command to remove a remote host name.

0822–211  Cannot delete from /etc/hosts.lpd

Problem determination: You specified an invalid remote host name while using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to remove a remote host.

User response: Using SMIT, specify a valid remote host and remove it by doing the following:
1. From the SMIT menu, select Devices-->Printer/Plotter-->Manage Remote Printer Subsystem-->Server Services-->Host Access for Printing-->Remove a Remote Host.
2. Select the List option to display a list of valid remote hosts.
3. Select the remote host you want to remove.
4. Select **Do** to remove the selected remote host.

**Problem determination:** From the command line, you ran the **ruser -dp** command with an invalid remote host name.

**User response:** Specify a valid remote host name and remove it with the **ruser** command by doing the following:

1. Run the **ruser -sP** command to list remote hosts in the `/etc/hosts.lpd` file.
2. Run the **ruser -dp RemoteHostName** command, where `RemoteHostName` specifies the remote host listed in the `/etc/hosts.lpd` file that you want to remove.
Chapter 33. Message Component 0826

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

301-310  rexec
402  ruptime
501-532  inetd
601-615  rexed
801-831  rshd
0826  0826-813 Error Recovery Information

Detailed Information for Message Component 0826

0826-813  Permission is denied.

Problem determination:  The host or user is not listed in the /etc/hosts.equiv file.

User response:  Add the host or the user to the /etc/hosts.equiv or $HOME/.rhosts file.

Problem determination:  The host or user is denied access in the /etc/hosts.equiv or $HOME/.rhosts file on the server.

User response:  Add access for host or user in the /etc/hosts.equiv or $HOME/.rhosts file.

Problem determination:  The $HOME/.rhosts file on the server is not owned by the local user.

User response:

Note:  This action is only applicable if the $HOME directory is NFS-mounted.

Set the appropriate permission in the server so that the local user (nfs client) can access it by doing one of the following:

•  Set the owner of the $HOME/.rhosts to the local user (UID).
•  Set the permissions on the $HOME/.rhosts file to 600.

Problem determination:  The $HOME/.rhosts file has write permission set for “group” and “others”.

User response:  Set the permissions on the $HOME/.rhosts file to 600.
Chapter 34. Message Component 0827

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

801-803  host
821      hostid
841-844  ipreport
861-883  iptrace
Chapter 35. Message Component 0832

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-002  Object Data Manager (ODM) database or `odm` command failure
010  Object Data Manager (ODM) database or `odm` command failure
003-008  `chhwkbd`
        0832-003 Error Recovery Information
        0832-004 Error Recovery Information
        0832-005 Error Recovery Information
        0832-006 Error Recovery Information
        0832-007 Error Recovery Information
        0832-008 Error Recovery Information
011-013  `chhwkbd`
        0832-011 Error Recovery Information
        0832-012 Error Recovery Information
        0832-013 Error Recovery Information
        0832-014 Error Recovery Information
015  `savebase`
016-017  `chhwkbd`
        0832-016 Error Recovery Information
        0832-017 Error Recovery Information

Detailed Information for Message Component 0832

0832-003  `<string>`: A keyboard must be configured to run this command.
Explanation: You tried to run the `chhwkbd` command, but there was no keyboard configured.
User response: Configure a keyboard and run the command again.

0832-004  `<string>`: Missing or invalid value specified. After the `-d` flag, specify 250, 500, 750 or 1000.
Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the `chhwkbd` command.
User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the `chhwkbd` command again. For more information, see the `chhwkbd` command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the `man chhwkbd` command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-005  `<string>`: Missing or invalid value specified. After the `-r` flag, specify an integer between 2 and 30.
Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the `chhwkbd` command.
User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the `chhwkbd` command again. For more information, see the `chhwkbd` command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the `man chhwkbd` command on the command line to view the command information.
0832-006  <string>: Missing or invalid value specified. After the -c flag, specify an integer between 0 and 3.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-007  <string>: Missing or invalid value specified. After the -a flag, specify an integer between 0 and 3.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-008  <string>: Value following -m flag is not valid.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-011  <string>: Invalid flag specified. -<char> is not valid.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-012  <string>: Command line options are invalid.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-013  <string>: -m flag is not valid for the configured keyboard.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the man chhwkbd command on the command line to view the command information.

0832-014  <string>: Keyboard operation failed with error code of <string>. Your changes have been saved and will not completely take effect until the next system boot.

Explanation: Your keyboard has a hardware error.

User response: Run diagnostics on the keyboard to determine the problem, or replace the keyboard with a working keyboard.

0832-016  <string>: Value following -t flag is not valid.

Explanation: An invalid parameter was specified for the chhwkbd command.

User response: Obtain the correct parameter and run the chhwkbd command again. For more information, see the chhwkbd command.
0832-017  -t flag is not valid for the configured keyboard.

**Explanation:** An invalid parameter was specified for the `chhwkbd` command.

**User response:** Obtain the correct parameter and run the `chhwkbd` command again. For more information, see the `chhwkbd` command. If man pages are installed on your system, you can run the `man chhwkbd` command on the command line to view the command information.
Chapter 36. Message Component 0950

Messages 0950-001 through 0950-031 are associated with the `ethchan_config` command. Messages 0950-101 and 0950-102 are associated with the `vasistat` command.

### Detailed Information for Message Component 0950

**0950–001** You must be the superuser to use this command.

**Explanation:** You tried to execute this command without root permission.

**User response:** Reissue the command as the root user by doing the following:
1. Run the `su` command to log in as the root user.
2. Reissue the command that failed.

**0950–002** Specify only one command flag.

**Explanation:** You specified more than one command flag (e.g. "-a -c") at the same time. Each command must only specify one command flag.

**User response:** Reissue the command specifying only one command flag.
0950–003 Specify an EtherChannel and an adapter contained in said EtherChannel.

Explanation: You specified a command flag that requires the name of an EtherChannel and an adapter name, but one of these was missing.

User response: Reissue the command specifying first the name of the EtherChannel adapter and then the name of the adapter being modified by the command.

0950–004 Specify an EtherChannel, the attribute to modify and the attribute’s new value

Explanation: You specified the “change” command, which requires the name of the EtherChannel adapter, the name of the attribute to modify, and the new value of the attribute, but one or more of these arguments was not specified.

User response: Reissue the command specifying the name of the EtherChannel adapter, the name of the attribute to modify, and the new value of the attribute. The names of the EtherChannel’s attributes can be obtained by running the command Isattr -E -l EtherChannel_Adapter. The possible values of a specific attribute can be obtained by running the command Isattr -D -R -l EtherChannel_Adapter -a Attribute.

Note: The name of the attribute to modify and its new value are specified as different arguments, that is, they are separated by white space, not an equal sign (=), as in the chdev command format.

0950–005 Specify at least one command flag.

Explanation: You did not specify any command flag as a command argument.

User response: Reissue the command specifying one (and only one) command flag.

0950–007 Unable to open device EtherChannel_Adapter, errno = Num.

Explanation: You specified an EtherChannel device that can not be opened.

User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the EtherChannel adapter specified on the command exists on the system. Check this by issuing the following command:

lsdev -c -c adapter -s pseudo -t ibm_ech

0950–008 Unable to connect to device EtherChannel_Adapter, errno = Num.

Explanation: You specified an EtherChannel device that does not exist or is not available for use on the system.

User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the EtherChannel adapter specified on the command exists and is in the Available state by issuing the following command:

lsdev -c -c adapter -s pseudo -t ibm_ech

If it exists but it is in the Defined state, bring it to the Available state by issuing the following command:

mkdev -l EtherChannel_Adapter

0950–010 Unable to add adapter Adapter to EtherChannel EtherChannel_Adapter, errno = Num.

Explanation: You specified an adapter to be added that either does not exist, is not in the Available state, or is currently configured with an IP address. In order to be included in an EtherChannel, an adapter must be properly loaded (that is, be in the Available state) and it must not be currently configured with an IP address.

User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the EtherChannel adapter specified on the command exists, is in the Available state, and is not configured with an IP address by doing the following:

1. Issue the following command:

   lsdev -C -c adapter -s pseudo -t ibm_ech

   If the adapter exists but it is in the Defined state, bring it to the Available state by issuing the following command:

   mkdev -l Adapter

2. Issue the following command:

   ifconfig Interface detach
For example, if Adapter is ent0, Interface is en0.

0950–011 Unable to delete adapter Adapter from EtherChannel EtherChannel_Adapter, errno = Num.
Explanation: There was an internal program error in the EtherChannel driver or the ethchan_config command.
User response: None.

0950–012 Unable to modify attribute "Attribute" in EtherChannel EtherChannel_Adapter, errno = Num.
Explanation: You attempted to modify an attribute that does not exist.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the attribute specified is a valid EtherChannel attribute by issuing the following command:
lsattr -D -R -l EtherChannel_Adapter -a Attribute

0950–013 Unable to access ODM database, errno = Num.
Explanation: There was an error trying to set the path for the ODM database, initializing the ODM database, obtaining the lock for the ODM database, or opening the CuDv or CuAT ODM object classes.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the ODM database is correctly configured.

0950–014 Unable to open CuDv object for device Adapter, errno = Num.
Explanation: There was an error trying to get the current values of an attribute of the specified adapter.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the ODM database is correctly configured.

0950–015 Unable to access CuDv object for device Adapter, errno = Num.
Explanation: There was an error trying to get the current values of an attribute of the specified adapter.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the ODM database is correctly configured.

0950–016 Unable to access attributes for device Adapter, errno = Num.
Explanation: There was an error trying to get the current values of an attribute of the specified adapter.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the ODM database is correctly configured.

0950–017 Unable to access attribute Attribute for device Adapter, errno = Num
Explanation: There was an error trying to get the current value of the attribute Attribute of the specified adapter.
User response: Reissue the command after having made sure that the ODM database is correctly configured.

0950–018 The value "Value" is invalid for attribute "Attribute", errno = Num.
Explanation: You attempted to modify the value of Attribute to an invalid value.
User response: Reissue the command specifying a valid value for Attribute. The possible values for Attribute can be obtained by running the following command:
lsattr -D -R -l EtherChannel_Adapter -a Attribute

0950–020 Unable to delete adapter Adapter from EtherChannel EtherChannel_Adapter: it is not the backup adapter.
Explanation: There was an internal program error in the EtherChannel driver or the ethchan_config command.
User response: None.
Unable to delete adapter Adapter from the EtherChannel because it could not be found, errno = Num.

Explanation: You attempted to delete an adapter that does not exist in the EtherChannel.

User response: Reissue the command specifying a valid adapter to delete. To view the adapters and backup adapter that do exist in the EtherChannel, run the following command:

```
lsattr -E -l EtherChannel_Adapter
```

Unable to add adapter Adapter to the EtherChannel because it does not support the same capabilities as the EtherChannel, errno = Num.

Explanation: You attempted to add an adapter that does not support the same capabilities as the other ones in the EtherChannel. Capabilities are features that a specific type of adapter can perform. For example, there is checksum offload, large send, and private segments. After an EtherChannel is configured with an IP address, its interface automatically starts using the minimum common denominator of the capabilities supported by the adapters contained in the EtherChannel at that point. For example, if one supports large send but another adapter does not, large send cannot be supported. However, if all of them support checksum offload, the interface will automatically use checksum offload.

After the capabilities for the whole EtherChannel have been decided, adapters that are added to the EtherChannel must support all the same capabilities the EtherChannel said it supports (otherwise erroneous behavior could occur). Adapters being added, however, can support capabilities that the EtherChannel does not support (they will simply be unused).

User response: Reissue the command specifying an adapter that supports the same capabilities as the EtherChannel. To view the capabilities supported by an adapter or the EtherChannel, run the following command:

```
entstat Adapter
```

The capability flags are listed at the end, under the “General Statistics” header, in the “Driver Flags” section.

You may not specify the backup flag with the delete command: an adapter will be deleted whether it is in the main channel or if it is the backup adapter.

Explanation: You specified the delete and the backup flag simultaneously (that is, -d -b). It is not necessary to specify the backup flag to delete the backup adapter.

User response: Reissue the command without the -b flag to delete the backup adapter.

You may not modify the attribute "Attribute", errno = Num.

Explanation: You attempted to modify an attribute that cannot be modified at runtime. The use_jumbo_frame attribute cannot be modified at runtime.

User response: Detach the EtherChannel's interface and use the chdev command to modify the attribute if it cannot be modified at runtime by using the following commands:

1. `ifconfig Interface detach`
   For example, if EtherChannel_Adapter is ent3, Interface is en3.
2. `chdev -l EtherChannel_Adapter -a Attribute=Value`

You may not change the attribute "Attribute" to (or from) the value "Value", errno = Num.

Explanation: You attempted to modify an attribute that cannot be modified to a specific value at runtime.

User response: Detach the EtherChannel's interface and use the chdev command to modify the attribute if it cannot be modified at runtime by using the following commands:

1. `ifconfig Interface detach`
   For example, if EtherChannel_Adapter is ent3, Interface is en3.
2. `chdev -l EtherChannel_Adapter -a Attribute=Value`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>User response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0950–026</td>
<td>Unable to start the process &quot;Process&quot;, errno = Num.</td>
<td>There were not enough memory resources to fork the process Process.</td>
<td>Reissue the command when enough memory resources have been freed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–027</td>
<td>The command &quot;Process&quot; failed, errno = Num.</td>
<td>There was a problem executing the spawned command Process.</td>
<td>Reissue the command when the reason of the spawned process's failure has been ascertained and corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–028</td>
<td>Unable to add adapter Adapter to the EtherChannel because it would exceed the maximum number of adapters in an EtherChannel, errno = Num.</td>
<td>You attempted to add an adapter when the main channel already has a maximum number of adapters. There can only be 8 adapters in the main channel of an EtherChannel.</td>
<td>To add this adapter, first delete one of the existing main adapters and then reissue the command to add the new adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–029</td>
<td>Unable to add adapter Adapter to the EtherChannel as a backup adapter because it already has one, errno = Num.</td>
<td>You attempted to add a second backup adapter to an EtherChannel. An EtherChannel can only have 1 backup adapter at any time.</td>
<td>To change the backup adapter at runtime, first delete the existing backup adapter and then reissue the command to add the new adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–031</td>
<td>Unable to resolve the address for hostname Hostname, errno = Num.</td>
<td>You attempted to set the netaddr attribute to a value that was determined to be a host name (That is, it was not a valid IPv4 address), and this host name could not be resolved into an IPv4 address.</td>
<td>Reissue the command after making sure that the host name specified could be resolved. Make sure the /etc/resolv.conf file contains a valid resolver, or that the host name is contained in the /etc/hosts file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–101</td>
<td>Error allocating memory</td>
<td>From the command line, you issued the vasistat -d command on a system without enough memory to hold the statistics for all the operations within a VASI.</td>
<td>Free system memory by ending other system processes, and retry the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950–102</td>
<td>Error number retrieving statistics for all the operations</td>
<td>The vasistat command and the VASI device driver loaded in memory are not at the same level.</td>
<td>Reload the VASI device driver to make sure the latest version is the one loaded in memory. Use the following procedure: 1. Remove the device driver by entering the following command: [ \text{rmdev -1 VASI_device} ] 2. Reload the device driver by entering the following command: [ \text{mkdev -1 VASI_device} ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 37. Message Component 1001

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-202  
  spell
  spellin
  spellout

301-306  
  diction

500  
  style
Chapter 38. Message Component 1002

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

022-023, 025  addbib
102            indxbib
202-205        lookbib
301            roffbib
402-407        sortbib
503-655        refer
Chapter 39. Message Component 1003

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-043  tbl
103-142  eqn
201-230  neqn
303-355  pic
403-451  grap
501-507  vgrind
601-650  checkmm
703-706  col
803     diffmk
Chapter 40. Message Component 1004

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-117  
nroff
         troff
202  
mm
    mmt
403  
ndx
450  
subj
501-503, 537  
style
602-603  
hyphen
703-708  
macref
901-916  
ptx
Chapter 41. Message Component 1005

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

102-105, 107, 111-112
201, 203-204
306
502, 504
602
801, 807-809
901-908

checknr
cw
checkcw
deroff
greek
tc
ibm3816
Chapter 42. Message Component 1006

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

101-117  makedev
201-202  ibm5587G
301-306  hplj
Chapter 43. Message Component 1007

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

002-025  xpreview
150-161  ps4014
200-202  ps630
250-251  psplot
500-511  psrev
600-617  enscript
650-675  psedit
Chapter 44. Message Component 1201

Messages 1201-001 through 1202-198 are associated with the libc library.
Chapter 45. Message Component 1232

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001  
  regcmp or regex subroutine

002  
  xcreat subroutine

003  
  xlink subroutine

004-010  
  xmsg subroutine
Chapter 46. Message Component 1254

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-049  

*make*  

1254-004 Error Recovery Information

---

**Detailed Information for Message Component 1254**

1254–004  The error code from the last command is *Number*

**Problem determination:** You issued the `make` command from a directory for which you do not have write permission.

**User response:** Use the `ls -l` command to check the permissions of the directory, then use the `chmod +w` command to add write permission.

**Problem determination:** A syntax error exists in the source code that the `make` command is trying to compile.

**User response:** Check the file indicated by the `make` command in which the error is occurring, make the necessary corrections, and rerun the `make` command.
Chapter 47. Message Component 1281

Messages 1281-013 through 1281-107 are associated with the `adb` command.
Chapter 48. Message Component 1283

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message ID</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001-017</td>
<td>dbx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-249</td>
<td>dbx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 49. Message Component 1285

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

100-131
  bs
  lex

For more information, see Generating a Lexical Analyzer with the lex Command in AIX 5L Version 5.2 General Programming Concepts: Operating Systems and Devices.

300-354
  lex

355-360
  lex

500
  sno

700-776
  yacc

For more information, see Generating a Lexical Analyzer with the lex Command in AIX 5L Version 5.2 General Programming Concepts: Operating Systems and Devices.
Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

000-007
050-053
075-079
100-110
150-169
200-202, 205-210
225-247
300-309, 330-336
400-430
600-604
Chapter 51. Message Component 1311

Messages 1311-101 and 1311-104 through 1311-108 are associated with the `chlang` command.
Chapter 52. Message Component 1312

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-004
doncat
gencat
mkcatdefs
dspmsg
005-017, 019-022
025-038
040-044
Chapter 53. Message Component 1345

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-073  [AIX Graphics Library Overview] in "GL3.2 Version 4.1 for AIX: Programming Concepts". This information applies to AIX Version 5.1 and earlier.
Chapter 54. Message Component 1356

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

| 200-208   | xhost |
| 300-301   | xclock |
| 400-402   | mkfontdir |
| 501-550   | xpr |
| 551-603   | xwd |
| 770       | xsetroot |
| 780–781   | xsetroot |
| 790-792   | xrdb |
| 800-825   | xinit |

1356–800 Error Recovery Information

**Detailed Information for Message Component 1356**

**1356–800 Unable to start the X server**

**Problem determination:** You ran the `xinit` command, but specified an incorrect parameter.

**User response:** Ensure that you specified the correct parameters. For more information, see the `xinit` command.

**Note:** If you are using the X11R5 server, use the -- (double-dash) flag to specify an alternate server or display. For example:

```
xinit -- /usr/lpp/X11/bin/X :1
```

**OR**

```
xinit -- :2
```

**Problem determination:** The X server command file is missing or does not have execute permission.

**User response:** Ensure that the `/usr/bin/X11/X` file exists and that it has execute permission. If it does not exist, run the `installp` command to reinstall the `X11rte.obj` lpp.

**Problem determination:** The path to the X server is not set.

**User response:** Check the PATH environment variable in your `.profile` file to ensure that it points to the `/usr/bin/X11` file so that the X command file is accessible.
Chapter 55. Message Component 1363

Messages 1363-000 through 1363-014 are associated with the aixterm command.
Messages 1365-060 through 1365-065 are associated with the `mkfontdir` command.
Chapter 57. Message Component 1371

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

001-003  setupterm subroutine
010  showstring subroutine
Chapter 58. Message Component 1386

Messages 1386-101 through 1386-129 are associated with the `xlock` command.
Chapter 59. Message Component 1800

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Range</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001-039</td>
<td>smit</td>
<td>1800-034 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>041-088</td>
<td>smit</td>
<td>1800-093 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>090-109</td>
<td>smit</td>
<td>1800-102 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1800-106 Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-208</td>
<td>dsmit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Information for Message Component 1800**

**1800-034  Exit Status 1**

**Problem determination:** You attempted to remove a device that is busy.

**User response:** Check the device by doing the following:
1. Run the `rmdev -l DeviceName -d` command to delete the device. If an error code of 0514-063 (device busy) results, run the `disable` command for that device.
2. Run the `rmdev` command again.

**Problem determination:** You are adding or removing a virtual printer without using SMIT.

**User response:** Use SMIT to add a virtual printer.

**1800-093  Could not open SMIT log file**

**Problem determination:** You specified an invalid log file name with the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) -I flag. This log file name is invalid for one of the following reasons:
- The specified name is the name of a directory.
- You do not have write permission for the file specified.
- The path name to the specified log file does not exist.

**User response:** Specify a valid log file name by doing the following:
1. Check that the path name of the specified `smit.log` file is correct.
2. Use the `cd` command to verify that the directory and all parent directories in which the `smit.log` file resides.
3. Ensure that you have write permission for the directory in which the `smit.log` file is created by using the `ls -ld` command.
4. If the specified `smit.log` file already exists, check that you have write permission to this file by using the `ls -I` command. To change the permission, use the `chmod` command.

**Problem determination:** You do not have write permission to the `smit.log` file in the default (home) directory. This problem occurs for one of the following reasons:
- Your home directory was inadvertently deleted, and you do not have write permission for the alternate directory assigned by the operating system.
- The permissions on your default (home) directory have been changed.
User response: Obtain write permission to the `smit.log` file by doing the following:

1. Ensure that your default (home) directory is the expected default directory by entering the `echo $HOME` command.
2. Verify that you have write permission to the default (home) directory by running the `ls -l` command from the parent of the home directory. Use the `chmod` command to change permission, if necessary.
3. If a file named `smit.log` exists in your default (home) directory, ensure that you have write permission to this file by running the `ls -l` command. Use the `chmod` command to change permission, if necessary.

To specify an alternate `smit.log` file rather than correct directory or permission problems, use the `-i` flag. You must have write permission for the alternate log file specified.

The following produces a `smit.log` file in the specified location (logging takes place in this file during the session):
```
smit -i /tmp/smit.log
```

You should research the possibility that your default (home) directory has been deleted (using the `cd` and `ls` commands) or that your file system has been damaged (using the `fsck` command).

---

### 1800-102 Could not open SMITscript file

**Problem determination:** You specified an invalid script file name with the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) `-s` flag. This script file name is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- The specified name is the name of a directory.
- You do not have write permission for the file specified.
- The path name to the specified script file does not exist.

**User response:** Specify a valid script file name by doing the following:

1. Check that the path name of the specified `smit.script` file is correct.
2. Use the `cd` command to verify that the directories contain the `smit.script` file and that all parent directories exist.
3. Use the `ls -ld` command to ensure that you have write permission for the directory where the `smit.script` file is created.
4. If the specified `smit.script` file already exists, use the `ls -l` command to check that you have write permission to this file. Use the `chmod` command to change the permission, if necessary.

**Problem determination:** You do not have write permission to the `smit.script` file in the default directory (usually the home directory). This problem occurs for one of the following reasons:

- Your home directory was inadvertently deleted, and you do not have write permission for the alternate directory assigned by the operating system.
- The permissions on your default (home) directory have been changed.

**User response:** Obtain write permission to the `smit.script` file by doing the following:

1. Ensure that your default (home) directory is the expected default directory by entering the `echo $HOME` command to examine the `$HOME` environment variable.
2. Verify that you have write permission to the default (home) directory by running the `ls -l` command from the parent of the home directory. Use the `chmod` command to change permission, if necessary.
3. Verify that you have write permission to the `smit.script` in your default (home) directory by running the `ls -l` command. Run the `chmod` command to change permission, if necessary.

---

### 1800-106 An error occurred

**Problem determination:** This error occurs for one of the following reasons:

- While using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), you chose an option in which SMIT tried to run a command that is not currently available in your system.
- You chose an option in which SMIT started a command that returned an error message.

**User response:** Determine the problem that SMIT is having with the command by doing the following:

1. View the end of the `smit.log` file to check which command SMIT tried to run. The `smit.log` file is located in your home directory.
2. Try running the command yourself. If the command does not exist, install it on your system.
3. If an error message returns after the command has been reentered, check that error message for more information.
Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Command/Subroutine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>asl_screen subroutine</td>
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<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>asl_screen subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asl_function_key subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003-004</td>
<td>asl_screen subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asl_print_screen subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005-006</td>
<td>asl_screen subroutine</td>
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<td>007</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>asl_init_screen subroutine</td>
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<td>010</td>
<td>asl_init_screen subroutine</td>
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<td></td>
<td>asl_print_screen subroutine</td>
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<td>011-013</td>
<td>asl_init_screen subroutine</td>
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<td>014</td>
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<td>016</td>
<td>asl_vnote subroutine</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>017</td>
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<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>asl_shell subroutine</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asl_msg subroutine</td>
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<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>asl_msg subroutine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asl_shell subroutine</td>
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<td>021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>asl_clear_buffer_screen subroutine</td>
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<td>asl_wchar_wprintw subroutine</td>
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<td>024</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>asl_strcpy_max subroutine</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>asl_msg subroutine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detailed Information for Message Component 1820

1820-037  An internal error or system error has occurred. See the log file for further information

Problem determination: While using the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT), the system ran out of paging space.

User response: Do one of the following:

• Stop unnecessary processes by doing the following:
  1. Run the `ps -ef` command to list the processes that are currently running.
  2. Run the `kill -q` command to stop some of the processes that are not necessary at this time.
  3. Run the `lsps -a` command to check if there is now sufficient paging space.

• Increase the paging space, using SMIT, by doing one of the following:
  1. From the command line, type:
     `smit storage`
  2. From the menu, select the Paging Space option, then select the Change/Show Characteristics of a Paging Space option.
  3. Add the number of partitions.

OR

From the command line, type:
`chps -s # PagingSpace`

where # represents the number of additional partitions and PagingSpace is the name of the paging space to be increased.

Problem determination: While running an application from SMIT, the DATA segment was exceeded because the size of a user’s DATA segment was set too low when the new user was created.

User response: Increase the size of the user’s DATA segment by doing the following:
1. Edit the `/etc/security/limits` file to change the user’s DATA segment to the default size (specified in the file).
2. Run the application again.

Problem determination: You attempted to load too many optional software products or updates at once.

User response: Reload the software products or updates, selecting fewer items in SMIT to load.
1820-038 Internal error: error in call to libcur/libcurses at line Number

Explanation: The size of the user's DATA segment was set too low when the user was created. The error occurred while selecting the Using SMIT (information only) option from the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) Main Menu.

User response: Increase the size of the user's DATA segment by doing the following:
1. Edit the /etc/security/limits file to change the user's DATA segment to the default size (specified in the file).
2. Run the application again.
Chapter 61. Message Component 1831

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

For more information on all 1831 error messages, see Network File System Overview for System Management in Networks and communication management.

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<thead>
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<th>Range</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1831-008 Error Recovery Information</td>
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<td>1831-011 Error Recovery Information</td>
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<td>027–043</td>
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<td>129–136</td>
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<td>137–140</td>
<td>keylogin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>141–150</td>
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<td>147–150</td>
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<td>165–180</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>181–195</td>
<td>exportfs</td>
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<td>196–208</td>
<td>nfsstat</td>
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<td>209–213</td>
<td>rusers</td>
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<td>214–228</td>
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<td>229–234</td>
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<td>237–240</td>
<td>rwall</td>
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<tr>
<td>241–244</td>
<td>rwalld daemon</td>
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<td>245–256</td>
<td>spray</td>
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<tr>
<td>256–262</td>
<td>sprayd daemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>263–264</td>
<td>rwall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>spray</td>
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<tr>
<td>266–269</td>
<td>sprayd daemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>377–392</td>
<td>ypupdate</td>
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<td>393–400</td>
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<tr>
<td>401–425</td>
<td>ypxfr</td>
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<tr>
<td>429–434</td>
<td>newkey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>437–453</td>
<td>ypupdate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>454–484</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>485–499</td>
<td>ypinit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Detailed Information for Message Component 1831

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>User response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1831-008</td>
<td>Giving up on: DeviceName</td>
<td>You attempted to unmount a file to a drive that is locked into active mode, but the system has stopped trying to access the drive.</td>
<td>Reboot the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831-011</td>
<td>Access denied for DeviceName</td>
<td>You attempted to unmount a file to a drive that is locked into active mode.</td>
<td>Reboot the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 62. Message Component 2053

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

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101–119
Chapter 63. Message Component 2054

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message ID</th>
<th>Associated Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>XmNarrowDirection resource in XmArrowButton widget class, XmNarrowDirection resource in XmArrowButtonGadget widget class</td>
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<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>XmNresizePolicy resource in XmBulletinBoard widget class</td>
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<td>203</td>
<td>XmNdialgStyle resource in XmBulletinBoard widget class</td>
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<td>204</td>
<td>XmNsNshadowType resource in XmBulletinBoard widget class, XmNsNshadowType resource in XmDrawnButton widget class, XmNsNshadowType resource in XmFrame widget class</td>
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<tr>
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<td>213</td>
<td>XmNmappingDelay resource in XmCascadeButton widget class, XmNmappingDelay resource in XmCascadeButtonGadget widget class</td>
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<td>214</td>
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<tr>
<td>215</td>
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<td>221</td>
<td>XmCommand widget class, XmNdialgType resource in XmSelectionBox widget class</td>
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<td>222</td>
<td>XmCommandGetChild function</td>
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<td>223</td>
<td>XmCommandAppendValue function, XmCommandSetValue function</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>XmCommandAppendValue function</td>
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<td>225</td>
<td>XmCommand widget class, XmNmustMatch resource in XmSelectionBox widget class</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>XmCommand widget class, XmSelectionBox widget class</td>
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<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>XmClipboardCopy function</td>
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<td>233</td>
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<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>XmNtopShadowPixmap resource, XmNbottomShadowPixmap resource, XmNhilightPixmap resource in XmPrimitive widget class</td>
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<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>XmNlabelType resource in XmLabel widget class, XmNlabelType resource in XmLabelGadget widget class</td>
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666–667 XmDropSiteRegister function
668 XmNdropSiteType resource in XmDropSite registry
669 XmNdropRectangles resource in XmDropSite registry
670–672 XmDropSiteRegister function
701–702 XmRepTypeValidValue function
721 XmScreen widget class
722 XmGetXmScreen function
Chapter 64. Message Component 2055

Messages 2055-000 through 2055-416 are associated with AIXwindows. For more information, see AIX Version 6.1 AIXwindows Programming Guide.
Chapter 65. Message Component 2056

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

For more information, see AIX Version 6.1 AIXwindows Programming Guide.
043 create_proc_req
044 null circular_def
045 circular_def
046 d_no_source
047 single_occur
048 d_single_control
049 unknown_charset
050 names
051 single_letter
052 dup_letter
053 icon_width
054 icon_letter
055 too_many
057 gadget_not_sup
058 operand_type
060 d_unsupp_const
061 d_too_many_dirs
062 d_src_close
063 d_circular_ref
064 d_override_builtin
065 d_no_enumset
066 d_invalid_enumval
067 d_bad_lang_value
068 d_widget_cycle
069 d_value_too_large
070 d_illegal_forward_ref
071 d_cannot_convert
072 d_bad_argument
073 d_unterm_seq_1
074 d_unterm_seq_2
075 d_unterm_seq_3
076 d_unterm_seq_4
077 d_undefined_1
078 d_undefined_2
079 d_undefined_3
080 d_undefined_4
081 d_uid_write
Chapter 66. Message Component 3001

Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>ID Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001–200</td>
<td>sysck</td>
<td>3001-023</td>
<td>Error Recovery Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201–400</td>
<td>grpck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401–600</td>
<td>pwdck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601–800</td>
<td>usrck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed Information for Message Component 3001

3001-023 The file FileName has the wrong file mode

Problem determination:

• During the installation of system products, the sysck command was run on a file that did not have the correct mode, as specified in the /etc/security/sysck.cfg file.

• From the command line, you ran the following command:
  
tcbck -n [Filename | ALL]

  and a specified file did not have the correct mode, as shown in the /etc/security/sysck.cfg file.

User response: Check the /etc/security/sysck.cfg file for the correct mode, and use the chmod command to make the necessary changes to the file.
Chapter 67. Message Component 3015

Messages associated with component 3015 refer to the chlicense command.
Many messages associated with this component ID refer to the same command. The message IDs are grouped below in numerical order according to the command to which they refer.

Certain messages refer to more than one command. In these cases, each command is listed as a choice.

Find the appropriate range of message IDs below. To see the reference article for an associated command, select the appropriate command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message ID Range</th>
<th>Command 1</th>
<th>Command 2</th>
<th>Command 3</th>
<th>Command 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td>repquota</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002–003</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100–101</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106–109</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>quotacheck</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>quota</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207–208</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quotaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301–303</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307–308</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td>quota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309–313</td>
<td>edquota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401–402</td>
<td>quotacheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>repquota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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